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COCHRANE'S CONVENTION.

A MELANCHOLY FARCE AT ALBANY.

GOING THROUGH THE MOTIONS OF HOLDING A CONVENTION AND ADJOURNING WITHOUT DOING ANYTHING—NARROW ESCAPE FROM A ROW AND A BREAK-UP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 9.—Early risers at the Delavan found the Liberal Convention astir. He wore a smiling aspect, as if expecting that rush of delegates for which he vainly waited last year at Elmira, in order to explain to them the "perpendicularity of our attitude." It was scarcely 7 o'clock when the convention, alias John Cochrane, with the help of two Secretaries, began manufacturing a full set of delegates from the several counties of the State. The raw material was somewhat scanty, but the operators were adepts in their business, and having, moreover, had large experience in the art of making something out of nothing, they got along wonderfully well. Before staid and sober people had taken breakfast, the indefatigable Convention had a startling array of delegates—on paper. He then refreshed himself with a modest repast, and, that duty performed, caused notices to be posted about the hotel, announcing that the New-York delegation would hold a caucus at 10:30 A. M. The early education of the convention had evidently been neglected, for he would persist in all these notices in spelling Delavan with a superfluous "E." His political acumen was likewise open to suspicion, for the wildest imagination could not conceive what there was that the New-York delegation could possibly have to caucus about, but they did caucus, under the chairmanship of "Ben" Manierre, and pretending they had something to do, remained in session for some time. Finally they came out, and there was again some stir about the halls, for while the New-York delegation was in caucus there was hardly anybody to be seen, showing most conclusively that the Liberals come almost exclusively from the City.

At a little before noon a few straggling squads of disconsolate-looking individuals were seen wending their way toward the historic Tweddle Hall. The first comers were greeted by vacancy, and those who came latest had hardly any better fate. The person in charge of the arrangements for the convention had very limited ideas concerning its needs. On the stage were three small deal tables and at each was one chair. Not another chair was to be found on the spacious stage, and it was evidently supposed that not more than three individuals would venture into so trying a position. There was a necessity for a slight expansion in this direction during the sessions, but at no time did more than a dozen persons dare confront the empty benches in the front of the house. When finally the full convention and all the spectators were assembled, it was found by actual count that precisely 251 persons were present, or rather lost, in the vast expanses of Tweddle Hall; of this number 153 were in the parquette reserved for delegates, leaving, of course, precisely 98 spectators. The upper tier was entirely vacant, presenting a sorrowful contrast with last year, at Elmira, when the numerous seats of the gallery were occupied by a misanthropic man and a disconsolate dog. It was evident the convention had not advertised himself enough, for with even ordinary prudence in this respect any one-horse show would have drawn better than this. The usual means of drawing a crowd had, however, been employed, for a full band was collected in the orchestra, and seemed to have been employed to make a noise without reference to melody. Slowly and sadly the delegates filed in during these discordant sounds. Park Commissioner Stewart and Ben Manierre were bold, and, coming to the front like lions, took seats near the stage. Col. Conkling tried to imitate them, but his courage failed him, and he was to be seen about the centre of the sparsely settled parquette. To the general surprise and regret "Archie" Bliss, of Brooklyn, straggled in at the last moment and slunk into a seat as he thought unobserved. Better things had been expected of Archie, and his friends were grieved. His next door neighbor but one was the extraordinary Mark Lanigan, lately of the James street bucket shop, but now of local option notoriety. On a front seat could be seen Mayor Cauldwell, of Elmira; and scattered about the the secluded aisles were Gen. E. A. Merritt, of St. Lawrence; Judge Fithian, of New-York; Cole, of Allegany, and others.

It is quite possible the convention would have called himself to order promptly at the appointed hour of 12 o'clock if he had not forgotten his speech and left it behind him at the Delavan. As this document had some direct references to the "potentiality of our expansion," and the "exuberation of our wealth," the convention could not of course get along without it, and he waited until a messenger could go to the hotel and fetch it. That personage was not gone a very long time, considering how heavily he was freighted on his return, and at 12:20 there was the rap for order, which was entirely unnecessary, as everything was already as solemn as a funeral.

COCHRANE'S ADDRESS.

The convention then spoke his piece, which, to say the least, was a curious composition replete with singular modes of expression and ideas. It had evidently cost the convention no end of trouble and philological research in preparation, and was no doubt *the* effort of the flowery John's life. While he read it smiles of amusement o'erspread the features of his hearers. Certainly none of the gravity of the reader was reflected in the faces of his auditors. They listened to "the piece" with much the same feelings that animate the majority of theatrical audiences. The following are the main points of this highly valuable and important address:

The very general depravity noticeable in the conduct of public affairs is the inevitable precursor of destruction to the system by which the Government has been administered. It is the extravagance of faction urged by the opportunities of unchecked power to gratify unchastened appetites and unscrupulous ambition.

The very first step of the political junta is into rascality, and at each remove the disgraceful machinery of a corrupt Government revolves. Hence, the primary obligation of its chief officer to the pretorian band of office-holders who made him. His service is their service, and disobedience unmakes him. The public employment through all its grades is distorted to this shape. * * * Hence the advance of unwholesome adventurers, spies, informers, and detectives surreptitiously to criminal facilities for enriching themselves and robbing the public.

Hence concealments, suppressions, and lies, frauds, perjuries, and thefts. From these have come the Sanborns, the Jaynes, and Greens of the Treasury. Slipped like dogs from the Federal kennel, they sank their fangs in the body of the national commerce, and lapped its life currents. * * * And all this brigandage is wreaked upon a people not exuberating with wealth, but laboring with taxation, in itself of generous, if not impossible burden.

Desponding eyes are even now contemplating the financial disasters likely to ensue upon the repeated votes of a Republican Congress against a return to a specie currency, and yet, with a relish of deception habitual to the party councils, it was proclaimed in Philadelphia "that we confidently expect that our excellent national currency will be perfected by an early resumption of specie payments."

Consider, then, the Customs and [illegible] systems, rotten with moieties, infested with spies, and whose bribery blistered with blushes even the cheeks of a Jayne.

Consider the demand for purified civil service and its refusal; the need of integrity in office and its want; the security required for the public treasures and their abstraction; the faith expected in the public servants and its betrayal; the necessity of the punishment of the public peculators and their pardon. Consider all these things, and answer to what base uses has not the Republican Party come.

Time was when Washington's refusal of a third term of office, impliedly received as of equal weight with a constitutional inhibition, was regarded with unquestioning faith. But the parasites of Grant couple his name with a third Presidential term, and are eagerly pressing his claims to the honor.

Ulysses S. Grant—fortunate chieftain—General of the Army—President of the United States for one term—two terms—three terms—for life! Indeed, would such a change "influence the general state of politics in America?"

The ameliorations of time will insensibly accommodate to their places the jagged fragments of the former civilization and harmoniously adjust its discordant parts. In the meantime innumerable are the schemes of corruption and the projects of ambition that we have seen dragged by their unhappy authors into the avenues of legislation. They crowd the public ways and throng the public places; they bring with them dearth of business, blight of morals, decrease of revenues, increase of taxes, peculation and perjuries, social degeneracy, and threatening bankruptcy. The country is plagued with them, and is preparing to dismiss them.

It should certainly seem that the most urgent national need is the resumption of our interrupted relations with the commercial world—specie resumption; the direct way to which is clearly through the gradual retirement of the legal-tenders.

In the meantime our disposition should be to serve to our utmost the principles which uphold constitutional government, and patiently to await that general movement of the people which years of successful intrigue, chicane, and peculations are sure to precipitate at last upon the unscrupulous demagogue and scurvy politician.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

After this effort Gen. Cochrane observed that the nomination of a temporary chairman would be in order. Thereupon, as the next feature in the programme, which had been carefully prepared by the State Committee at its meeting in Senator Fenton's ante-room this morning, Col. Fred. Conkling nominated for temporary chairman Leman Thompson, of Albany, who, he assured the convention, was a gentleman in every way worthy of the dignity. As a matter of course, the delegates having carefully learned their parts, elected Mr. Thompson, and he was escorted to the stage by Messrs. Conkling and Dorsheimer, and was welcomed there by John Cochrane. When he reached the vicinity of the cane-bottomed chair he had been deemed so fit to occupy, he pulled his speech out of his pocket, and in slow, almost halting accents, read his thanks for the high honor conferred upon him. When he reached the assertion that the convention had not been called to build up either party, both of which had long outlived their usefulness, the applause was prolonged and vociferous. He continued, saying that the Liberals had come to secure the greatest good to the greatest number of people, and to insure a sound financial policy and home rule. He also felt certain that his party was desirous only of bringing about true reform. In conclusion, he again expressed his gratitude to the convention.

Mr. M. L. Filkins, of Albany, then nominated, to fill the offices of temporary Secretaries, Henry S. Bellows, of Kings, and William S. Chapman, of Oneida. It is needless to add that they were elected.

THE COMMITTEES.

The next part of the performance was supplied by Mr. Clarke Bell, of New-York, who had been engaged to represent Yates County on one of the committees, who moved that a Committee on Credentials, to consist of a representative from each judicial district, be appointed to receive credentials and to attend to all such matters. It was so ordered, and as the names of committees had been obtained when they were ordered to serve by Gen. Cochrane in the morning, they are given in this place: From the First District, was G. H. MacKay, of New-York; Second, James K. Allaben, Kings; Third, John Swin, Albany; Fourth, John Parkhurst, Essex; Fifth, Henry Ney, Oneida; Sixth, Ira L. Wales, Tioga; Seventh, A. J. Switzer, Steuben, and Col. H. W. Bowen, Orleans. Thomas E. Stewart next arose, obedient to instructions, and moved that a Committee on Permanent Organization be appointed in the same manner as its predecessor. From the First District Gen. Cochrane had selected Thomas E. Stewart, of New-York; Second, Archie Bliss, Kings; Third, Gaylor R. Hitt, Albany; Fourth, W. W. Rockwell, Orange; Fifth, J. C. Collins, Lewis; Sixth, Luther Caldwell, Chemung; Seventh, Stephen T. Hoyt, Steuben, and Eighth, Charles H. Sherrell, Allegany. Gen. Merritt was the next mover, and he called for a Committee on Resolutions, which was as follows: From First District, Col. F. A. Conkling, New-York; Second, Hon. W. W. Miles, Westchester; Third, M. L. Filkins, Albany; Fourth, Gen. E. A. Morris, St. Lawrence; Fifth, Worth W. Dewey, Lewis; Sixth, Edward F. Jones, Broome; Seventh, Clarke Bell, Yates; Eighth, W. Dorsheimer, Erie; at large, Gen. John Cochrane, Samuel J. Glassey, New-York, and Robert W. Lowber, Washington.

LOCAL OPTION.

At this stage of the proceedings there was evidently a mistake in the programmes delivered to the gentlemen detailed as "movers," for several of them were on their feet at the same moment, but showed their perfect willingness to do the thing properly by yielding the floor to each other as suddenly as they had taken it, and all sitting down again. The Secretary, however, settled things by reading a resolution which had been ostensibly offered by Mr. Mackay, and was in effect that the convention, without expressing its opinion upon the question, should most respectfully request the next Legislature to pass a joint resolution under article 13, section 1, of the State Constitution, referring the whole question of local option to the people of this State as an amendment to the State Constitution. The same was referred to the Committee on Resolutions. At this point a motion to adjourn was made and seconded by Gen. Cochrane. The time of reassembling, however, seemed to afford the only chance for a disagreement, and it was immediately seized. A dozen people were on their feet demanding different hours, and during the tumult Mr. Pulman, of New-York, and Mr. Coles, of Allegany, strove to attract the Convention's attention to committee representation. They were choked off, however, and the Convention adjourned until 4 P. M.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

When 4 o'clock arrived, there was nobody in the hall except that wonderful band, which immediately began an execrable noise with the hope of attracting a few idlers from the street. Within a few minutes fifty persons occupied the hundreds of seats allotted to spectators, and shortly afterward the "delegates" took their places in about the same force and position as during the morning session. The proceedings began in the stereotyped fashion, with the reports of committees. First, of course, came that on Permanent Organization, when it appeared that the slate had been faithfully followed, and Hon. Charles Hughes was named for President in the report read by Thos. E. Stewart. Mr. Hughes was unanimously elected and escorted to the chair by Ex-Senator Hoyt and Gen. Palmer. He said that mere words seemed poor thanks to the convention for asking him to preside over its deliberations. He could simply thank them. He was aware that it was a time-honored custom for Presidents elect to make set speeches conveying the views and principles of the body over which they were called to preside. He could not improve upon what Gen. Cochrane had said in that way at the previous session, and would only remark that the convention and its party were the nucleus of a party that was to do good unto the suffering of the land. The speaker next referred to the old complaints of the "outs," and indorsed it where it laid the blame of the present and past hard times at the door of the Administration. He further advised his friends to be true to themselves, and they would be true to all men. In conclusion he would not venture upon expressions of opinion which, for aught he knew, might differ seriously from those of members of the convention. He did not feel that he was wise enough to counsel the convention either to go on independent of parties as a unit, and nominate its own candidates, or to co-operate with any other that might present honest men for office. He would strive to do his duty with credit and satisfaction. Mr. Stewart read the names of the other officers, who were approved.

THE WHOLE PARTY TO BE DELEGATES.

The Secretary next called the roll of the delegates. The report of the Committee on Credentials being accepted, Mr. Cole, of Allegany, asked that his motion, which had been laid on the table, be withdrawn, and, as a substitute, that the Liberal State Committee shall hereafter, as hitherto, consist of one member from each Congressional District, and that each Assembly District shall be entitled to three representatives in the convention. He offered this because he deemed it the best way to extend and popularize the Liberal movement in this State. He then took advantage of the lack of business before the convention at this time, to have a fling at the Republicans and to slight the Democrats, both of whom he styled effete political organizations. Mr. Pulman, of New-York, asked that Mr. Coles' motion be amended so as to read, "one representative from each Congressional District and two at large." It was so ordered. Then, as the Committee on Resolutions was not ready to report, Mark Lanigan, of New-York, asked the only colored delegate in the convention to address it. Isaac H. Hunter, of Brooklyn, complied, and urged that the convention should nominate a Governor and Lieutenant Governor to-day, and he hoped that Sanford E. Church and Thos. E. Stewart would be the candidates. This was the gist of his somewhat long speech. Gen. Palmer next recommended, on behalf of the New-York delegates, seven delegates to the State Committee from seven Congressional Districts. They were referred to the Executive Committee.

TALKING OVER THE PLATFORM.

Gen. Merritt then reported the resolutions as the Liberal platform. Mr. Pulman, of New-York, did not approve of the last item of the platform, relative to the supervisors of elections. He moved to amend that resolution so that it read: "That the acts of Congress are oppressive and ought to be amended or repealed." Mr. Glassey, of New-York, here undertook to point out that the original resolution covered the necessary ground which condemned the act authorizing supervisors of elections. The amendment was accepted and the platform adopted.

ALMOST A ROW.

Then Gen. Merritt read the following additional resolution presented by the committee:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient at this time for this convention to make any nomination.

This was a fire-brand in the convention. There was a commotion instantly. A delegate from Troy came down to the front of the stage and strongly demanded nominations. Others joined in the same strain, and Mr. Cole, of Allegany, was especially emphatic. The tide was apparently all one way, and if the speaking could have been stopped the convention would have nominated Church and Stewart, or Conkling, within ten minutes. But the talking went on, and finally Judge Fithian raised his voice against hasty action. It was reserved, however, for Mr. Goodrich, of Suffolk, to put the truth plainly. He said a great change had been wrought since morning in the sentiment of the convention, and it was perfectly clear that the delegates had been manipulated in the interest of Sanford E. Church. Further remarks to the same effect brought out Col. Lansing, of Brooklyn, who, in a great many words, said that not to make nominations would be political harlotry. The debate ran on for more than two hours, and was comical in the extreme; but it was plain from the first that a large majority of the convention was in favor of nominations, and Jarvis Lord had done his work well. After a time the members became restive, and there were loud calls for the question, but the flow of talk could not be stopped. It was evident that a majority of the members were up for "corners" and a market. It was simply a question where the highest price could be had, and they had made up their minds that it was from the Church faction of the Democracy. Finally, when 7 o'clock arrived, and most of the delegates were getting so angry that there was danger of the convention breaking up in a row, Gen. Merritt moved to take a recess for one hour, which was carried, and the convention took a breathing spell until 8 o'clock.

END OF THE FARCE.

At 8 o'clock, when the delegates reassembled, the audience was found to have dissolved into nothingness, and the convention itself was almost in the same condition. Fifty or sixty persons were in the parquet as representatives of the Liberal Party, and, everything having been arranged during the short recess, the proceedings were brought to an abrupt and quick conclusion. When order was called Alonzo Welch sprang to his feet and moved an adjournment until Sept. 29, whereupon the Chairman, Mr. Hughes, discovered that certain business was pending at the time of adjournment which must be disposed of. The motions then pending being debated were promptly withdrawn, and that of Welch was as hastily adopted. To this lame and impotent conclusion came the Liberal attempt to influence the politics of New-York. After all their bluster they surrendered at discretion, and were forced to await the action of the two leading parties before doing anything themselves.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following is the platform adopted:

Resolved, That the Liberal Republicans of the State of New-York stand for the defense of constitutional liberty, for the right of local self-government, for the restoration of delegated power, for a strict accountability on the part of public officers, for the realization of the constitutional currency, and for the rights and interests of the masses of the people.

Resolved, That the Administration of President Grant has failed to fulfill the reasonable expectations of the people, that it has pursued a vacillating and imbecile financial policy, which has plunged the business of the country into disaster and bankruptcy; that it has invaded the rights of sovereign States by imposing upon them Governors by means of the bayonet, when the people had rejected at the ballot-box; that it has employed spies and informers to plunder our merchants, and established a system of terrorism, paralyzing enterprise; that it has conspired with corrupt men and monopolies, to prey upon the community, and has kept in existence, in the District of Columbia, an infamous ring, in whose thefts, although carefully screened by their confederates in Congress, high officers of the Government have been proved to be participators.

Resolved, That the liberty of the press is essential to the security of freedom; that the Sedition law of 1798 abridging the freedom of speech and the press was an infraction of the Constitution which a justly exasperated nation resented by exiling forever from power the party responsible for its enactment; that the Poland-Frelinghuysen bill of 1874, under which an immediate attempt was made to procure the indictment of an obnoxious editor, is a measure of like character, involving even greater peril to our liberties, depriving us in many cases of the benefit of trial by jury, and transporting the citizen away from his home and from witnesses by whom his innocence might be established, to a distant place to be tried for pretended offenses; that its precedent is to be sought in the tyrannical acts of the King of Great Britain, as enumerated in the Declaration of Independence, and that its enactment can only be effectively met by expelling from power both the men and the party guilty of the treason.

Resolved, That while we believe that sound policy requires that no President should be re-elected, we further declare our uncompromising hostility to every pretension toward perpetuating power in the hands of the same person beyond a second term. Such pretension deserves and should receive the indignant condemnation of the people, who should demand of any party expecting their votes an explicit declaration against the claim of any man to become President of the United States for a third term, or against the conduct of any man tolerating the use by others of his name for such a candidacy.

Resolved, That the return of the country to a specie basis is an object of paramount importance; that, as the great purpose of money is to serve as a medium of exchange, the national integrity demands a speedy return to the common standard of the world, and the business interests of the country require that a free banking system should be established.

Resolved, That the acts of Congress providing for supervisors of elections are oppressive, and should be amended or repealed.

Resolved, That experience demonstrates the injustice of governing the cities of the State by legislative commissions, and we advocate the restoration to them of the right of self-government.

THE STATE COMMITTEE.

The following are the names of the State Central Committee appointed:

District.		District.	
1.	David Rogers.	18.	William H. Daniels.
2.	John Kerchoe.	19.	—— ——
3.	A. M. Bliss.	20.	—— ——
4.	C. W. Goddard.	21.	J. C. Collins.
5.	F. A. Conkling.	22.	R. M. Sherman.
6.	John Cochrane.	23.	W. Worth Dewey.
7.	Thomas E. Stewart.	24.	D. C. Kemp.
8.	B. F. Manierre.	25.	—— ——
9.	Benjamin A. Will's.	26.	Edward F. Jones.
10.	Clark Bell.	27.	John T. Andrews.
11.	Frederick Gugel, Jr.	28.	H. J. Swift.
12.	Mr. W. Niles.	29.	H. Bowen.
13.	Morgan L. Filkins.	30.	—— ——
14.	Cyrus W. Macy.	31.	—— ——
15.	S. D. Coykendahl.	32.	John Walls.
16.	Alanson Welch.	33.	—— ——
17.	John H. Sanborn.		

At Large—Freeman J. Fithian, E. A. Merritt.

The Convention then adjourned.

THE MINNESOTA REPUBLICANS.

NOMINATION OF STATE OFFICERS—THE PLATFORM—CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 9.—The Republican State Convention met here to-day. One hundred and fifty-six delegates were present, and the Academy of Music was full. The proceedings were of the most harmonious description. Hon. S. J. S. McMillan, of St. Paul, was nominated for Chief Justice, and Hon. F. R. E. Cornell, of Minneapolis, for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Judge McMillan has been an Associate Justice for sixteen years. He was appointed Chief Justice by Gov. Davis last Winter, on the death of Judge Ripley. Mr. Cornell has been Attorney General three terms. The nominations were made by acclamation.

THE PLATFORM.

The following platform was adopted:

We, the representatives of the Republican Party of Minnesota, in State Convention assembled, do hereby adopt and declare the following:

"*Resolved,* That while reaffirming the principles, and renewing the pledges enunciated and given by the Republican Party in its last State and national conventions, and recognizing the ability and general fidelity which have marked both State and national administrations in the discharge of the public trusts respectively committed to them, we can point with especial pride to the firm maintenance of our foreign relations upon the basis of justice and right, and such as has secured respect and friendship abroad and peace and confidence at home; the judicious enforcement of all laws having for their object the protection of all classes of our citizens both North and South, in their just civil and political rights, and the whole country against the perils of insurrection and a new rebellion; the preservation of public faith, and the constant improvement of the public credit, the reduction of the public debt, and the consequent removal of the burden of taxation, and the preservation of a sound currency against any ruinous inflation that may be inspired by speculative interests, which may be hailed as a sure guarantee of the earliest possible return to specie payment consistent with the just rights of both the debtor and creditor classes of our people, and above all, the constant vigilance manifested in hunting out and exposing to public condemnation delinquent officials and corruption in office, wherever and whenever found, regardless of supposed party interests and party relations, and the correction of all abuses as fast as discovered. Its prompt response to the popular demand by the repeal of the Congressional Salary bill and other obnoxious legislation, and its readiness to grapple with new issues growing out of the relations of corporate power and productive industry, by the inauguration of measures looking to the protection of the latter against all unjust encroachments of the former, and by the opening up of new and cheaper channels of communication by water between the granaries of the West and the markets of the East, are sure guarantees that the grand old party that saved the country is still true to the principles that gave it birth, in hearty sympathy with the popular will, able and willing to administer the Government in the interests of an enlightened economy and a just regard to the public welfare, and is worthy the continued confidence and support of the people.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the action of Gov. Davis in relation to the prosecution of the persons charged by the report of the State Committee with defrauding the school fund.

The report was unanimously adopted. The convention was addressed by Gen. Cornell, Senators Ramsey and Windom, and Ex-Gov. Austin. Mr. Ramsey saw no party outside of the Republican Party to which the vast interests of the country can be committed. Senator Windom spoke on the transportation scheme, to which the Republican Party is committed. The speeches were received with great enthusiasm.

To-morrow the Republican Congressional Convention of the Third District meets here. Col. W. S. King will probably be nominated, vice Averill, salary-grabber.

The Second District Democratic Convention, at Shakopee, to-day nominated St. Julien Cox for Congress. Major H. B. Strait, the present Representative, will get the Republican nomination to-morrow. The nomination of Cox insures Strait's re-election.

THE CALIFORNIA PIONEERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 9.—The celebration of the Pioneers of California to-day was a grand affair. At Woodworth's Gardens the balloon "Sierra Nevada" collapsed, when a short distance from the ground, and fell. The two occupants of the car were severely injured.

THE BAY STATE DEMOCRACY

MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

HON. WILLIAM GASTON NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR—THE PLATFORM ADOPTED—HIGH-SOUNDING ACCUSATIONS AGAINST THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 9.—The programme arranged last night by the older and cooler heads of the Democratic State Convention to-day was carried out in every particular, and, barring an unexpected and rather sharp, but exceedingly entertaining personal debate, which seemed to throw light on some Democratic tactics, the proceedings were characterized by harmony and good feeling. Mr. Gaston was nominated for Governor by acclamation. The difference between the Bartlett and Smith men was settled before the meeting, and Mr. Smith was nominated for Lieutenant Governor, also by acclamation. The remainder of the ticket was made up as last year—Secretary of State, B. F. Mills, of Williamstown; Treasurer and Receiver, Gen. Nathan Clark, of Lynn; Attorney General, Waldo Coburn, of Dedham, and Auditor, C. Osgood Morse, of Newburyport. The platform adopted was wonderfully short for a Democratic production. It is as follows:

First—Unwavering devotion and fidelity to the Constitution of the United States, as the only guarantee of safety and tranquillity to the Union. Equal political rights for all races, colors, and conditions of men. To this end, and to secure perfect harmony and reconciliation, by which only the Union can be maintained, we openly denounce any and all Federal interference with popular elections in every State, and we heartily condemn the conduct of those who, under any pretense or guise, disgrace themselves and their country by lawless acts of violence against the colored race in the Southern States, as also those carpet-baggers who had for years past eaten up the substance of the people they have oppressed and deceived.

Second—The speedy resumption of specie payments, as alike demanded by honor and recognized by all the civilized nations of the world as the only sound and healthy basis of currency.

Third—Firm and unwavering opposition to sumptuary laws as founded in the worst spirit of coercion and prohibition; the two agencies of despotism and arbitrary power; and we especially oppose the so-called Prohibitory law and its accessories as impotent for good and powerful for evil, alike to private and public morals.

Fourth—A stringent, judicious, and efficacious law for the restriction and regulation of the sale of intoxicating liquor, impartially and faithfully enforced, is the only practical legal restraint against the evil of intemperance.

Fifth—A proper respect for the will of the people, as expressed through their representatives, as opposed to Executive interference and arbitrary power.

Sixth—A vigorous reform in State affairs, a reduction of expenses, and strict economy; the abolition of all useless and unnecessary rings and commissions, including the State Constabulary, and a return of the old and true principle of the administration of the Government by general laws, and its constituted executive and ministerial agents and officers to be held to the strictest accountability.

Seventh—To foster with care the interests of labor, the basis of material prosperity, and of the industrial classes, on whose moral and intellectual condition must ever depend the character and success of popular political institutions.

Eighth—We commend to the cordial support of the voters of the Commonwealth Hon. William Gaston, of Boston, our candidate for Governor; Hon. William L. Smith, of Springfield, our candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and the other candidates for State offices this day nominated. We know and admire their integrity and capacity, and no one need fear that they will repudiate the platform on which they have been nominated.

Two sessions were held. In the morning the organization was effected. The set speeches of the day were made and the leading candidates put in nomination, and in the afternoon the heaviest of the one great debate occurred and the remaining business done. The first notable feature of the day was the position taken by the leaders on the financial question.

Hon. William Aspinwall, of Brookline, who, as Chairman of the State Central Committee, called the convention to order, did not touch on this point, contenting himself with dwelling lightly on the hospitable call of the convention, "to all who are opposed to the present misrule of national and State administrations," *i. e.*—dissatisfied Republicans—and coming down heavily on the never-to-be-healed dissensions in the Republican ranks; the dishonesty and corruption of the party in power, and its inability to keep its promises of retrenchment and reform. He pronounced the watchwords of the Democratic Party to be "retrenchment, reform, and honesty," with which it was sure of victory and of hurling from their places men who were never worthy to occupy them.

But the Chairman of the occasion, the Hon. Leverett Salstonstall, of Newton, one of the gray heads of the party, the favorite candidate for Congress, and other unattainable high places to Democrats, sounded the keynote, though slightly, and later it was taken up by the Hon. Geo. M. Stearns, of Chicopee, the Western Massachusetts Democrat, who is expected by many sanguine ones to sit in Davis's seat in the Chamber of the House of Representatives. Mr. Salstonstall led up to the question in the favorite Democratic fashion, by arraigning the Republican Party for its crimes and misdemeanors. The time at his command he said was not sufficient to arraign it for all its misdeeds in the nine years since the war. The speeches of its own best leaders condemn it. Their repeated promises of reform have, he said, ended by plunging into extravagance and ruin; the abuse of power and corruption existed in every form, and utterly reckless legislation prevailed. Solemn resolutions to restore a specie currency have failed signally; the shipping of our country, a vital interest, once a grand fleet, filling our ports, has almost entirely disappeared, and nothing is proposed to reinstate it. The tariff has created huge fortunes, but with no view but to simply give a revenue to the country. The condition of the Southern States, which lie bleeding at every pore, is worse off than at the end of the war, and they are so manipulated as to advance the interests of party irrespective of the good of the people. Broils and riots are fostered rather than suppressed; Congress is full of investigating committees, sitting on each other's peculations, and leading us to suspect that the worst features are covered up, and all this to the utter neglect of all that concerns the vital interests of the country. Then tackling the financial question more directly, he declared the condition of the country to be no better off than at the close of the war. We are floating on a sea of paper, he cried; great panics suppress all industry, and with great crops we are bankrupt, while schemes of further inflation have found countenance from most leaders of the Republican Party. This sentiment created loud applause, and the speech was closed with a dash at the President for serenely enjoying the comfort of his fine Havana and driving his spanking team on the beach at Long Branch while the South lies bleeding and the country is groaning under the effect of the misdeeds of the Republican Party. A denunciation of Congress for raising the President's salary and a plunge at relations in office, by the venerable Chairman, was all but cheered.

Mr. Stearns was called out by cries for a speech during a lull following the naming of the several committees to further the business of the convention. He, not so cautious as his elder, plunged into the question without flinching, and ignoring the position of some of the Western Democrats, he declared, after calling upon the Most High to bless Gen. Jackson, "We want specie payment. Jackson knew that years ago, and hated paper money. He only hated folks who slandered Mrs. Jackson worse." The Republican Party, Mr. Stearns averred, has shown itself unable to meet this financial question, and so trade is prostrate and the country is suffering. Congress fed us with a doubt, and not a business man could tell whether it is contraction or expansion. Like the boy's trowsers, alike both sides, he didn't know whether he was going to school or coming home. He wished it to be remembered that no Democratic administration ever paid its debts in anything but gold, and that that party furnished a better government than the Republican ever furnished, for half the money. He ridiculed the idea of a paternal government forgetting that this is a part of the creed of the working men; he demanded reform of the foreign service, not putting a drunken brother-in-law at Copenhagen, nor a Minister peddling bogus mining stocks at the Court of St. James.

The debate to which I have referred was on a local question. It was the proposition to make up a portion of the State Central Committee through a committee of the convention, and not the whole by nominations from the delegates of districts, as is the usual custom. In the morning it was started, but cut off by the previous question, and might have been entirely squelched if the serene, but befogged, Chairman had had a little notion of parliamentary law. The call for Stearns' speech was more to prevent this than from a desire to hear him speak, though he is very popular and always makes a taking address. In the afternoon the flood gates were opened, and the torrent would not be stayed. A hot-headed youthful delegate from Boston charged another with being a traitor for working for a Republican at one time, and explanations were drawn from two active workers of their conduct in throwing their influence last season for the election of a Republican State Senator. It came out that the Central Committee had been arranged last night, and that personal quarrels were at the bottom of the debate, so there was a vigorous washing of dirty linen, much to the chagrin of those who so much desired harmony, and hard words were thrown around loosely, which may do damage, but it ended in the defeat of those who opposed the prearranged programme, and at the adjournment the convention was in a blaze of enthusiasm.

The delicate construction is due to the anxiety of the convention, or its managers, to rope in the dissatisfied Republicans and those who are determined to vote for Gaston if Talbot is nominated by the Republican Convention. Frank Bird, who has been so prominent in former years in Republican gatherings, was here last night and to-day, though he kept out of the convention, and it is not at all unlikely that he had a finger in the composition, or at least that he was consulted by those who made up the platform. Altogether this was the most notable Democratic Convention held in this State for years, and it attracts a greater interest than Democratic conventions generally excite.

THE PORK PACKERS.

THE CONVENTION AT LOUISVILLE A FAILURE—DELIBERATIONS NOT IMPORTANT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 9.—The National Pork Packers Convention met in this city, at Masonic Temple, at 11 A. M. to-day. The convention was called to order by W. B. Hamilton, followed by an address of welcome by Mayor Jacobs. It was proposed to appoint a Committee on Credentials, but it was announced that no delegates were present; that the gentlemen in attendance were only visitors. Mr. Adams, of Illinois, said the Pork Packers' Association was dead, or about to die, and this was about as good a time to kill it as any. What was the use of pretending to have a Convention when Chicago delegates, which packed, 500,000 of the 5,000,000 hogs packed in the country, withdraw and say they are not delegates! when Cincinnati, which packs over 600,000, declines to send delegates, when St. Louis, which packs over 400,000, stands out, and her delegates don't know what they are. Without Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis what kind of a convention would they have? So far as he was concerned, he was not going to have anything to do with such a concern. Mr. Reed, of New-York, said that he had been sent to the convention by the Produce Exchange of New-York and if there was no business to transact at least let the convention proceed regularly. After considerable discussion a committee was appointed, composed in part of gentlemen who proclaimed themselves visitors. The Committee on Organization reported for President William Hamilton, St. Louis, with a number of Vice Presidents. The following resolutions created a stir, and were finally referred to a special committee:

Resolved, That in all rules governing standards of meats, manner of curing and packing, curers and packers be allowed to vote; but that in a discussion of such rules by the convention, duly accredited dealers be allowed to participate in the convention.

The convention is badly managed, seems to be without aim, and the result of the deliberations is not expected to be of importance. The day was spent in idle discussion, without any feature of interest. The convention will adjourn after a banquet to-morrow evening.

TEMPERANCE CAMP-MEETING AT OLD ORCHARD BEACH.

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, Me., Sept. 9.—The second day of the mass temperance camp-meeting at this place opened under favorable circumstances. The weather was fine and the attendance large. Previous to the public services, a prayer-meeting was held in the Biddeford tents, led by Francis Murphy, of the Maine Reform Club. The public services commenced at 10 o'clock, Rev. John Allen offering the opening prayer. An address was made by Rev. J. Luce, Presiding Elder of Portland District. J. K. Osgood, of Gardiner, related his personal experiences, and dwelt upon the need of personal effort. Mr. E. Johnson, identified with the Brooklyn (N. Y.) temperance reform movement, related some of the results of that movement, and Mrs. Mary E. Hart, Secretary of the Ladies' Temperance Union, of Brooklyn, N. Y., closed the forenoon services. The Temperance Reform Club met at noon and elected David Pattee President and W. S. Wadsworth Secretary. At 1 o'clock a prayer-meeting was held, at which remarks were made by numerous gentlemen and ladies. In the afternoon between 2,000 and 3,000 people listened to Ex-Gov. Coburn, Mrs. Dr. Lawrence, Mrs. Johnson, and others. This evening prayer-meetings were held in several tents.

VERMONT STATE FAIR.

RUTLAND, Vt., Sept. 9.—The first regular day of the Vermont State Fair was notable for a larger number of cattle and horse entries than was ever known before. There was a large attendance to-day and there will be a still larger one to-morrow, when Senator Morrill, of this State, will deliver an address. Racing began to-day. Anna Lee won the three-year-old purse.

NASHVILLE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 9.—The Nashville Industrial Exposition will open on next Wednesday, the 16th inst., under more favorable auspices than any preceding exhibition held here, arrangements being made for a military and civic parade and a grand suspension of business.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

TILDEN'S ADHESIVENESS TOO MUCH FOR THE LEADERS.

HE REFUSES TO BE SHELVED AND THEY DEPART IN DISGUST—AN INTRIGUE WITH LIBERALS TO FORCE HIM OUT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept 9.—There is probably no man so thoroughly execrated in New-York to-day by the Democratic leaders as Samuel J. Tilden. His crime is that he sticks. All night they labored with him, but still he stuck. They sought to show him that he could not be nominated, but still he stuck. They endeavored to prove to him that even if nominated he could not be elected against Dix, but still he stuck. They were earnest in their declarations that only with Church could the Democrats hope for the flesh-pots of Egypt, but still he stuck. They told him with their agony oozing from their foreheads and shirt-fronts that upon his getting out of the contest for Governor, and leaving the track clear for a walk over by Church, depended Democratic hopes, present and future, but still he stuck. Nothing could move him. At about 2 o'clock in the morning the conference in Jarvis Lord's parlor ended, and the members went to bed in very bad humor. Most of them departed by the early trains, and among them was Mr. Samuel J. Tilden. Almost his last words before going were said to Joseph Warren, of Buffalo, and were to the effect that he had the Democratic Convention and intended to keep it. Thus the Democrats who, as Cochrane would phrase it, considered themselves the "potentiality of the party," and who came to shear went home shorn. Tilden had been too much for them. The field was not "clear for Church," and their hotel bill represented so much money wasted. Their railroad fares would have had the same character if they had paid any, but it is to be presumed they had passes, for Democratic politicians are rarely without these adjuncts to economical travel.

But when the first scheme failed another was taken up. Last night no one of the Liberals had the slightest intention of making any nominations to-day. Indeed, up to noon there was no hint of anything of the kind. But at that time vague rumors began to go abroad that nominations were to be made, and it was universally said that Judge Church would be nominated for Governor, and F. A. Conkling for Lieutenant Governor. Indeed, the Convention himself entered THE TIMES room at the Delavan shortly after the close of the morning session, and announced that there had been a total change of sentiment which would probably result in the nominations indicated. No one of the Liberals would admit that Democratic counsels had anything to do with this change of front, but every one could easily see the origin of the change. It was due entirely to Democratic intrigues, and was the last effort of the Democratic leaders to run off Tilden in favor of Church.

JUDGE ALLEN WITHDRAWS TO PROMOTE HARMONY—A MEMORANDUM BY JUDGE CHURCH.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Yesterday a number of Democrats from New-York and the West met at the Delevan House, to discuss the make-up of their State ticket, and after much talk, it became the unanimous expression of those present, that Sanford E. Church must submit to the necessities of his party, and accept the nomination. Of the correspondence that transpired, the following has been secured. It will be noticed that the memorandum obtained from Judge Church is written in the third person:

ALBANY, Sept. 8, 1874.

Hon. William F. Allen:

DEAR SIR: Desirous of promoting harmony in the Democratic Party of this State, and concentrating all its strength upon the enemies of good government, I have taken the liberty, with the concurrence of friends, to consult with several gentlemen whose names have been mentioned in connection with the office of Governor, and to suggest that the interests of the party will be advanced by their withdrawal from the preliminary canvass in favor of Hon. Sanford E. Church. On Saturday last I had the pleasure of meeting Judge Church at his residence, and he consented to place in my keeping a memorandum stating his position, which I am permitted to show you, and a copy of which I enclose.

Hon. Samuel J. Tilden telegraphed that he will be here this afternoon. All other candidates heartily accept the proposition.

Awaiting your reply, I am, sincerely yours,

JOSEPH WARREN.

THE MEMORANDUM.

He (Judge Church) has declined unqualifiedly, and, so far as mere personal considerations are concerned, we cannot blame him. He would not and ought not to be a candidate against any one who has been named in connection with the office, either one of whom he regarded as eminently fit for the position, but if, notwithstanding, the convention, with the cordial concurrence of all the candidates of the party, demand he change his present position for that of Governor, we do not see that he can refuse.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM JUDGE ALLEN.

ALBANY, Sept. 8, 1874.

Joseph Warren, Esq.:

SIR—I am in receipt of your favor of this morning, and hasten to say that I have at no time been desirous of the nomination of Governor, preferring greatly to remain in the position in which the electors of the State have placed me, but have said, at the instance of friends, that if nominated to the office named, I would not decline. It gives me great pleasure to acquiesce in your suggestion. And I do so cordially and cheerfully. I presume that all the gentlemen who have been named as candidates for the office of Governor occupy the same position, and will consent as readily as I do to the withdrawal of their names, with the view of the unanimous nomination of Chief Judge Church. He could not, I think, decline a nomination thus tendered, and the people would heartily unite upon and triumphantly elect him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[Signed,] W. F. ALLEN.

VERMONT.

JUDGE POLAND WITHDRAWS FROM THE CONTEST FOR CONGRESS.

RUTLAND, Vt., Sept. 9.—Judge Poland will publish a letter in the Rutland *Herald* to-morrow morning withdrawing his name from the contest for Congress in the Second District. He states at some length the causes which have led to his political defeat, and says that if he had known certainly that Mr. Dennison had intended to be a candidate, he should have withdrawn his name before the Convention; but as the Convention was fairly conducted, and he received a nearly unanimous nomination, he supposed the contest was ended. He denies emphatically the use of improper influences to secure an election, and says that his course upon the matters stigmatised as salary-grabbing, Credit Mobilier white-washing, and press-gagging will bear the closest scrutiny, and he has no desire to change it. He refers to his laborious career in Congress, and says that if he could believe that the district had lost confidence in his integrity it would give him great pain. He expresses his gratitude for the long continued favor and confidence exhibited by the people of the district. [illegible] that confidence is no longer felt, he has the consolation of believing that its withdrawal has not been merited by any act or omission of his.

NOTES FROM COLORADO.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

THE PLAGUE OF LOCUSTS—A PARTICULARLY REPREHENSIBLE COW—A STARTLING ADVENTURE—VISIT TO BERGUN'S PARK—A MODEL RANCHE.

MANITOU, Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1874.

"The melancholy days are come, the saddest of the year—"
Of wailing cries on every side, "The grasshopper is here!"

The plague of locusts is upon us, like a vast invading army—all "bummers"—like a devastating flood, or a consuming fire. The creatures keep up a constant rustling in the grass and trees, like a dreary Autumn wind; they are drifting and scattering along under foot, like a a new and horrible sort of animated Autumn leaves; they are circling and tumbling in mid-air, like a lazy snow-storm. Suddenly, as a thief in the night, they came upon us. Going out of the cottage one morning, we found ourselves obliged to wade. They are doing immense damage to the fields and gardens, riddling and ruining everything which cannot be protected. One of our neighbors has put canvas night-caps over his cabbage-heads, but has to weep over his onions—because "they are not." Another neighbor, known as "the Baron," has seen the result of the Summer's patient toil destroyed in a few hours. He is fearfully cut up. His is anything but a "green old age." No great harm has been done to our crops or vegetables, we having as yet nothing of that vulgar, utilitarian sort of thing. Ours are pleasure-grounds merely. Still, it is an annoyance to have our view of Pike's Peak obscured by the living, buzzing cloud, our pretty wild things devoured, (they seem to have an especial affinity for the hop-vines,) and our bed and board invaded. They crunch under our feet in the pantry, they rush on cremation in the grate, they do their best to turn our mock-turtle into regular Digger Indian diet. It is really startling to walk out at twilight and see them roosting on every bush and brier and bending twig, and swinging aloft in hammocks of clematis vines.

But though the "grasshopper is a burden," it is not, as a plague, to be compared with "breaching cattle." Our great Chinese wall is finished, and is a feature in the landscape, but alas, we find that "stony limits cannot hold cows out." A strong railing must be added to it. In regard to the particularly reprehensible animal, bearing a "chair" on her wicked old head to facilitate the work of breaching and general destruction, we are in despair. She comes upon us unawares and disappears mysteriously, like a dreadful phantom cow, a bovine "materialization." She has made trails up the steepest bank of the creek, and has a "traitor's gate" under the lowest hanging willows. She has secret passages, yet undiscovered. I half believe that, if we should build a wall ten feet high and as many broad, she would tunnel both it and the creek, and reappear on the field of her old operations, tossing her "chair" triumphantly on high. She has evidently been brought up by a religious family, for she knows Sunday as well as a Christian, and always spends it in quiet retirement on our place, being aware that our "Man Friday" and his brindled dog are then absent. The other day, having forborne with this strange, stray animal till forbearance ceased to be a virtue, we were driven to an act of reprisal. The idea of spoiling the spoiler, of mulcting and milking the marauder, occurred to our quick-witted H——, who, with my humble assistance, proceeded to carry it out. Bearing a tempting dish of salt and a small milk-pail, we went forth, plunging through the grass-hoppers and wet shrubbery, drawing near and nearer the wild-eyed creature by gentle approaches and insinuating murmurs of "Co, bossy," and "Cusha," and—perhaps we didn't riot on mush and milk that night. We now give notice that we intend to provide ourselves with a lasso and put up a corral, and go regularly into the dairy business. The place must be made self-supporting some way. We will be independent of the Baron, at all events. He took a heavy contract to supply us with a quart of milk a day, but, his ditch having given way, his contract went with it. Dairy farms are failures in this country without irrigation.

The joke of the milking was too good to keep to ourselves, and we were weak enough to confide it to our neighbor, the landlord of the Manitou House, together with our stern resolve, in case the milk of the trespasser should fail to pay for the damages to fences and shrubbery, to practice on her with our six-shooter. We think we could hit her at short range. Our friend enjoyed the joke hugely till we chanced to give a sketch of the animal as a most nefarious and unconscionable beast—desperate, "disorderly, devilish"—such a cow, in short as no honest man or good neighbor would keep—when suddenly his countenance put on an injured expression, and he exclaimed, "Why, Madam, that's *my cow.*"

You remember, doubtless, the story of a young Englishman at a ball, who ingenuously asked of a quiet old party at his elbow, "Who, pray, is that horrid woman in yellow, with the bird of paradise nodding over her ugly old mug?" and was answered, "That, Sir, is my wife!" Well, that young man's feelings were slightly analogous to mine.

We have lately had some painful sensations at Manitou, caused by serious accidents with horses—runaways and smash-ups—and then there was the Pike's Peak adventure, accounts of which you may have seen. Mr. Morris, a tourist, after a successful ascent by the old trail, attempted to return alone to the point where he had left his horse, lost his way in a storm of snow and hail, became bewildered, and finally fell some twenty-five feet upon a narrow ledge of rock overhanging the awful abyss known as the "Crater." Here he remained, bruised and disabled, for two days and two nights, subsisting on the small remains of his lunch and on hail-stones, which he had the precaution to store in an empty vial; not daring to sleep, for fear of falling from his perilous perch; keeping himself awake and from being chilled to death by a thousand curious devices. He certainly showed himself to be a remarkably cool and courageous man, and yet he seems to have been for a portion of the time delirious, or subject to singular hallucinations, for he tells of visions, beautiful and passing strange. He saw a wonderful mirage, and the rocks about him were alive with faces—some of them grand and gracious, some terrible and grotesque; and people dropped in upon him—strange but friendly—and chatted and discussed with him by the hour. They were rather behind the time—but when he found that they none of them touched on the "great scandal," he was rather glad they had come. Among the visitors who agreeably beguiled his time were some very nice ladies, who came tripping over the rocks, and up and down the crater—lively, lovely dames, but so exceedingly delicate and diaphanous that his good wife will have little cause to be jealous of them. It is not likley that he will ever seek to renew the acquaintance. When at last he made himself heard by the men who had long been searching for him—sometimes within his hearing—he was utterly exhausted and helpless. The brave fellows made a rope of their linen "dusters"—one was let down to him, and he was soon extricated from his fearful predicament on the "ragged edge" of destruction. They brought him down by easy stages, and up by brandy, and his affectionate wife concluded not to order mourning. She had quite given him up, as he was a domestic, methodical man, who kept early hours. She had laid out a suit of clothes for him to be buried in, in case the body should be found. He took particular pleasure in wearing that suit as soon as he got about.

We have had a visit from Mr. Colfax, who, with his noble wife and little son, and a party of pleasant friends, is renewing his acquaintance with Colorado. I was glad to see him looking remarkably well and happy. Since I saw him last, in Washington, on the day when his successor was sworn in, he seems to have thrown ten years off his shoulders, with all their accumulated cares and vexations. The blow fell just where chastening blows always fall, on the tenderest spot, just where they will be felt the most keenly; fell on the honorable reputation so peculiarly dear to him; but he lived through it all, and in his peaceful home, and among the friends of his early manhood, he is quietly and steadily living down all injustice and evil report. The hue and cry has died away, and the huers and criers are getting ashamed of it. Perfect vindication may be slow in coming, for falsehood travels by the lightning express, while truth does well if she can get into the caboose of the freight train; but the stanch old friends of Mr. Colfax, who know their man, believe that all will come round just and fair at last. He surely never seemed to me liable to fall through cupidity, however open he might be to temptation through his ambition. He was not the man to peril for a few hundreds the priceless good name gained by rare tact and patience and much public service; and if he had been so rashly inclined, he had a wife who would not have let him do it—a wife to whom he could, to whom he did go in all trials and perplexities—setting thereby an example to all men and ministers.

We lately spent two delightful days in Bergun's Park, which beautiful retreat lies about 1,000 feet higher than Manitou, and is reached by a charming drive of seventeen or eighteen miles up the wild Ute Pass. We were the guests of Mr. Thornton, an English gentleman of good family, and a graduate of Cambridge, but quite content with this rough, secluded life, and proud to be a ranchman. All the English younger sons who do not go into the church or the army come to Colorado. Well may this particular ranchman be proud; for the ranch which he owns, in partnership with his friend, Dr. Bell, is fit for a royal domain. It is royally grand and beautiful, and though so high up, is largely under cultivation, yielding the best of wheat, oats, barley, and all varieties of vegetables, while for grazing purposes it is unsurpassed. Nothing can be lovelier, more still and peaceful, than this magnificent ranch, lapped on the mountain slopes, and set about with primeval pine forests. Through it runs a clear trout stream, fringed with willows, and low-lying meadows and rolling uplands are almost alike green and flowery. It is a vast amphitheatre—mostly wild, of course, yet has a strangely pastoral and home-like aspect. It reminds one of the "Happy Valley of Rasselas" in its sublime seclusion. The scene has all the purity of atmosphere, all the sombre inspiration of the mountain; all the tranquillity and coziness of the valley land. We found the brilliant noon-day hot, even here, but the nights were deliciously cool and balmy. Heaven came graciously down to us, since we had come to meet it half way, and bathed our tired bodies and weary spirits in divine coolness and peace.

Bergun's Park contains some of those curious and imposing monumental rocks of red sandstone which are such a marked feature in all this region. They are of a peculiarly weird character, and full of grotesque forms and faces, such as we find about old cathedrals. Indeed, some one has named the largest of them "the Devil's minsters." Though the ranch is apparently closed in, except on the side of the great pass, down which you look till Pike's Peak seems to block the way, and to compel the morning to climb over him, a ride or drive of a few miles brings one to mountain points whence views of surpassing loveliness and grandeur can be obtained. We visited the finest of these points one morning—the last mile or so of the drive our road being made for us by our host—who proved himself a magnificent woodman, swinging his ax like a very Cœur de Lion—and three of his guests, who all valiantly fought their way or worked their passage, one English officer of mighty mold bearing off good-sized trees with the jaunty air of a young Hercules swinging his club. That was a royal progress for us, driving leisurely over the road so gallantly opened for us, seeing the wild young pines and cottonwoods that disputed our passage falling on every side.

Mr. Thornton has within the past year erected a new ranch-house, roomy and pleasant, with open fire-place as spacious as the one in that grand old feudal hall of Warwick Castle, and also three cottages for visitors. One of these, however, is designed for private use during a portion of the year, being the forest lodge of a wealthy English lady. It is a marvel of rustic comfort and picturesqueness. This was assigned to us, and we had rare delight in it. Each evening, after watching out the sunset, which paid its last salute to Pike's Peak, we left the pleasant veranda for the large sitting-room or hall, where we gathered about a flaming, fragrant, open fire, and told stories and "laughed at little jests," and, in short, were happy and glorious, with the larger part of the human race far below us. It is good to get above the world.

I cannot too highly recommend this charming mountain retreat to invalids who can do without, and ought to do without, the excitements of a fashionable watering-place—to mothers with delicate children; to students, who can take with them the goodly company of books; to artists, seeking quiet studies; and to sportsmen, eager for deer-stalking and bear-hunting. There are no wild creatures on the settled part of the ranch, but off on the mountain sides and at certain points on the creek, where they come to drink, by cautious hunting you will always find them. Sometimes they find you. Children fond of pets can have them here—docile colts, frisky calves and lambs, pigs, chickens, dogs, cats, and kittens in bewildering and bewitching variety. One family of five little cat sisters were especially hospitable and sociable toward us, coming up the hill to our cottage, to divert us and eat up the fresh milk brought to our doors for us in the morning. They were chaperoned by their grandam—their mamma, we were told, being quite worn down by maternal duties, had gone for a restful visit to another "out-fit," on a distant part of the ranch, leaving the children to be weaned by her good old mother. In their devotion to us the pretty inconstants quite forsook our host, whose special pets they were. He said he had more than once waked in the morning to find that all five had invaded his room, and brought grandma, and were lying on his pillow, or snuggled close under his chin—a necklace of cats.

To fully enjoy Bergun's Park, visitors should take saddle-horses, in order to explore in all directions the fragrant forests of spruce and pine—almost as clear of unsightly brush and undergrowth as English woodlands. But they also thrive who only rest and eat. The Ranch-house table boasts delightful English cooking—light, snowy bread, delicious butter, juicy beef, tender mutton, game in season, fresh eggs and vegetables, abundance of milk and rich cream, such as the lower world has forgotten since it has gone up so. And, to crown all, the prices of board, with lodging, in those royal log cottages, are much lower than at lower hotels.

I hope that another season a host of happy tourists will find out for themselves this mountain haunt of loveliness and health—this darling retreat of nature, so far and so fair—this glorious little epitome of Colorado.

FRANCE.

TOPICS OF THE HOUR IN PARIS.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR—AN INCIDENT—THE ST. MALO SPEECH—RUSSIA AND SPAIN—THE FRENCH PRESS—A DISTINGUISHED GUEST—THE LATEST TRAGEDY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Aug. 26, 1874.

As the President's tour through Brittany and Anjou progresses, the local functionaries seem to grow bolder and bolder in the expression of their sentiments. The Saint Malo incident is now not the only one of its kind, and M. Hovius is not the only man who has told the Marshal what the Opposition journals call "disagreeable truths." Before reaching Saint Malo M. Louis Veuillot reproached him for not visiting the churches. When the Emperor Napoleon III. traveled, he showed his respect for the clergy by making his first visit to the church of the town in which he was staying, and in every cathedral city his Majesty was received by a deputation of citizens having the Bishop or Archbishop at their head. M. Louis Veuillot omitted to state that there was a special reason for these visits. The Emperor began early in his reign to restore the churches throughout the country, and on his periodical visits he saw that it pleased the people when he went first to see how the work of restoration was progressing. No such reason existed in the Marshal's case, yet no sooner had he heard the reproach than he began to court the clergy. He visited the churches; he was received by high prelates in cathedral towns. In other places the deputations were generally headed by the President of the local Tribunal of Commerce. As many of these gentlemen are noted for extreme opinions, and not remarkable for their fondness for the Septennate, they followed the example of M. Hovius, of Saint Malo. But these complaints of trade, and these requests that the Marshal would give the country a definite government in order to give a feeling of stability, have all been very courteously expressed. There have been no more rumors of sharp replies. Thus the clergy and the bourgeoisie have been specially honored, and as the Radical journals are beginning to note the fact, and to show that "the people" are neglected, this may be regarded as an invitation to make some kind of a demonstration. Hence, some apprehension is beginning to be felt, and a number of extra precautions have been taken. It is supposed that it was for this reason that the grand fête by the Parisians, to welcome the Marshal back, has been declined with thanks. Up to this time there have been but two or three disagreeable incidents, and they were of trifling importance. Everywhere MacMahon has been kindly if not enthusiastically greeted by the people.

AN INCIDENT.

There was one episode during the Marshal's visit at Quimper which is worthy a special paragraph. After receiving a large number of people, shaking hands with all and talking to many, he went to the station and entered his saloon car. While waiting for the hour of departure a Breton peasant, in the usual costume of the country, tried to push by the guards and pass out upon the platform. His persistence soon attracted notice, and a staff officer was sent to see what was the matter. The peasant insisted upon saying a few words to the Marshal. He was allowed to pass, and, walking boldly up to the wagon, took off his hat and made a courtly bow.

"I forgot to say to you, Marshal," said the peasant simply, "that you must be acquainted with Gen. Halna Du Fretay!"

"Yes," replied MacMahon, "I know him well. I have occasion to see him very often at Versailles!"

"*Ben vrai, Maréchal!* Then I shall take it very kindly on your part if you will say good day to him for me."

As he said this the peasant again bowed, stretched out his hand as the Marshal gave his promise to deliver the message, and grasped that of the President with excessive cordiality. Putting on his hat the Breton walked out with the mien of a Duke who had gone to say a few parting words to an equal. Of all the souvenirs of his stay in Brittany, that of the cordial grasp of the hand of the Quimper peasant is said to be the most agreeable to the Duc De Magenta.

THE SAINT MALO SPEECH.

We have had any number of stories, refutations, and corrections about M. Hovius, of Saint Malo, and having found a good thing for their side of the argument the Radicals do not like to give up the first statements. They have been loud in their praises of M. Hovius, who showed himself more pessimist than courteous in his allocution to MacMahon, and have said again and again that so good a Republican could not do otherwise than tell the truth to the Chief of State. When asking the Marshal to give his aid toward the establishment of a definite form of government, because trade and commerce were suffering for want of it, the supposition was that he meant the definite government to be Republican in form. With the most captivating zeal they have exalted the Republican firmness of this hitherto unfamed personage. But it has just been discovered that M. Hovius is not a Republican at all, and that when speaking of a stable government he had the Prince Imperial in his mind's eye. In fact, M. Hovius was an official candidate under the Empire, patronised by the Ministry, decorated by Napoleon III. on the 15th of August, 1868, and who published his ballots as follows: "Auguste Hovius, President of the Tribunal of Commerce of Saint Malo, and Mayor of Châteauneuf, candidate of the Government of the Emperor." One of the morning papers maliciously says that the deception of the Radical journals in presence of this revelation, can be imagined, and one may also fancy the regret they now feel at having chanted the praises of a simple Conservative who expressed himself so badly in his address that he was taken for a Republican.

RUSSIA AND SPAIN.

The French are, unless I am greatly mistaken, once more cherishing a fond deception with respect to the conduct of Russia in the Spanish question. All the journals comment upon the dispatch which the *Morning Post* received from its correspondent at Berlin, which states that the Czar refused through jealousy to follow Germany in the matter. The reasons given, as you are already aware, are that it was agreed at the meeting of the Emperors, that all European questions should be examined and treated in concert, and that Germany took the initiative in this case without consulting Russia. Besides, the proposition for the Brussels Congress was coldly received, even by Germany herself, and this fact may have led to the coolness of other nations. For these reasons the Czar seized upon the opportunity for telling Germany that she was going too fast with the augmentation of her influence and her power. On the same day the Vienna *Tagespresse* treated the subject in the same sense. It says:

"M. De Bismarck has just experienced a rude defeat, the importance of which may be yet increased, but which cannot possibly be attenuated. The moral campaign opened against France (for, after all, the whole of this Spanish action was solely directed against France) has not succeeded, by a great deal, as well as the military campaign of M. De Moltke. Russia has just given the exact meaning of the new alliance between the three great courts of the North, and has already begun to define its limits. If, in this instance, she succeeds in restraining the domineering spirit and the boundless ambition of the German Chancellor, neither Germany nor Europe will be at all prejudiced thereby. Hence, provisionally at least, the importance of this event is great enough to permit us to expect with confidence that it will take vaster proportions in the future."

THE FRENCH PRESS.

The French journals give such extracts as these, and, although forbidden by superior authority to argue in a way offensive to Germany, they throw out hints which leave no doubt about their feelings upon the subject. It is certainly hard that the French press should be controlled at Berlin; but there is no way to reach them for translating such things from the German. But I do not think it safe to base many hopes upon this reported jealousy and coolness, for I fancy that Germany and Russia were both agreed upon the question. The story about the Brussels Congress makes me think that Russia's refusal to follow Germany in recognizing Spain was partly for the purpose of influencing this body. It is certain that Russia brought forward the proposition relating to the treatment of prisoners of war, but it is generally believed here that Germany was responsible for the amendment tending to bring in the revising of a general war code. It was the belief that Germany was at the bottom of this matter which prevented other powers from receiving it cordially. It is just possible, therefore, that this action on the part of Russia is a "put-up job" on the part of Prince Bismarck, and designed to create a certain impression respecting the Brussels Congress now in session.

A DISTINGUISHED GUEST.

King Louis, of Bavaria, is now in Paris, amusing himself in his own way—seeing sights, visiting galleries, and riding about town in a tweed suit and billy-cock hat. In private life the French comment very freely upon this visit, and "grin and bear it" the best they can. I was sitting before Tortoni's last evening when His Majesty drove up with three persons and ate an ice in his carriage, and seemed to enjoy the moving panorama of the boulevards very much indeed. A French friend by my side, a well-known journalist, watched him for some time in silence and with serious face. At length he said; "Strange! the King of Bavaria comes here and goes about as he pleases. He has just come from Versailles, where he ordered the *grandes eaux* for his royal pleasure, just as if he had not had an opportunity of seeing our fountains play often enough when his troops were occupying Versailles!" I took exception to the word "ordered," when His Majesty had merely expressed a desire to see the fountains play. "True," replied my friend, "but under present conditions a request from the King of Bavaria equals an order. The Minister of the Interior sent an order, or polite request, if you will, to all the journals, warning them not to comment upon His Majesty's appearance during his stay in Paris, or to say anything about him which could give offense." Some bitter reflections followed. He brightened up, however, when I made a political suggestion, and hinted that the King's punctiliousness with respect to Prince Hohenlohe, when Bavaria had a Chargé d'Affaires in Paris, seemed to me decidedly ominous. I have no doubt that the King selected this moment because Marshal de MacMahon was away, nor have I a doubt that the two will accidentally meet before King Louis leaves the French Capital. I am informed that the number of spies about His Majesty is simply incredible, and that an entire company of detectives have been detailed by the Prefect of Police to spy out the spies. If King Louis gets back to Munich without running against the susceptibilities of some one he will be lucky.

THE LATEST TRAGEDY.

A terrible affair occurred at Mandres day before yesterday. Some years ago M. Valentin was the most fashionable tailor of the Rue de Richelieu, and in a few years retired with a large fortune, ceding his establishment to his foremen. M. Valentin, with his wife and only son went to Mandres, where he had purchased a villa, and there the family lived happily in appearance, surrounded by luxuries and all that fortune can give, and greatly esteemed by their neighbors. Mme. Valentin was extremely jealous, although both had arrived at an age when this youthful folly usually passes away, and the quick temper and irascibility of the husband was attributed to this cause. He was always gay and happy, and never uttered a cross word until his wife began one of her jealous scenes. Then he frequently lost his head in rage. The son had grown up, had passed through college, and was making excellent progress at the cavalry school of Saumur. In the late examination he had the joy of writing home that he had passed number one, and hence, should be an officer of dragoons at once. He was to start home at once with a friend. Great preparations were made in honor of this happy event. The two young men arrived in the morning, and all day the family were very happy. At dinner Mme. Valentin was gayer than usual. After dinner the father joined in a game of billiards with the two young men, and after watching them for a time Mme. Valentin went up stairs. The son called to her on the landing, "Mamma," he said, "I caught a dreadful cold last night; my handkerchief is wet; throw me down another." After waiting for some time, Mme. Valentin came to the window, threw out the handkerchief, and in a severe tone told him to send his father up immediately. She was very pale or white with anger. M. Valentin went up, after joking with the boys about having to obey orders, and the game went on. But in a moment a pistol shot was heard, then another, and another, and six were fired before they got up stairs. There young Valentin was guided to the chamber by the smell of powder, and as he got no answer to his inquiries as to what was the matter, he struck a light and found a candle in another room. Running into the chamber, he saw his mother lying dead upon the floor, and his father, with one hand clutched about the throat of his wife, and a pistol held tight in the other, breathing his last across the body of the latter. From the indications it was easy to construct a probable story of the tragedy. A letter was lying upon the hearth burned to a cinder, the candle lying beside it as if dropped upon the floor. Between the two bodies was a pillow, and the room was in disorder. It is presumed that Mme. Valentin went to her husband's armoire to get a handkerchief for her son, and there found a letter which roused her jealousy. She called him up and began a scene of reproach. That the letter could not have been a guilty one is shown by the fact that it was so carelessly left. Exasperated at these constant reproaches, and particularly to think that so happy a day should be spoiled, Valentin had seized a pistol and fired, the bullet passing through his wife's throat. She rushed to the bed, the stream of blood indicating her course, and seizing a pillow held it before her. Meanwhile the letter, whatever it may have contained, was burned in the candle blaze, and a struggle ensued. Valentin seized his wife by the throat and sent two bullets through her brain, then, as he fell with her to the floor, probably he fired the other shots into his own head. Those who knew Valentin say that the jealousy of his wife was entirely without cause, he leading an exceedingly regular life.

INCREASING THE MASSACHUSETTS POLICE FORCE.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Sept. 9.—The Governor and Council at a meeting here last evening authorized Chief Constable Boynton to appoint thirty additional deputies, increasing the force to 100 men. This is in accordance with the opinion of the Attorney General.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

In Brunswick, N. J., the registered number of children attending school is 1,607.

The Haverhill, Mass., High School was dedicated 3d inst. It cost, altogether, $110,000.

Brown University, Rhode Island, is to have a new dormitory building and a fire-proof library.

The Theological Seminary of Franklin and Marshall College, Pennsylvania, was reopened 1st inst.

Lawrence, Kansas, has 2,188 children between the ages of five and fourteen, of whom 464 are colored.

The Milwaukee Female College opened Wednesday, Sept. 9. It has accommodations for about fifty boarders.

By the will of the late Joseph Battell, of Brooklyn, Long Island, Yale College receives $50,000, and Middlebury College, Vt., $10,000.

A handsome school-house has been erected in Louisville, Ky., for the colored children of the Eastern District. It has a frontage of 53½ feet and a depth of 59.

The Ash street school-house, Manchester, N. H., was dedicated on the 4th inst. It will accommodate 368 scholars. The cost of the ground and building was $60,000.

The Central University building, Richmond, Ky., is rapidly approaching completion. R. R. Fulton has been elected Professor of Physics, and Chas. J. Bronston Professor of Criminal Jurisprudence.

A proposition is before the School Board of Atlanta, Ga., to teach the children the use of the sewing-machine. The members of the School Board, it appears, hold secret sessions, and the press calls for a reform in this particular.

The Rochester *Democrat* notes the fact that three of the Hamilton College graduates have entered journalism, and goes on to say that "it is a hopeful sign that so many journalists regard a liberal education as a necessary preliminary to their professional duties."

In Milwaukee, Wis., the number of children entitled to attend school is 33,679; the number attending, including private schools, is only 16,429, leaving 17,253 who do not receive any school education. The school census of this year shows a great increase over that of last year, being no less than 4,524, an increase of fully fifteen per cent.

Another step has been taken by the Baptists in their efforts to help along the cause of education among the freedmen by the purchase of a new building and thirty acres of ground for the Gashville Institute. The property has been secured at a low figure, and is regarded as the best freedman school investment yet made in the South. The purchase money has been furnished in part by individual subscription.

The present term of the State University of Wisconsin opens very promisingly, in spite of the hard times. The last Freshman Class numbered ninety-five; and seventy-five or eighty have already been admitted to the present Freshman Class, which, with those yet to enter, will bring the number up to 100. The Senior Class numbers thirty-seven; the Junior, fifty-two; the Sophomore, eighty-five.

At the January Term of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin was argued, and shortly after decided, a case of great interest, involving the absolute control of parents over the education of their children. It is the law of Wisconsin, as laid down by the court, that the parent has the privilege of limiting and naming the studies his children shall pursue in the public school, implicitly subject to the limitation that he shall designate such studies as are taught in the school. The opinion was delivered by Judge Cole.

The Committee of the Board of Superintendents for the reception of students of the Theological Seminary, Brunswick, N. J., will meet at Hertzog Hall on the third Thursday (15th) of September, at 12 o'clock M. The committee consists of Rev. William R. Gordon, D. D., Rev. William R. Duryee, Rev. Charles S. Hageman, D. D., and Mr. Gardner A. Sage, together with the professors. Applicants are requested to bring certificates of church membership and testimonials of their literary qualifications.

Prof. Edward Feldner, since 1862 Director or Principal of the German-American Seminary of Detroit, died on 30th ult., after an extended illness. He was a native of Saxony, where he was born in 1817. He came to America in 1849 and settled in Hoboken, where he founded an academy. In 1862 he went to Detroit, when he took charge of the seminary, in the management of which he spent the rest of his days. He was highly esteemed by a large circle of personal friends, and was widely known as a teacher of experience and ability.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth (Va.) has received for record a charter granted by Judge Turner to the Valley Female School, located at Winchester, Va. Messrs. A. B. Irick, Holmes Conrad, H. C. Lupton, E. J. Evans, U. S. Dorsey, and Edwin L. Russell are the incorporators. The capital stock is $10,000, in shares of $100 each. The company may hold, for the purposes of the institution, fifty acres of land. The officers for the first year are—President, A. B. Irick, of Harrisonburg; Secretary, John W. Rice; Treasurer, Edwin L. Russell.

A correspondent of the *Daily Commercial*, Delaware, says: "What shall be done? The brief survey of facts at which we have glanced shows we have no system of school supervision by which we can even report our condition to the Commissioner of Education at Washington. It appeared in 1860 that 13½ per cent. of white population, twenty years of age and over, were illiterate, and 75½ per cent. of our colored population now citizens and voters. Our survey showed that we were, up to 1870, lamentably behind any other of eight States in our efforts to secure the means of instruction, as even Maryland taxes herself $1 69 for each member of her population, New-Jersey $2 61, Massachusetts $3 90, while we expend only ninety-two cents for each member of our commonwealth in educating our sons and daughters."

Massachusetts has 287,000 children, between five and fifteen years of age. The average attendance in public schools is 202,885, or 70.67 per cent. of the whole. There are 5,305 public schools in the State; 1,028 male teachers, with an average salary of $93 65 per month; 7,421 female teachers, with an average salary of $34 14 per month; 2,516 pupils under five years of age attended the public schools of the State, and 23,905 pupils over the age of fifteen years. There are 164 high schools in the State, 71 incorporated academies, with an average number of 7,573 pupils, and 402 incorporated academies and private schools, with an average of 14,428 scholars. In 36 cities and towns are 85 evening schools, with 373 teachers, 2,761 male, and 2,952 female pupils, and an average attendance of 4,577. They are supported at an expense of $52,320 03.

The New Jersey new compulsory School law provides that every parent, guardian, or other person, having control and charge of any child between the ages of eight and thirteen years, shall cause such child to attend some public or private school at least twelve weeks in each year, six weeks, at least, of which attendance shall be consecutive. This attendance is not required if the child's mental or physical condition is impaired. Instead of the attendance the child may be instructed at home in branches commonly taught at the public school. If the person, having charge of such a child, neglect this duty he will forfeit twenty dollars to the school district. This penalty may be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction in the district. If the parent or guardian can prove extreme poverty he is relieved from the penalty. In several districts the law cannot be carried out, it is said, owing to insufficient school accommodation.

In one of his popular talks to the students of Dartmouth, President Smith said in regard to the employment of Dartmouth students as waiters at Summer hotels, he remarked that so much is said and written in the abstract, nowadays, about the dignity of labor, and so little is practiced, that it is refreshing to notice an instance which is of so common occurrence that it attracts no attention in the district where it occurs, and is scarcely known beyond that district. The students who act as waiters in the hotels at the White Mountains during the Summer, come chiefly from that college where labor has always been held honorable, Dartmouth—sixteen from that institution having served in the Profile House, this season. They get as regular wages $20 a month, which is sometimes trebled by donations, &c., so that the student obtains sufficient funds to support himself for a considerable time after the college opens. "When we consider," said President Smith, "the fact that nearly one-third of the students at Dartmouth teach school during the Winter and work at harvesting in the Summer, we need have no fear about the dignity of labor becoming an obsolete expression."

Prof. Hitchcock, of Amherst, returns to the subject of the comparative immunity from sickness of the students of Amherst and Vassar Colleges, and says: "There were 303 students connected with our college during the year 1873-4. Of these 303 there were—during the year—sixty-five individuals who were on the sick list—that is, who were kept more than two consecutive days from the literary exercises of college on account of illness. Of these sixty-five, eleven individuals were kept just three days from their studies by sickness, and one person was ill for forty-seven days. The number of days lost to all college by sickness was 632, giving an average of about ten (10.030) days to all the sick students of college, and about two days (2.115) to the college corporate. During November there were the smallest number on the sick list, and during March the largest, agreeing thus exactly with the United States census returns, which show November and June to furnish the least, and March and August the most deaths through the whole country."

The New-York *School Journal* calls attention to the low salaries paid to teachers, as compared with those received by other professionals, and gives the following table showing the number of teachers, amount of salary, and the average per teacher per annum, in some of our large cities, for 1871:

Cities.	Number of Teachers.	Total amount of salary.	Teacher's averages per annum.
San Francisco	415	$343,118	$820
Chicago	572	444,634	777
Peoria	52	29,696	567
Indianapolis	148	58,859	398
Bangor	68	24,163	355
Boston	990	816,344	824
St. Louis	718	421,000	586
New-York	1,745	1,891,965	1,084
Cincinnati	536	418,229	780
Philadelphia	1,539	743,111	483
Nashville	60	38,600	643
Oshkosh	56	17,606	314
Bloomington, Ill.	50	22,270	415
New-Haven	157	89,312	569

The following table shows the average paid the teachers in seven of our States:

States.	Year.	Number of teachers.	Total amount of salary.	Teacher's average per an.
Indiana	1870	11,626	$2,764,838	$242
Iowa	1871	14,670	2,912,490	207
Maine	1870	2,079	253,638	112
New-York	1870	28,217	6,496,692	231
Ohio	1870	21,838	7,000,000	320
Pennsylvania	1870	16,087	3,814,989	237
Illinois	1873	2[illegible],794	4,473,519	215
Wisconsin	1879	9,304	1,302,635	140

The first number of *The School Bulletin*, published in Albany, is issued. It contains some valuable information on educational matters. In a paper by Hon. Jonathan Tenney, Deputy State Superintendent, he says: "During our labors as institute principal in this State of New-York we have uniformly given test lessons in spelling to the teachers present at the early part of the session, followed by some hints for the improvement of the teachers and their future pupils in acquiring this art. These lessons have been made up of nearly the same class of words—words in use by all intelligent persons in their ordinary reading and conversation. The words, from twenty to forty in number usually, have been written and handed to us. Then we have examined, noted errors, and reported the missed words, with percentage. We have kept notes of this percentage, and here report it by counties as an instructive lesson to all of our teachers. In our notes the per cent. of some counties is obscure. These we denote by a query (?) mark. A few others are mislaid."

County.	Per Cent.	County.	Per Cent.
Erie	37	Westchester	48
Oswego	38	Wayne	51
Tompkins	42	Broome (?)	52
Chemung	42	Saratoga	52
Clinton	43	Niagara	54
Herkimer (?)	43	Jefferson	55
Essex (?)	44	Orange	56
Dutchess	44	Chautauqua	59
Onondaga	46	Schenectady	60

It thus appears that the average spelling of the teachers of New-York, including district schools, union school, academic, and often normal school and collegiate teachers, for eighteen counties, as gathered at Teachers' Institutes, is about forty-two per cent. of common words, such as separate, confectionery, indelible, professor, especially, inflammatory, vaccination, ventilation, parallel, liquify, plaguy, vying, trafficker, punctilious, bilious, salable, obeisance, pomace, surcingle, shrubbery, privilege, occurrence, supersede, corroboration, ferrule, fiery, harelip, inveigle, ignitible, lien, mattress, mortise, goal, gavits, and the like. It will not be claimed that these are behind the average of other counties and teachers in the State. If it is, we will present other facts to show the claim unjust. For the present we only ask: First, Isn't this a bad spell? Second, What shall be done about it?"

The San Francisco *Alta* says: "The action of the Regents of the State (California) University in reference to the Professorship of Agriculture has had the results which might reasonably have been expected. Complaints are coming from many counties that the motives for the removal of Prof. Carr are improper, and that there is a deliberate design to divert the endowment of the Agricultural College from its purpose. While it seems clear that some errors of judgment have been committed, we have yet to discover any proof of improper motive on the part of the Regents generally. Those who have found the most fault are evidently acting without opportunity to become familiar with material facts. The Santa Barbara Grange has published a series of indiscreet resolutions, asserting indirectly that Prof. Carr was dismissed because he joined the Patrons of Husbandry and gave lectures to farmers without the consent of the Regents, and demanding his reinstatement, under a threat to carry the question into the next political campaign in case of refusal. Whatever mistakes the Regents may have made, they certainly have far more knowledge of the business than the Santa Barbara Grange can have; and it looks to us as if the latter body wished to make the matter one of personal interest. It is proper that the Granges, as associations of farmers, should feel solicitude about the management of the Agricultural Department of the State University; but before they venture to express decided opinions on important points, they should seek for information, and they could be gratified, probably, by applying to the Master of the State Grange or to some other member of the Board of Regents. It will not do to set up a claim that Dr. Carr has any exclusive right to the place. The university is not maintained for the benefit of any individual. It is desirable that the Professor should have the favor of the granges; but membership in a grange is not in itself a sufficient qualification, nor should the Patrons make the mistake of indorsing a man who, if the matter were fully ventilated, would not appear to the general public to be the best for the place. The Regents have not published the reasons for their action, and we do not pretend to be in their confidence; but if some statements which we have heard be true, there is less cause for dissatisfaction with the matter than the manner of their action.

THE NEW-JERSEY KNIGHTS TEMPLAR—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 9.—The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar did not get through with the election of their officers until after midnight. The following Grand Officers were elected: R. E. G. Commander, David S. Batty, of Newark; V. E. G. Commander, Wm. L. Newell, of Millville; E. G. Generalissimo, F. G. Wiese, of Bordentown; E. G. Captain, Gen. T. A. R. Redway, of New-Brunswick; E. G. Prelate, Wm. H. Jaffreys, of Camden; G. Senior Warden, A. B. Frazer, of Camden; G. Junior Warden, J. W. Congdon, of Paterson; G. Treasurer, Charles Bectel, of Trenton; G. Recorder, Thomas J. Corson, of Trenton; G. Standard Bearer, M. M. Droham, of Jersey City; G. Sword Bearer, Charles Russ, of Elizabeth; G. Warder, Geo. W. Watts, of Burlington; G. Lecturer, Geo. B. Edwards, of Jersey City; G. Sentinel, Amos Howell, of Trenton.

THE HOOSAC TUNNEL—PREPARATIONS FOR ITS OPENING.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Sept. 9.—The 1st of November has been fixed as the date for running the first train through the Hoosac tunnel. The Governor and Council meet to-day to ratify a contract with the Messrs. Shanley, whereby steel rails are to be laid through the tunnel, instead of iron rails, as provided in the original contract. The State will pay the difference in cost. It is thought the track can be connected at the east end and laid through the tunnel in four weeks, steel rails being already on the way. It is possible that the running of trains may be delayed until the 1st of December, on account of delay in the construction of bridges on the new track this side of the mountain, one of which has been but recently contracted for. An arrangement is to be made with the contractors for the arched work near the central shaft, to permit the running of the freight and one passenger train each way each day. This work will be protracted six months.

TEXAS.

ITS COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL CONDITION.

A JOURNEY THROUGH THE STATE—DOWN THE WESTERN BRANCH OF THE TEXAS CENTRAL—THE COUNTRY AND THE CROPS.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

AUSTIN, Texas, Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1874.

Recently the writer took a trip with a party of friends from Austin to Huntsville, Texas, thence to Jefferson City, Mo., and believing that some description of the country might prove interesting to your many readers, he takes the liberty of thus addressing you. Austin, the capital of Texas, often called the City of the Hills, is situated on the Colorado, two hundred miles from its mouth, which stream is as quiet as a lamb ordinarily, but when it is thoroughly aroused, is about as wild, urging, boiling, and wicked a body of water as one would wish to see. Since 1868 the city has nearly quadrupled in size, and substantial business houses, elegant residences, new churches, and improved sidewalks attest the energy of its citizens. Street cars are already talked of, and gas has recently been introduced. A Presbyterian Church, to cost twenty-five thousand dollars, and a new Catholic one, to cost thirty thousand, are already under way, while other denominations are either taking steps to erect suitable places for worship or are engaged in repairing and improving those already in use. Austin produces, in its close vicinity, excellent lime and beautiful stone for building, and offers fine opportunities for capitalists who desire to engage in manufacturing. The peach and corn crops are good this season, and one gentleman recently effected a sale of 3,000 bushels of oats, at eighty cents per bushel, to a gentleman from Fort Concho. Austin does a large lumber business, but it is to have a coming rival in Rockdale, the point to which the International and Great Northern Railroad is completed on its advance toward Austin.

Proceeding down the Western Branch of the Texas Central, we passed various little towns, which have sprung up along the line of the railroad. Here is Elgin, twenty-seven miles from Austin, where the passenger train was fired into some time since, the passengers saving themselves from the shots—fired in volleys of five or six, and about fourteen in all—by dodging under the windows and seats. This outrage has been severely denounced by the papers, who call for persistent and untiring efforts to arrest the offenders. Houston, 165 miles from Austin, is a thriving business city, one of the great railroad centres of Texas, and containing as fine a market-house as can be found in any northern city. Houston is a fine place when dry, but look for mud when it rains. Street cars have recently been introduced, and travelers can ride from one depot to the other for a trifle. Here may be found large iron and brass foundries, car shops, carriage shops, and excellent fruit nurseries, while the press of Houston employs some of the finest talent and best correspondents in the State. From Houston we travel over the line of the International and Great Northern to Huntsville, a distance of seventy-four miles from Houston, passing through a portion of country densely timbered with pine, and dotted all over with steam saw-mills. About half way we see the newly-enfranchized citizens laughing and shouting, and having a noisy good time generally, and when we asked an "uncle" what it meant, the answer was, "'lection, Sir, for location of a new Court-house." At Huntsville, a wooden, quiet, tumble down looking town, is the State Penitentiary, containing some 1,300 convicts, many of them young offenders. A reformatory school is one of the necessities of the times, and our State Solons would do well to direct their attention to this subject. Wagons and furniture are made at the prison, and there is also a factory connected with the same. The United States Government is transferring its military prisoners from Huntsville to Jefferson City, Mo., and the prisoners are greatly rejoiced thereat. At Jefferson City the food is better, the cells better ventilated and more pleasant and comfortable in every respect. Some of the military prisoners at Huntsville have been sent to Leavenworth, Kan. Quite a storm had passed over Huntsville just previous to our arrival, doing considerable damage to roofs, fences, &c.

Cotton will be very good around Huntsville. A merchant there informed me that he calculated on shipping somewhere near 5,000 bales this season. Land along the line of the road traveled over may be bought at from $2 to $3 per acre. The land is principally swamp, covered with pine. Oak and cypress also abound in this county—Montgomery—and it is said to be peculiarly adapted to the culture of fruit. From Houston, to which place we shortly returned, we proceeded to Hempstead—distance from Houston fifty miles—and there changed cars, going up the main line of the Texas Central railroad, across the International and Great Northern at Hearne, and reached Bremond, where a branch runs up to Waco. The country around Bremond is a fine country for fruit and corn. Oats and cotton thrive well, and coal and fire-clay are said to abound. Bremond seems to be quite a beautiful little town, and is certainly situated in a very pleasant country. At Corsicano we changed cars again, the guage changing from broad to narrow, and hastened onward to Dennison, a place which disappointed me, for it fell below my expectations. It seems to be one of your hasty, wooden-built towns, and may go down as rapidly as it went up. We pass over Red River on a noble bridge, and bid farewell to Texas. Kansas and the Indian country and Missouri are magnificent countries, capable of producing many staples, but things look bad out that way. Corn is plentiful, but poorly filled out, and citizens of that country tell of their hard yet almost ineffectual fight against their insect enemies. There are beautiful farm-houses to be seen in this section, and Texans would do well to study a little the art of ornamentation, for neat hedges, trees well laid out, and painted fences surrounding snug cottages, give an air of comfort that might well be imitated in many parts of Texas. The Governor's mansion at Jefferson City, Mo., struck me very favorably, and the grounds are very tastefully laid out around it. Thus I have endeavored to give some idea of Texas, a State whose prospects are good and whose capacities for future improvement are almost limitless.

The railroads mentioned are its great highways, and the iron steed has startled the deep silence of the forest and wakened the slumber of the prairie. Many improvements have been made and many more are needful, and we are pleased to see the press condemn many old ways and urge upon the people the adoption of the new. In Texas will be found energetic and wide-awake men and journalists who boldly tell the people their shortcomings, who praise where praise is merited, and who condemn, not to irritate, but to reform. Railroads and commerce and trade are the great reconstructors, and the coming generation is desirous of developing the present and providing for the requirements of the future. Texas is not an Eldorado where idleness can flourish in ease and luxury, but it is one of those portions of our wide domain where intelligent enterprise and well-directed endeavor will meet with as great and as ample reward as any other; a place where the capitalist may find good opportunity for investment; a place whose future will embellish and augment our national wealth.

NEW-YORK POLITICS.

A REVIEW OF THE POSITION IN THREE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

PROBABLE JUDICIAL AND CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS—A FULL VOTE EXPECTED—GREAT UNANIMITY FOR GOV. DIX.

From Our Own Correspondent.

UTICA, Saturday, Sept. 5, 1874.

Coming from the possible dissensions, or, at least the uncertainties, of Oswego, to the thorough harmony and confidence of Oneida was a pleasant change. Never were the Republicans of Oneida more united, never more hopeful, than they are to-day. They are all for Dix, as a matter of course, for I have found no Republican in the State who is not, and they promise to give him at least 2,000 majority against anybody the Democrats may nominate. In 1872 the county gave Gen Dix only about 1,600 majority, but that was due to the fact that Francis Kernan, the Democratic candidate, was a citizen of the county, and was very popular with his neighbors. It cannot be deemed strange or improbable, therefore, that Gen. Dix is to do better, in one county at least, than he did in his last canvass. Indeed, one of the most prominent and sagacious Republicans, who lives in another county, assured me the other day that Dix would astonish his friends and everybody else by the immense vote which he would poll this year. There seems to be no doubt whatever, in any part of the State, of his unanimous nomination and triumphant election. So general and profound is this feeling that his only danger is to be found in the overconfidence of his friends. This is, however, met in great part by the lucky circumstance that in nearly all the districts there are to be fierce contests for Congress and the Assembly, which will be sure to bring out a full vote.

So far as Oneida, which now constitutes the Twenty-third Congressional District, is concerned, there will, however, be no such contest. The rule of rotation, to which I have so often referred, will in this district be discarded, and Hon. Ellis H. Roberts will be nominated by acclamation to the seat in Congress which he has filled so acceptably during two terms. There can be no question of this fact, because there is, and will be, no one to contest the nomination with him. For a time Mr. Edward H. Shelley, of Rome, was talked of as a candidate, but he has just published a card refusing to allow his name to go before the convention. This leaves the field to Mr. Roberts alone, and his election by a very large majority is not less sure than his unanimous nomination. Interest in the Congressional struggle is therefore at an end, but there is enough in the Assembly contests to insure a full vote. The First, Second and Fourth Districts are surely Republican, although last year the Second District was carried by only 17 majority, but this was owing to local reasons which do not now exist. The doubtful district is the Third, in which the Republicans last year had 244 majority. But the district is naturally Democratic, and this fortunate result was largely due to the popularity of Hon. John J. Parry, the Republican candidate. Unhappily the condition of Mr. Parry's health will not permit him to be a candidate again this year, and the Republicans are not sure they can find any one else who can do so well. They intend, however, to do their best, and that with the Republicans of Oneida means a great deal. There are other things besides the contests in the Assembly districts which will tend to bring out a full vote in Oneida. It has been many years since the county asked or has had a place on the State ticket, but this year it is already certain that Hon. Alexander S. Johnson will be nominated for Judge of the Court of Appeals. Judge Johnson, it is well known, is now upon the bench of that court by appointment of Gov. Dix to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Peckham, and it is equally well known that he has already proved himself one of the most valuable members of the highest judicial tribunal of the State. His nomination will be asked by Oneida, and, there being no other candidate, his unanimous nomination is generally conceded. Oneida, also, claims and will doubtless get another judicial candidate in Hon. Chas. N. Dennison for Judge of the Supreme Court for the Fifth District, composed of Onondaga, Oneida, Oswego, Herkimer, Jefferson, and Lewis. The only other candidate mentioned is Hon. John C. Churchill, of Oswego, and his chances, no doubt, would be as good as those of his competitor if it were not for the fact that the election is to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Doolittle, who was lost at sea. These judicial nominations, with the interest which will be excited by the Assembly contests, will be sure to bring out a full vote, and the Republicans of Oneida cannot be considered as promising more than they can perform when they promise 2,000 majority for Gov. Dix.

In the adjoining Congressional District, composed of Jefferson, Herkimer, and Lewis, and numbered the Twenty-second, affairs generally are in an equally good condition, although there is a lively fight going on for the nomination, which may possibly leave some little soreness behind it whichever way it may result. Four years ago this district was the scene of a protracted and not altogether creditable contest for the Republican nomination, the contestants being Hon. Clinton L. Merriam, of Lewis, and Mr. Bagley, of Jefferson. Jefferson County has eight votes in the convention, while the other two counties have four each. Mr. Bagley had his own county, and Mr. Merriam had the other two. The convention was thus at a dead lock, which was only terminated after a struggle of about three weeks by one of the Bagley men voting for Merriam. The second term was secured by Mr. Merriam without serious opposition, and he now appears for a third, and the history of four years ago is in some respects to be repeated. Herkimer and Lewis will again go into the Convention in favor of Merriam, but Mr. Bagley, who is a retired banker of Watertown, is again a candidate, and if he again secures his own county entire he will have the best chance for the nomination, for it is understood that the Herkimer delegates will in that case go over to Bagley, so that the protracted contest of four years ago shall not be repeated. Mr. Merriam is too good a Republican not to give this nomination a hearty support should it be made, and he doubtless has sufficient influence over his friends to induce them to do the same. The contest has already opened, and Mr. Bagley has secured the town of Wilma, in Jefferson, so that the matter is of immediate interest. This district, like all the others, is for Dix, without any well-defined views concerning the rest of the ticket. Jefferson County will, of course, send two Republicans to the Assembly, and it is a matter for public congratulation that Hon. Warner Miller, who was one of the most efficient and trustworthy Republican members of the last House, is to be returned. Lewis County will probably return a Democrat, but the Republicans intend to make strenuous efforts to secure this Assemblyman, and may be successful. The party is at present in most excellent condition throughout the district, and there is reason to believe that it will remain so. The contest for the Congressional nomination can hardly be more than stir the Republicans up to additional interest in the election, and Republican nomination. The present member is Hon. David Wilbur, of Otsego, and in this district, unlike all the others, the rule has been o allow a member but one term, and for each county to take the nomination in turn. Mr. Wilbur, however, is disposed to break through this rule, and his friends are urging his claims upon the Republicans of the district for a second term. His opponent is Hon. Samuel F. Miller, of Delaware, who was in Congress some years ago, and whose friends are making an active canvass in his behalf. Last year the counties comprising this district gave Thayer 12,925 votes and Willers 12,135, being a Republican majority of 790. They never did any worse than this, and the Republican candidate, whoever he may be, is reasonably certain of an election. It is, however, one of the closest of the interior districts, and an active canvass is required to make it entirely sure. With either of the candidates named this may be expected, and no sensible reason can be found for classing the district as doubtful. It has five Assemblymen, of whom last year three were Republicans and two Democrats; this proportion is likely to be maintained this year. Under their marvelous "three hundred theory," the Democrats claim the Chenango District, but they are not likely to get it; under the same theory, applied on the other side, the Republicans should carry the Second Otsego, but it would not be safe to count upon it. Their chance, however, is better than that of the Democrats, for the most excellent feeling prevails among them. The unanimity and enthusiasm for Gen. Dix, and the interest in the campaign which will be excited by the Congressional contest, is sure to bring out a full vote, and this is all that is required to obtain a decisive victory on the State ticket and Congressman. It is also sure to secure the Chenango Assembly District, and may even carry the Second District of Otsego. If the Democrats will only look at things as they really are, they will see nothing particularly encouraging for them in the Twenty-first District.

KENTUCKY POLITICS.

THE APPROACHING FALL CAMPAIGN.

THE LATE OUTRAGES IN OWEN AND GARRARD—THE CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES—THE REPUBLICANS WILL PROBABLY CARRY TWO SEATS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LOUISVILLE, Ky, Saturday, Sept. 5, 1874.

The war in Owen County has terminated with the loss of one man killed and one wounded. The termination of the conflict, I fear, is not of a lasting character, but rather a sort of a truce for the time being. The principal participants surrendered to the Militia, which yet occupies the territory, and which will probably remain there for some time. The Sellers-Kennedy unpleasantness in Garrard was brought to a close by the intervention of State troops. The former party has not yet ventured home, but remains, I know not why, out of the Commonwealth. I infer from his action that his presence in Garrard would be a signal for a renewal of hostilities. There have been no other local wars recently, but as of yore the average Kentuckian is ready at all times to settle little differences in the usual style.

This State's political caldron is beginning to warm up and simmer. In seven of the ten Congressional districts the contest over the position of Representative in Congress is naught else but a little family affair. The chap who talks loudest and with the least common sense about the probability of "our daughters marrying niggers," always comes in about four lengths ahead. This explains why the average Kentucky Congressman of to-day is as extraordinary for a lack of ability, as those of other and former days were noted for their "hard hoss sense." Seventy thousand Democratic majority will never develop a Clay, Crittenden, or Marshall. Those sections are best represented which contain the fewest "never-scratch-a-ticket fellers." A glance at our delegation in the last House will prove to the most stupid that my assertion, wild as it may seem, is not very far from being a centre shot. Representative Beck, of the Ashland District, by long odds the most able and industrious man in Congress from the Commonwealth, has been sacrificed to appease the hunger of a clique of starving office-seekers. I know that it will be said that Mr. Beck declined to make the race. So he did; but the declination was not from personal reasons. He was weary of the continued talk of rotation by other aspirants. To say that he is the smartest, shrewdest, and most influential Representative we have is not a crushing compliment. He will live through it, and at last turn up in time to give Senator Stevenson a brush for Senatorial honors.

J. S. C. Blackburn, of Woodford County, will succeed to the position vacated, as representative of the Seventh District. He is a man of some ability, a sort of a whale among minnows, in his section, and as a consequence he has had the lion's share of offices—never higher though than State Senator. The canvass is at present going on, Blackburn's opponent being Ed. Marshall, of Fayette County. The latter is as much of a Democratic partisan as the former; but each of them declares that his Democracy is of a purer or more lasting character than that of his rival; hence the grounds of opposition. Blackburn has the nomination in his favor, which is equivalent to an election in the district, though Marshall, by his eloquence on the stump, will receive a fair vote.

In this, the Fifth District, we have a half dozen patriots, all willing to be sacrificed for the cause. The sharpness of the fight, in the Democratic camp has been much augmented by the declination of Dr. E. D. Standeford, present incumbent, to accept a renomination. Standeford's brilliancy as a politician consists simply of his ability to pull political wires to his own advantage; and this he never fails to do when self-interest is at stake. His successor will be one of the many Democrats, announced now, "subject to the decision of the District Convention." Among the numerous candidates is Gen. Basil Duke, the head and brains of Gen. John Morgan's old Confederate brigade. In civil life he is not so conspicuous as a leader as in the military; but withal, in Congress, he would be harmless for good or evil. If there is any particular honor of being seen and not heard, then he will make an average Congressman. I am rather partial to Duke. I like him because he is one of those kind, good-natured, quiet gentlemen so seldom met nowadays. Like a true soldier he did his fighting in the field; when the war ended he laid by his armor, and from that day to this he has been quietly practicing his profession—the law—in this city. E. Y. Parsons and John Thompson Gray are the other names which will be presented to the convention for nomination, but I rather think that the Ex-Confederates will insist that Duke shall be the man. The Republicans will not make a nomination, preferring to support either Capt. Zack Sherley or Ex-Gov. Jacob, one of whom will undoubtedly be an independent candidate. They are both strong men, of more ability than is ordinarily found in unassuming citizens, and the election of either would be advantageous to Louisville.

The Fourth District will return Proctor Knott, of Duluth fame. He will be an improvement on his predecessor, W. B. Reade, if for nothing more than his humor. I have not heard of the announcement of any opposition to Knott, and it will be safe for Washington City to prepare for the advent of the gentleman named.

W. E. Arthur, present incumbent, of Covington; Judge O. P. Hogan, of Grant County, and Chas. D. Duncan, of Pendleton County, all wish to represent the Sixth District in the Forty-fourth Congress. The first and last named are Democrats, seeking the nomination of that party, while Hogan is an independent Granger candidate. The result of this contest is one of doubt, as the partisans of each of the aspirants are about equal in numbers. Capt. Duncan has a fair Confederate war record, a medium reputation as a lawyer, and the influence of his present position (District Attorney) to help him to the goal of his ambition. Judge Hogan is one of those old-fashioned "take-yer-spirits-straight" farmers, never known to hurt or dislike any one, and more noted for his hospitality than statesmanship. Of Representative Arthur I need say nothing, as I find nothing in his Congressional career that would redound to his lasting honor or disgrace. He has drawn his salary with promptness, and followed the lead of Wood, Cox, and Randall with commendable zeal during his official existence.

In the First District the present Representative, Crosaland, has had two terms, and according to Democratic usage in that section, he must now be shelved, in order that some other obscure "chap" may be made happy. Judge Caswell Bennett, A. R. Boon, and Oscar Turner are canvassing the district for the Democratic nomination. Col. T. J. Pickett, of Paducah, has announced himself as an independent Republican candidate. This is all that his candidature will ever amount to, as the vote is all on one side. The fate of the Republic does not hinge on the result, consequently the canvass creates no comment outside of the locality in which it is conducted.

John Young Brown is the candidate of the Democracy for re-election in the Second District. This district, like the Sixth, has a Granger aspiring to Congressional honors in the person of Col. W. J. Davis, of Christian County, who is the author of the suggestion to the State

NEBRASKA POLITICS.

THE RECENT REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

NOMINATIONS FOR THE STATE TICKET—HOT CONTEST FOR THE OFFICE OF TREASURER—THE PLATFORM ADOPTED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OMAHA, Neb., Friday, Sept. 4, 1874.

The Congressional and State campaign in this State was opened by the Republicans, who met in State Convention at Lincoln at 3 P. M., on Wednesday, Sept. 2, and adjourned at 7:30 P. M. the next day, after an almost continuous session of twenty-seven hours. It was the largest and most interesting convention that ever assembled in this State. There were 269 delegates in the convention. The opposition that was made to the nomination of Hon. Lorenzo Crounse, the present incumbent, for Congressman, was not very strong. The only strength that was developed against him was in the extreme Western part of the State. Judge Crounse's position in the House in favor of taxing railroad lands from the time the railroads acquired possession of them made him very popular in this State. Frank Welch, of West Point, who had been a candidate for Governor, and who finally came out as a candidate for Congressman, was his only opponent, being backed by several of the northern counties. The western delegates, who were seeking to bring out some man to defeat Crounse, attempted on the Saturday before the convention to persuade Ex-Gov. Saunders, of this city, to make the contest, but he declined. Therefore it happened that Crounse's opponents, seeing they were in a large minority, gave over the contest, and Judge Crounse was nominated by acclamation. The contest for Governor has heretofore been between the North and South Platte. That river has been the political dividing line of the State. This year that sectional line was wiped out, and it was deemed best to give the Governorship to the western part of the State. Hon. Silas A. Garber, of Webster County, was nominated by acclamation.

The next nomination was for Congressman (contingent.) According to the census of 1870 Nebraska is entitled to only one Congressman, but since then the State has so rapidly increased in population that it was determined to obtain more proportionate representation in Congress. Gov. Furnas requested the assessors throughout the State to take a census, which was done in June last, and it was found that the State had a population of about 230,000. The leading Nebraskians determined to elect a second member of Congress, and send him to the national capital, to obtain admission if he could. Hon. J. E. Lancaster was elected two years ago to that position, but he was not backed up by a new census as the present candidate will be. Patrick O'Hawes and Hon. W. A. Guyer, the President of the State Senate at the last session of the Legislature, were the leading candidates. O'Hawes was for several years a resident and Federal office-holder in this State, and about three years ago he went to Washington, D. C., to reside and lobby through Congress the celebrated O'Hawes-Kentucky claims. He succeeded, got his money, and about four weeks ago came back to Nebraska as a candidate for Congressman contingent.) Peter A. La Sharo, the head chief of the Pawnee nation, was put in nomination before the convention, and on the first ballot received fifteen votes. On the fourth ballot O'Hawes was nominated.

After the same number of ballots Bruno Tzschuck, of Sarpy County, was nominated for Secretary of State. Mr. Tzschuck is one of the representative Germans of the State, and was a leading member of the last Legislature.

Then came the contest for Treasurer. A. J. Weaver, of Richardson County, and J. R. Clark, of Cass County, were the leading candidates on the first few ballots. Four ballots were taken without a choice, when all the other candidates withdrew from the contest. On the next two ballots it was developed that more votes were cast than there were delegates in the convention. The leading Republicans protested against this ballot-stuffing. It was after 1 o'clock, and they wanted to get to bed, saying nothing of the bad principle of the thing. At 2 A. M. a motion to adjourn was voted down. In the ballot that followed Clark and Weaver had 124 each. The contest was a bitter one. It was neither sectional or in the interest of any particular banking clique, but was a purely personal matter. The Cunningham family is one of the most influential ones in the State, and while one brother was working for Clark another was working for Weaver. At 5:30 A. M. Weaver withdrew in favor of Gen. J. C. McBride, editor of the Schuyler *Register*, and Clerk of Colfax County. Almost immediately afterward Clark's name was withdrawn. Then ensued great excitement, in the midst of which the opponents of McBride, seeing that he was almost certain to be nominated then and there, procured an adjournment until 8 A. M. When the convention again assembled, McBride was nominated on the second ballot.

J. M. McKenzie, of Nemaha County, was nominated for Superintendent of Public Instruction; N. S. Porter, of Dixon County, for State Prison Inspector; Gen. Geo. H. Roberts, of Red Willow County, for Attorney General. District Attorneys were nominated as follows: First District, W. J. Connell, of Douglas County; Second District, M. B. Hoxie, of Colfax County; Third District, Gen. C. J. Dilworth, of Phelps County.

The following platform was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Republican Party by its course for the past thirteen years as the dominant political organization of the United States, has allied itself to the liberty-loving masses of the world, and has made a record which invites the sentiment and challenges all history for a parallel in elevating humanity and establishing on a firm basis a Government of the people for the people; and,

Whereas, Its several acts in preserving the Union in promoting and strengthening a common ally to the State Government of this republic have passed into history and elicited the approval of the republican sentiment of the age; therefore, as the representatives of the Republican Party of Nebraska assembled, we do resolve as follows:

First—That all honest practiced labor should receive its just reward.

Second—That we earnestly desire that the credit of the Government shall be firmly maintained in order that the commercial and industrial interests of the country may not suffer injury or fluctuation in values, or by impairing in any degree that confidence which now prevails in regard to the circulating medium, which, we hope, will at no distant day be based upon metallic currency, the recognized money of the world.

Third—That we believe banking under a well guarded national system should be free, and we counsel reform and economy in all departments of the public service, and reduction of the public debt in such a way, and as rapidly as it may be done without imposing burdens upon the industries of the country.

Fourth—That we demand a rigid accountability in the discharge of official duty on the part of all office-holders, whether State or National, and that, as delegates speaking for our constituents, we disavow any sympathy with dishonest public officials, in whatever capacity that they may be employed.

Fifth—That while we recognize and appreciate the advantages derived by the people from a well-regulated system of railways, we demand that these public highways should be rendered subservient to the public good; that while we disavow any hostility toward railway corporations, we proclaim our determination to resist by lawful means all efforts to impose oppressive or exorbitant transportation toll.

Sixth—That taxation, to be just, must be equally posed upon all classes of property; we therefore demand such national and State legislation as will compel railroads and all other corporations to pay the same proportion of tax as is imposed on individuals.

Seventh—That we favor the proper exercise of the powers conferred upon the National Government by the Constitution, to regulate commerce between the States, and to this end we recommend that the Government establish and operate a double-track railway from the Missouri River to the Atlantic seaboard.

Eighth—That we earnestly request that our Senators secure the passage of the Crounse Railroad Land Tax bill.

Ninth—That we favor the amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of President, Vice President, United States Senators, and all other Federal officers, by the direct vote of the people.

Tenth—That the unwritten law enacted by the example of the father of his country, declining a re-election to the third Presidential term, is as controlling as though it was incorporated in the national Constitution, and ought never to be violated.

Eleventh—That the President's so-called Quaker Indian policy has failed to afford any benefits to the frontier settlers, and we therefore recommend the transfer of the management of the Indians to the War Department.

Twelfth—That we favor the reappointment of State representation through the enactment of a new constitution, at the earliest practical moment consistent with our present fundamental law, and that we recommend the submission to the direct vote of the people in a separate article, at the time the proposed new constitution is voted upon, the questions of prohibition, local option, and license.

Thirteenth—That we approve the acts of Congress which have for their object the settlement of the Southern States, and that in view of the recent outrage in the Southern States, we demand the enforcement of the law that these rights may be securely and simply protected whenever and wherever assailed; we do, however, disapprove of all unconstitutional legislation for the cure of any of the disorders of society, or the evils which prevail in our lands.

Fourteenth—That we are in favor most cordially to invite immigration to our State. Nebraska needs immigration, that its vast agricultural, mineral, and manufacturing resources may be developed. With an area sufficient to make ten States as large as Massachusetts and a soil unsurpassed for fertility, we give a hearty welcome to the down-trodden masses of the Old World, and assure them that they shall be secure in their lives, liberty, and property, and free to hold and express their religious and political opinion without restriction.

Fifteenth—That, relying upon the intelligence of the people of our young and prosperous Commonwealth, which is soon to take high rank in the great family of States, we hereby renew our allegiance to the party which we represent, and call upon all classes and conditions of men to unite with us in perpetuating the blessing of free government, in accordance with the cherished principles which actuate and control the great body of our people.

The convention then adjourned.

RECENT DEATHS.

DR. JEFFRIES WYMAN.

The death of Prof. Jeffries Wyman occurred very suddenly at Bethlehem, N. H., last Friday evening. Dr. Wyman was born in Chelmsford, Mass., Aug. 11, 1814. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1833, and at the Massachusetts Medical College in 1837, shortly after which he visited Europe, and remained there two years, studying medicine in the hospitals of Paris, and natural history in the Jardin des Plantes. In 1843 he accepted the chair of anatomy and physiology in the Medical Department of Hampden Sidney College, Richmond, Va., where he continued until 1847, when he resigned on his appointment as Hersey Professor of Anatomy in Harvard College, and Professor of Comparative Anatomy in the Lawrence Scientific School. He delivered two courses of lectures before the Lowell Institute in Boston, one of which was published under the title of "Twelve Lectures on Comparative Physiology." His other published writings consist of various articles on comparative anatomy, physiology, and embryology, in the "American Journal of Science," the "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge," the "Boston Journal of Natural History," and the "Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History," of which association he has been President since 1856. He had for several years been forced during the Winter to seek a warmer climate on account of consumption; but it was believed that with care many years of usefulness would still be his. Genial and cordial in his manner, he won easily the esteem of all, and his death will cause the deepest sorrow.

SIR HENRY KNIGHT STORKS.

A cable dispatch from London announces the death of Major General, Right Hon. Sir Henry Knight Storks, G. C. B., G. C. M. G. Sir Henry, who was the son of Mr. Sergeant Storks, was born in 1811, and educated at the Charterhouse. He entered the army in 1828, served with distinction in the Sixty-first, Fourteenth, and Thirty-eighth Regiments, and filled the position of Assistant Adjutant General in the Kaffir war of 1846-7. He also filled the position of Military Secretary in the Mauritius, and commanded the British military establishments on the Bosphorus, the Dardanelles, and at Smyrna between the years 1854 and 1856, during the war with Russia. From 1857 to 1859 he was Secretary for Military Correspondence at the War Office, and in the latter year was appointed Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. On the cession of the islands to Greece Sir Henry succeeded Sir J. G. Le Marchant as Governor of Malta. In Nov., 1865, he proceeded to Jamaica as Captain General and Governor-in-Chief, to conduct the inquiry into the outbreak on that island, and having fulfilled his mission in a manner which secured him much commendation, was, in Nov., 1866, made Privy Councillor. In Jan., 1868, Sir Henry was appointed Under Secretary of State for War and Controler-in-Chief, and in 1870 was appointed Surveyor General of the Ordnance. In the same year the deceased gentleman was elected to Parliament from Ripon.

THE KING OF BAVARIA.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News*, after referring to Louis Quatorze and the different estimation in which he was held by his subjects and by the German courts, goes on to remark: It used to be said that the late Duke of Brunswick was the last of the race of German potentates who set up Versailles and its creator as the pattern of architectural, sartorial, and kingly perfection. This was not so. The fatherland yet possesses a monarch who is a fanatical admirer, not so much of the *grand siècle* as of the Grand Roi. I refer to the handsome and eccentric heir of the Wittelsbachs, who sleeps to-night at the Hôtel des Réservoirs. The King of Bavaria's present ambition is to create another Versailles in some part of the German Alps, where he can have, by means of natural watercourses, *grandes eaux* without paying a ruinous price for them. He has commissioned a picture dealer to hunt up in the old curiosity shops engravings of the fêtes given in the seventeenth century at Versailles. The only favor he asks of Marshal MacMahon's Government is to assist him in obtaining true copies of the original plans of the chateaux built by Louis Quatorze, and gardens laid out in the stiff style he loved. His majesty takes to heart the present occupancy of the palace, which the French people think the finest barracks in France, but which he deems an architectural *chef d'œuvre*, and he speaks ill of the Assembly for having installed its bureau in the *petits appartements* of the great King. On his return, the other day, from the parliamentary capital, his admiration for what he saw there belonging to the seventeenth century got the better of his natural shyness, and he communicated his day's impressions with the warmth of an enthusiast. He places Louis Quatorze in point of creative genius on a level with Homer. He speaks of his court as of a modern Olympus. The mural paintings in the Salle de la Paix and the other state rooms are worthy of the monarch whose glory they celebrated. King Ludwig, in talking of the Sovereign Assembly and their executive delegates, lumps them together as *ces gens là*. He has conveyed to the Ministers that he does not wish to be bored with compliments, and that above all he wants no politics. He came here to worship an Olympian monarch, and he does not want to be disturbed in his devotions. Lest he should be troubled with a state dinner and ceremonious visits, his Majesty leaves Paris a few hours before the arrival of Marshal MacMahon.

King Ludwig was delighted on Sunday night with the fun and wit of Molière. He knows "L'Avare" by heart. Got is his beau ideal of a comic actor. His Majesty sat out two plays. But he did not go behind the scenes, which naturally annoyed the actresses. On Monday morning he bought, at an extravagant price, an inlaid bed belonging to Marie Mancini, Louis Quatorze's first love. His Majesty is in negotiation for other objects of bric-a-brac and vertu which belonged to the showy king and to illustrious members of his court. The King of Bavaria, lover as he is of the French autocrat of the seventeenth century, is the least aristocratic man in Germany in his way of life. He admits perfectly the republic of Arts and Letters. The Muses and the Graces of the Mythology find in him a votary, but he turns his back on everything in real life resembling them. His conversation with artists is said to be agreeable, and his graciousness does not suggest condescension. King Ludwig intends to revisit Paris next year, when the Assembly will be in recess, and the Executive *en voyage* or *aux eaux*.

THE POPULATION OF PARIS.

Some curious statistics with regard to the different avocations of the inhabitants of Paris have recently been published by M. Maximo Ducamp in the *Revue de France*. The French capital, as is proper for a city which assumes to be an image of the world, seems to include within its walls the representatives of nearly every trade under the sun. Even agriculture is represented, and between the boundary lines of the ancient city and the circle of fortifications there are to be found 188 farmers, eleven *metayers*, and 151 proprietors, who live upon their land and cultivate it. Out of a total population of 1,851,792, various departments of industry support 816,040, equally divided between the two sexes. Among retail tradesmen there are 3,016 florists, who, according to the computation of M. Ducamp, distributed last year 6,000,000 bunches of violets. The liberal professions support 194,820 persons, but, as in England, not all of those nominally engaged derive profit from actual practice. The statistics with regard to the administration of justice present several points of interest to the reader. In 1872 the Court of First Instance had upon its record 17,776 causes, of which 968 had been tried by the aid of Government assistance. In England the unpaid assistance of counsel is only given in criminal cases where some serious issue is involved, and it is certain that the number of cases in any year wherein counsel are asked to undertake a defense by the presiding Judge would fall very far short of the figure quoted in these returns. But there is one statement made by M. Ducamp which may possibly strike foreign readers as being altogether improbable. He adduces figures to support the conclusion that Paris, generally regarded as the city of pleasure, is, in fact, the busiest place in the world. And this contention is maintained, notwithstanding the admitted existence of its 300,000 lulzers in the streets, and its café concerts. On the other hand, complaints against the want of thriftiness in the working classes also find their way into M. Ducamp's essay. "Many laborers," we are told, "prolong the Monday holiday so far into the week as Thursday, and even Friday," and the writer adds that in too many cases the workman demands high wages, not to assure for himself a peaceful old age, but only to indulge in unintelligent and brutalizing pleasures.

ORDINATION IN VIENNA.

The municipality of Vienna has, by advice of the Board of Health of the city, decided that the

POLITICS IN MAINE.

CONDITION OF PARTIES IN THE PINE-TREE STATE.

APATHY AMONG THE PEOPLE—THE SUCCESS OF THE REPUBLICAN TICKET ASSURED—UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP—THE DELEGATION IN THE HOUSE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, Sept. 7, 1874.

The political calendar sets down the election in Maine for the 14th of September. But for all one sees or hears in the State itself, it could not easily be known that the election was to take place a week from to-day or at any near time. The utmost indifference and apathy prevail among the people, and even the politicians are doing nothing except with reference to one or two matters, mostly of special and not general importance. A Governor, a Legislature, and five members of Congress are to be chosen, and the Legislature will choose a United States Senator to succeed Senator Hamlin, whose term expires the 4th of next March.

To begin with, it may be said that the general success of the Republican ticket is not regarded on any side as in doubt. The Republican Governor will be chosen; the Legislature will retain an overwhelming, though somewhat reduced, majority; four, if not five, Republican Congressmen will be returned, and Senator Hamlin will be made the successor of himself. Such results the Republicans certainly expect, and no doubts are heard from any quarter. Recent elections, it is true, have shown a remarkable perverseness of voters, which cannot very well be estimated by the managers; but any different results from those above noted would be a mockery of all political arithmetic.

The Republican Party in Maine is singularly free from all those complications which are more or less serious in many of the States. The candidate for Governor is a prohibitionist. But Maine has a prohibitory law on her statute-books, and there is no organization to effect its repeal. The anti-prohibitionists will not carry that question to the polls now, except that in the cities a few tickets may be scratched, on account of the unpopularity of the law. The temperance men are satisfied, except those who are impracticable and extreme; as for instance, in Bangor, where a "crusader's" ticket has been talked of, and almost put in nomination. The temperance question does not, therefore, enter into the contest. The financial problems of the day do not disturb the party here, for both parties, and all the people, are of one mind against inflation of the currency and in favor of a speedy return to a gold and silver basis. The reciprocity treaty is opposed by the leading industrial interests of the State, affecting both parties alike, and the Democrats have no capital to make by opposing it. Cheap transportation is not a disturbing element; for there is no monopoly of the Penobscot and the Kennebec, whose noble waters float with indiscriminating rates all the lumber-men's rafts that may be launched upon them. No Government aid is wanted in Maine to dig artificial water courses to the interior. The Republican organization is clearly in a healthy condition, which fully warrants the confidence that is felt of substantial victory.

Nearly the only subject of contention within the party lines is the choice of United States Senator. There has been considerable activity displayed in behalf of some other candidates against Senator Hamlin. The most active of the aspirants is J. H. Drummond, of Portland, a lawyer of good repute, who has had experience in the State Legislature, and has been Attorney General for the State. Israel Washburn has been in the field, or at least "friends" have, but makes little headway. Sidney Perham is also understood to be a candidate. In Portland and vicinity the supporters of Drummond have been generally selected by the caucuses as candidates for the Legislature. But such information as I have been able to obtain regarding the Senatorial contest shows that the friends of Senator Hamlin have been active in all parts of the State. Mr. Hamlin possesses the elements of great strength. He is a shrewd and active political manager, a man of large experience in affairs, whose integrity and purity of character are fully trusted. He has a great personal and political following, and there is no occasion to doubt that his return has been made certain.

In the Legislature there will be an increase of Democratic votes. On the overwhelming Republican tide of two years ago an almost unanimous Republican Legislature was borne into office. Portland, Bangor, Lewiston, Bath, Augusta, and Biddeford have remained Republican cities. From some, and perhaps all, of these cities Democratic representatives to the Lower House will be elected. The attempt was made to arrange a ticket in Portland which both Hamlin and Drummond men would vote for, but at the last the bargain failed, and the caucus to-night nominated candidates favorable to Drummond in five of the seven wards. A great amount of dissatisfaction is expressed with the ticket, and the Democrats are hopeful, and indeed boastful of carrying this city. On the whole, a gain of fifteen to twenty in Democratic strength in the Legislature would not be surprising, which would be a very unimportant circumstance. It will of course cause a display of faded Democratic roosters.

The Republican delegation in Congress will be returned, with the possible exception of Mr. Burleigh. Blaine, Hersey, Hale, and Frye, are all deemed to have a secure hold upon their districts. Mr. Burleigh, however, is in the Portland district, which is not very heavily Republican at best. He may have his vote lessened by the difficulties in Portland, arising out of the Senatorial contest, though he has maintained strict neutrality toward the rival candidates. He had 1,500 majority two years ago, which an "off" year would reduce under any circumstances. The Democrats have nominated against him, Bion Bradbury, who is described to me by one of his admirers as an "awful good man," an expression which calls to mind, a quaint characterization of Col. Joyce, which I had from a Vermont farmer, who said he was "an awful tonguey little critter." Mr. Bradbury has not been much identified with politics. He was a war Democrat and has a patriotic record, or rather he has not an unpatriotic one. Mr. Burleigh is a man of good character, and has given good satisfaction to his district. There is no particular reason why he should not receive a full Republican vote. But the vote will be close, and evidently Mr. Burleigh's election is in doubt, the chances seeming to be in his favor.

The only political meeting I have seen announced is to be held at Norway, in Mr. Frye's district, on the 10th, and is to be addressed by Senator Hamlin and Speaker Blaine. Mr. Hamlin is now at his home in Bangor. Speaker Blaine is in Augusta, and is preparing an address which he is to deliver in Wisconsin before an agricultural society next month. Senator Morrill is also at home, where he arrived [illegible] day from a meeting in Boston of the Committee to draft laws for the new Government of the District of Columbia.

OMNIBUS ACCIDENT IN PARIS.

A fearful accident happened on Sunday [illegible] in the St. Germain quarter, Paris. An omnibus, full inside and outside, was descending a steep incline, when the horses took fright, and in a few seconds the vehicle, with its living freight, was dashed against the [illegible] and overturned on the pavement. The driver was killed on the spot, and

THE LIFE OF CHASE.

HIS ACCOUNT OF THE CAPTURE OF NORFOLK.

GRAPHIC SKETCH OF THE OPERATIONS AT FORTRESS MONROE ENDING IN THE TAKING OF NORFOLK AND THE DESTRUCTION OF THE MERRIMAC.

Among the interesting documents now made public, for the first time through Mr. Schucker's life of the late Chief Justice Chase, are several letters to his daughter Janet, in which he describes the visit of the President, Mr. Stanton, and himself to Fortress Monroe in May, 1862. On the 8th of that month he wrote:

"* * * My letter to you this morning closed abruptly with a mere synopsis of events. I will now give you a little better idea what took place yesterday. But, first, a word about the review of the day before. The appearance of the Merrimac and the possibility of a conflict with her, had led to a revocation of the order which had been given for one. But her retirement induced Gen. Wool to propose that we should ride out to camp and see what was to be seen. The President and I went on horseback, while Mr. Stanton, and his Assistant Secretary, Mr. Tucker, went in a carriage, and we started; Gen. Wool and his staff forming a most brilliant feature of our cortége. We rode through the camp (about two miles from the fortress,) Gen. Wool giving orders as we passed along to form the regiments, and make ready. We passed on to the village of Hampton, which was burned last Summer by order of the insurgent Gen. Magruder. I never saw such a ruin—bare, blackened, and crumbling walls, on every side; the Court-house, about two hundred years old, but of remarkable beauty for that time; the old church, amid the graves of generations, a gem of a building—built of brick brought from England in the good old time—where generation after generation of Virginians had been baptized, confirmed, married, admitted to the communion, and dismissed with tears and benedictions to their last repose; old habitations, some of the upper and some of the humbler classes, all were involved in one act of indiscriminate destruction. The burning was an act of sheer vandalism.

We returned from Hampton, feeling saddened. As we crossed the bridge, beyond which the rebels had not come, the contrast was very striking. On this side the residence of John Tyler, a leader in the rebellion, and others hardly less conspicuous, were standing unharmed by the soldiers of the Union; on that side public and private edifices were involved in remorseless devastation by a general of rebellion.

When we arrived at the camp, we found the troops as well prepared as the suddenness of the order admitted. Word was given to march in review, and on they came; first, the cavalry regiments, well mounted and well equipped; then regiment after regiment of infantry, looking handsomely also. It was inspiring to see them marching by, so orderly and so strong. When they had passed we rode on, but already one regiment was drawn up in line, and the colonel and his troops were made glad by the President, who rode along their line alone, uncovered, and inspiring a great enthusiasm. It is delightful, by the way, to observe everywhere the warm affection felt and expressed for the President.

After the review we returned to head-quarters, where a consultation took place, which resulted in an order from the President to Flag Officer Goldsborough to send the Galena and two gunboats up the James River, toward Richmond. Capt. Rogers, who behaved so gallantly at Port Royal, commanded the Galena, and I have seldom seen a man more gratified by a commission to do something. He grasped my hand and thanked me warmly for my support of his views. So closed day before yesterday, when Gen. Viele and myself went on board the Miami to our sleep.

Yesterday morning we came ashore early, having been brought down by a tug. Commodore Goldsborough came at the same time on a summons from the President, and it was then determined that an attack should be made on the batteries on Sewell's Point. After the order had been given, the President, Mr. Stanton, and myself, went over to the Rip-Raps in a tug to observe its execution. It was not a great while before the ships were in motion. The Seminole took the lead, followed by the San Jacinto and the Dakota, and finally the Susquehanna, whose Captain, Lardner, was the commanding officer of the vessels engaged. With these ships were the Monitor, and the little gun-boat Stevens—which Commodore Stevens presented to the Treasury Department, and which I christened the Stevens in honor of the giver. Her name before being made into a gun-boat was the Naugatuck, and she is sometimes even now mistakenly called by that name. By and by the Seminole reached her position, and a belch of smoke, followed in a few seconds by a report like distant thunder, announced the beginning of the cannonade. Then came the guns from the Rip-Raps, where we were; and soon the Monitor and the Stevens joined. In a short time the small battery on the extreme point was silenced; and the attack was directed against a battery inside the point, and a half-mile or a mile nearer Norfolk. While this was going on, a smoke curled up over the woods at Sewell's Point, five or six miles from its termination, and each man said to his neighbor, 'There comes the Merrimac;' and, sure enough, the Merrimac was coming. Before she made her appearance we had left the Rip-Raps, and had reached the landing on our way to head-quarters, and just as we were going ashore, the monster came slowly out from behind the Point, and all the big wooden vessels began to haul off. The Monitor and Stevens, however, held their ground. The Merrimac still came on slowly, and in a little while there was a clear space of water between her and the Monitor. Then the great rebel terror paused; then turned back, and having finally obtained what she probably considered a safe position, became stationary. This was the end of the battle. Its results were, on our side, nothing and nobody hurt, with a certainty that the battery at the extreme of the point was rendered useless, and that the battery inside was much less strong and much less strongly manned than had been supposed. The results on the rebel side we cannot tell, but only know that their barracks were burned by our shells. Another certainty is that the Merrimac does not want to fight, and won't fight if she can help it, except with more advantages than she is likely to have in her favor. This has been a very interesting day, but I must not write more."

ON BOARD STEAMER BALTIMORE, May 11, 1862.

"* * * I closed my last letter to you with a brief account of the bombardment. That was thought to have shown the inutility of an attempt to land at Sewell's Point while the Merrimac lay watching it, and it at once became a question what should be done? Three plans only seemed feasible: 1. To send all the troops that could be spared around to Burnside, and let him come in upon Norfolk from the South; 2d. To send them up the James River to aid Gen. McClellan; or, 3. To seek another landing-place out of reach of the Merrimac. In this state of things I offered to take the Miami—if a tug of less draught and capable, therefore, of putting in nearer shore, could accompany me—and make an examination, in company with an officer, of the coast east of the point. Col. Cram offered to go, and finally Gen. Wool said he would accompany us also. We started accordingly, and having arrived opposite a point which I mark 'A' on the poor draught I send you—don't laugh at it—sent a boat's crew ashore to find the depth of water. We had already approached within five hundred yards in the Miami, and the tug had approached within perhaps a hundred yards of the shore. The boats went very near land, and then, somewhat to my surprise, pulled away. When they returned to the boat the mystery was explained. They had seen an enemy's picket, and a soldier standing up beckoning his companions to lie close, and they had inferred an ambush and pulled off to avoid being fired at. When Col. Cram and the officer of the boat came on board they could still see the picket on horseback, and pointed out his position to me; but I being nearsighted could not see. It was plain enough that there was no use in landing men to be fired upon and overcome by a superior force, and so the order was given to get under way to return to Fortress Monroe. We had, however, accomplished our main purpose, having found the water sufficiently deep to admit of a landing without any very serious difficulty. But just as we were going away, a white flag was seen waving over the sand bank on shore, and the General ordered it to be answered at once, which was done by fastening a bed-sheet to the flag-line and running it up. Thereupon several colored people appeared on shore—all women and children. Fearing that the flag and the appearance of these colored persons might be a cover intended to get our people within reach of rifle-shot, I directed two boats to go ashore, with full crews well armed. They went, and pretty soon I saw Col. Cram talking with the people on shore, while some of the men were walking about the beach. Presently one boat pulled off toward the ship; and when she had come quite near, I observed the colored people going up the sand-bank, and Col. Cram preparing to return with the other boat. It occurred to me that these poor persons might have desired to go to Fortress Monroe, and had been refused. So I determined to go ashore myself, and jumping into the returned boat, was quickly on the beach. The Colonel reported his examination entirely satisfactory, and I found that none of the colored people (one of whom turned out, however, to be a white woman living near by) wanted to leave; and we returned to the ship. These colored women and children, and the one white one, were the soldiers—except, perhaps, the picket on horseback—who had alarmed our folks. But we had made an important discovery; a good and convenient landing-place, some five or six miles distant from Fortress Monroe, capable of receiving any number of troops, and communicating with Norfolk by quite passable roads; at a distance, by one route, of eight or nine, and by another, of twelve or thirteen miles. When I got back to the fortress, I found the President had been listening to a pilot and studying a chart, and had become impressed with a conviction that there was a nearer landing, and wished to go and see it at once. So we started again and soon reached the shore; taking with us a large boat and some twenty armed soldiers from the Rip-Raps. The President and Mr. Stanton were on the tug and I on the Miami. The tug was of course nearest the shore, and as soon as she found the water too shoal for her to go further safely, the Rip-Raps boat was manned. Meantime I had the Miami prepared for action, her long-range gun trained on shore, with her other pieces ready for support, and directed the Captain to land with both boats and all the men they could take fully armed. Before this could be done, however, several horsemen who seemed to be soldiers of the enemy, appeared on the beach. I sent to the President to ask if we should fire on them, and he replied negatively. We had again found a good landing, which, at the time, I supposed to be between two and three miles nearer Fortress Monroe than the one first found, but it turned out to be only about one-half or three-quarters of a mile [illegible]

[illegible] folk from one of these landings. Gen. Wool preferred the one he had visited, and it was selected. It was now night, but the preparations for the work proceeded with great activity. Four regiments were sent off and others were ordered to follow. Col. Cram went down to make a bridge of boats to the landing, and Gen. Wool asked me to accompany him the next morning. Meantime, I placed the Miami at the command of Col. Cram, to accompany the transports and protect the debarkation.

Next morning (yesterday) I was up early. We breakfasted at 6 o'clock, and got away as promptly as possible. When we reached the place selected for the landing, we found that a considerable body of troops had already gone forward. I then took the tug and went along the shore to the point where the President's boat had attempted to land the evening before, and found it only about three-quarters of a mile distant. I then returned to the Miami, and found that the General had gone ashore. I followed, and on the shore met Gen. Viele. He asked me if I would like a horse. I said that I would, and he directed one to be brought to me, and I was soon mounted. I then proposed to ride up to the place where the pickets had been seen the night before. Gen. Viele agreed, and we were not long in getting up as far as I had been with the tug, and even some distance beyond. We found a shed where a picket had staid the night before, and found fresh horse-tracks in many places, showing plainly that the enemy had withdrawn but a few hours previously. Returning, I made report to Gen. Wool. Meantime, Mr. Stanton had come, and he asked me to go on with the expedition, which I finally determined to do. I accordingly asked Gen. Wool for a squad of dragoons, and for permission to ride on with Gen. Viele ahead of him, following the advance which had already been gone some three or four hours. He acceded to both requests, and we went on: that is, Gen. Viele, myself and a half-dozen dragoons. After about five miles we came up with the rear of the advance, and soon heard artillery firing in the front. Then, as we continued on, we heard that the bridge which we expected to cross was burned, and that Gens. Mansfield and Weber were returning. About half or three-quarters of a mile from the burning bridge we met them, and, of course, turned back ourselves. Returning in this way, we met Gen. Wool, who determined to leave a guard on this route and take another to Norfolk. There was now a good deal of confusion, to remedy which, and to provide for contingencies, Gen. Wool—to whom I now attached myself as a sort of volunteer aid—sent Gen. Mansfield to Newport News to bring forward his brigade, and then divided his own troops into two brigades, assigning Gen. Viele to the command of one, and Gen. Weber to the command of the other. Affairs now went much better. The cavalry, under Major Dodge, were in the advance; Gen. Wool and his staff next; then a body of sharpshooter skirmishers; then the main body of Viele's brigade; then Weber's. We stopped everybody from whom we could obtain information, and it was not long before we were informed, by one of the persons we thus stopped, that he had just come through the intended camp where we expected the rebels would fight, if anywhere; and that it had just been evacuated and the barracks fired. This agreeable news was confirmed by the arrival of one of Maj. Dodge's dragoons, who told us that the cavalry were already in the enemy's abandoned camp. We soon ourselves arrived within the work—a very strong one—defended by many heavy guns, of which twenty-one still remained in position. The troops, as they came on through the entrance, gave cheer after cheer, and were immediately formed into line for the march to Norfolk, now but two miles distant. Gen. Wool now invited Gen. Viele, Gen. Weber, and Major Dodge to ride with us in front; and so we proceeded till we met a deputation of the city authorities, who formally surrendered the city. We—Gen. Wool and myself—entered a carriage with two of the deputation, and Gen. Viele another carriage with others of the deputation, and we drove into the town and to the City Hall, where the General completed his arrangements for taking possession of the city. These being completed, and Gen. Viele being left in charge as Military Governor, Gen. Wool and myself set out on our return to Ocean View, the name of our landing-place, in the carriage which had brought us to the City Hall; which carriage, by the way, was that used by the rebel Gen. Huger, and he had perhaps been riding in it that very morning. It was sundown when we left Norfolk, about 10 when we reached Ocean View, and near 12 when we reached Fortress Monroe. The President had been greatly alarmed for our safety by the report of Gen. Mansfield, as he went by Newport News, and you can imagine his delight when we told him Norfolk was ours. Mr. Stanton soon came into the President's room, and was equally delighted. He fairly hugged Gen. Wool. For my part, I was very tired and was glad to get to bed.

This morning, as the President had determined to return to Washington at 7 o'clock, I arose at 6, and just before 7 went into the parlor, where I found Flag Officer Goldsborough, who astonished and gratified us all by telling us that the rebels had set fire to the Merrimac, and had blown her up. It was then determined that, before leaving, we would go up in the steamer Baltimore—which was to convey us to Washington—to the point where the suicide had been performed, and above the obstructions in the channel, if possible, so as to be sure of the access to Norfolk by water, which had been intercepted by the exploded ship. This was done, but it took us longer than we supposed it would. We went up to the wharves of Norfolk, where, in the Elizabeth River, were already lying the Monitor, the Stevens, the Susquehanna, and one or two other vessels. Gen. Wool and Commodore Goldsborough had come up with us on the Baltimore, and as soon as they were transferred to the Susquehanna our prow was turned down-stream, and, touching for a moment at the fortress, we kept on our way toward Washington, where we hope to arrive before breakfast-time tomorrow.

So ended a brilliant week's campaign by the President; for I think it quite certain that if he had not gone down, Norfolk would still have been in the possession of the enemy, and the Merrimac as grim and defiant, and as much a terror as ever. The whole coast is now virtually ours, for there is no port which the Monitor and the Stevens cannot take.

It was both sad and pleasant to see the Union flag waving once more over Norfolk and the shipping in the harbor, and to think of the destruction accomplished there but a little more than a year ago.

I went to Norfolk yesterday by land with the army; this morning by water with the navy. My campaign, too, is over. Good-bye.

Send these letters to sister."

INSIDE VIEW OF POLITICS IN 1862.

MR. SEWARD'S RELATIONS WITH THE REPUBLICANS IN CONGRESS—HIS RESIGNATION.

Mr. Schuckers treats this incident in the following manner:

"During the Summer and Autumn of 1862 a feeling of great hostility to Mr. Seward grew up among the friends of Mr. Lincoln's Administration. It was founded upon a belief that Mr. Seward possessed a large influence over the President, and that this influence was not exercised for good. Shortly after the meeting of Congress in December of that year this sentiment of hostility to Mr. Seward was found to be deep and severe. There was some interchange of views among the Republican members of Congress, which led to the disclosure of a great unanimity of opinion upon the subject, and resulted in a meeting of Republican Senators on the 17th of December to take the matter into consideration. After some discussion, a resolution was passed requesting the President to dismiss Mr. Seward from office. This resolution was adopted by a majority of one vote. While there was an almost unanimous desire on the part of the assembled Senators to proceed against Mr. Seward, there was a large minority who thought some less offensive mode of action might be quite as effective as a direct vote personally referring to the Secretary of State. It was agreed, therefore, with but a single dissenting voice—that of Mr. Preston King, of New-York—that the President should be requested to reconstitute his Cabinet, and that a statement of the reasons which prompted this request should be prepared and submitted to the President at the same time. It was well understood that the whole proceeding was aimed at Mr. Seward, and that the reasons alleged as the motive for the request were intended to be particularly applicable to that gentleman. A committee of nine Senators was appointed to wait upon the President and inform him of the action of the meeting. At the head of this committee the venerable Judge Collamer, of Vermont, was placed. But these extraordinary proceedings being immediately communicated to Mr. Seward by Mr. Preston King before the committee could wait upon the President, the Secretary of State, in order to anticipate its action, resigned his office. The whole affair was a surprise to Mr. Lincoln, and roused his opposition. He determined to resist the attack upon Mr. Seward, and in this purpose was powerfully aided by the unsolicited action of Mr. Chase.

The reasons alleged by the assembled Senators as their motive for asking a reconstruction of the Cabinet were interpreted by Mr. Chase as being wide enough in their scope to include all the heads of departments. He was assured by the participants in the meeting that they were particularly intended to apply to Mr. Seward. Mr. Chase was not willing so to construe them. He was not willing to be party to an ambuscade upon the Secretary of State; and in order, therefore, to give the President an opportunity in good faith to reconstruct his Cabinet, and because he believed Mr. Seward ought to be retained, on the 20th of December he resigned his office.

This was an unexpected result to the Senate meeting. The retirement of Mr. Chase was everywhere regarded as a public calamity; but it gratified Mr. Lincoln, who saw in it a means of defeating the Congressional dictation. He promptly seized upon the general wish for Mr. Chase's continuance in office, and made it available for the retention of Mr. Seward. He addressed a joint note to Mr. Seward and Mr. Chase, saying that after an anxious consideration of the subject it was his deliberate judgment that the public interest did not admit of their withdrawal from office. He therefore requested them to resume the duties of their respective departments. It was the President's intention and expectation that there should be a conference between Mr. Seward and Mr. Chase, and it was with this view that he addressed his note to them jointly, that their action and reply might be joint, and not separate, it being at the same time his distinctly avowed purpose to make Mr. Seward's restoration to the State Department dependent on Mr. Chase's return to the Treasury. Mr. Seward did not confer with Mr. Chase, however, but embarrassed him as well as Mr. Lincoln by a prompt and separate acceptance of the President's invitation. This was on Sunday morning, the 21st of December. He then, that same day, advised Mr. Chase of what he had done, much to Mr. Chase's surprise and more to his regret. Mr. Chase did not respond until the next morning, when, in obedience not only to the President's strongly expressed desire, but to that of the country unmistakably manifested, he notified Mr. Lincoln of his return to the duties of office. Mr. Lincoln on frequent occasions expressed his gratitude to Mr. Chase for his action at this juncture, [illegible]

[illegible] sional dictation and enabled him to retain an officer for whom he had a strong personal regard, and in whose judgment he reposed trust. But Mr. Chase secured, as his share in the profits of the transaction, many and permanent enemies."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

LODGERS AND LANDLADIES—THE LANDLADY'S SIDE OF THE QUESTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article in Sunday's issue reviews only one side of this subject, while "live and let live" ought to be our motto. I am a boarder; but, as I am somewhat in sympathy with my landlady, I have watched with no little interest, and some degree of impatience, the advertisements and applications for board which, after enumerating the requirements for a gentleman and wife, such as a second floor front alcove room, handsomely furnished, having all the modern improvements, with first-class table, gas, and fuel included, locality unexceptionable, almost invariably emphasize "terms to suit the times." Sometimes a sum of $14 or $15, and even as high as $16, per week is offered for the above-named accommodations. Not one of them proposes abatement in anything save price. It is never hinted that, to suit the times, the choicest cuts of meat will not be expected, or that an inferior quality of butter will be excused, or that no disappointment will be felt over the occasional absence of dessert and nicnacks. On the contrary, not only do seekers expect what they have hitherto received in boarding, but they demand a great deal more at a reduced price.

Advertise a front alcove room at $16 or $18; boardhunters call and examine; one glance settles the question. "Oh, you have no set basin, with hot and cold water! Is this the furniture? I want handsome black-walnut, and I should expect lace curtains at the windows."

The landlady meekly replies: "I could not promise that for the price," and her visitor bows herself out with the air of one who has been victimized by false pretences.

Now, when it is considered that rents have not depreciated to any great extent; that edibles are sold at old prices; that servants refuse to take smaller wages; that coal and gas bills rate as formerly; in short, that there is no decrease in any household expenditure, how is it possible for a landlady to offer her apartments at a reduced rental, keep up the reputation of her table, and live on the income?

It is the testimony of every housekeeper that not less than one dollar a day per individual will suffice for table board, including cooking and serving. On this basis, take, for example an ordinary three-story house, renting at $1,000 per annum. If the most desirable room (second floor front alcove) be let at $18 per week, with board for two persons, only $4 per week remains to cover gas, fuel, rent and furniture, to say nothing of its wear and tear. Go through the house in the same ratio, and you have in hand at the end of the week eight or ten dollars with which to pay for rent, gas, and fuel, while rent alone amounts to $20.

The existing dissatisfaction among boarders has in a great degree grown out of the fact that reduced incomes have opened the doors of many private families, who, owning well furnished homes, are willing to share their elegant accommodations with "friends" (!) Having no rent to pay, they can offer attractive quarters at a reduced figure, and still add something to the housekeeping fund.

As a result everybody who boards claims, in consequence of hard times, that boarding-house keepers should refurnish to suit the most fastidious taste, add luxuries, and cheapen prices.

The first reform, methinks, should be with the landlord, who, rather than abate his rent, suffers whole blocks to remain untenanted through the entire Summer, and tickets them this Fall "to let" at old prices.

Then it would seem only reasonable that persons who really need to make their payments accord with the "times" should regulate their wants by the same arithmetic. Let them consent to take board in less popular streets; be content with simply-furnished apartments, and satisfied with a plain, wholesome table, so helping to reduce the demand for luxuries that butchers' and grocers' prices will fall accordingly. Lastly, if lady boarders will serve themselves in their own rooms, fewer servants will be required, and wages will be regulated by the same law of supply and demand. So may the stress of the times fall more uniformly upon all classes, and the "lodger and landlady" come nearer a harmony of interest.

GOLDEN RULE.

CURIOUS MISMANAGEMENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to submit to you, in the interests of the public, the following instance of a gross outrage on the part of certain officials connected with the exhibition of the American Institute. On Aug. 26 we made application at the office of the Institute for space to exhibit, at the forthcoming fair, show figures and smoking pipes. This was granted to us, and we promptly paid the customary fees therefor, for which we hold receipts. On the strength of this contract we naturally concluded that our application was accepted, and immediately set to work to finish the goods we designed expressly for the exhibition. We were, however, greatly surprised when a portion of the goods having been finished and sent to the Institute, were refused and returned to us last Saturday with the very informal information from the Superintendent that "he had no space for any of them." Of course, we first appealed personally at the office of the Institute, and saw the clerk stationed there, who expressed as his opinion that there must be some mistake in the matter, as we held our receipts for the spaces required, "of which there were plenty to spare," and said that he had no orders up to Sept. 5 to discontinue taking applications. We then called upon the Secretary, Mr. Chambers, who was also surprised, and supposing that our employe had not shown the two receipts to the Superintendent, suggested that we should call upon him, as he had charge of such matters, and the mistake would, no doubt, be corrected. At last we met the Superintendent, Mr. Hull, whom we found in the building of the Institute, which, by the way, was almost entirely empty at the time of our visit; but all the satisfaction vouchsafed to us after showing him both receipts was that they had no room in either of the departments, (pipes and show figures being classified in different departments,) and as others had applied for it before us, they had to give them the preference. We would here add that immediately after lodging our applications we were visited by three different agents in succession, who solicited advertisements for the Exhibition Catalogue, but we declined acceding to their repeated requests. We cannot believe, in justice to our competitors that they would attempt to influence any of the officials to obstruct us in the exhibition of our goods. In view of the above facts, and knowing that the Superintendent, Mr. Hull, is also one of the Committee on Printing and Advertising, are we not justified in coming to the conclusion that our efforts to exhibit our goods would have been more successful had we complied with the wishes of the advertising canvassers?

WM. DEMUTH & CO.

New-York, Sept. 8, 1874.

AMERICAN SHAD FOR GERMAN WATERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You published a brief paragraph the other day relative to the failure of Mr. Fred. Mather to introduce in German waters 100,000 young shad, the infants all dying on the voyage. The Chinese have studied these matters for thousands of years, and I have seen myriads of young fish *en route* on the Yang-ts-Kiang to the most extreme portions of that vast Empire. The men I have conversed with in that country say the percentage of young fish delivered in good order is quite large. If any gentlemen interested in fish-culture will visit China, they will find that the "Heathen Chinee" know a good deal about many things of which we are very ignorant. My name and address are at the service of Mr. Mather or the editors of the *Forest and Stream.*

G. H. C. S.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 7, 1874.

THE HERALD—ITS REVIVAL OF DISUNION.

From the Sun, Sept. 9.

We do not like to say a single word in disparagement of any of our contemporaries. Especially unpleasant it is to find occasion to call attention to a lack of patriotism in one of them.

After all the treasure spent and blood shed in the maintenance of the Union, it strikes us as pretty cool for a daily journal to propose a new national convention, to take up the relations between the North and the South, as if it were a new subject, and not already disposed of.

Did we abolish slavery in a manly way? asks the *Herald*, and goes on to intimate that it had been "better that Grant had surrendered to Lee under the shades of Appomattox." Really, can the *Herald* suppose that such sentiments will be welcome to a patriotic community? Never before was so much countenance furnished by the paper itself to the old scandal, which we always discredited, that there was at one time a secession flag in its office, ready to be raised to the top of the building.

"Let us ask the Southern States," says the *Herald*, "rebels and all, into a fraternal discussion of the war, its issues, causes, burdens, and responsibilities. Let us consider, gravely, the whole slavery question, and ask ourselves whether we cannot earn some of the glory of emancipation by helping the South to share some of the burdens that act imposed upon its people."

In short we have from the *Herald* a clear proposition to reopen the whole subject in the interest of the secessionists. The fathers and mothers, the brothers, sisters, and friends of the men of the North who were killed outright, or who perished from hardship and privation in the war of the rebellion, and the tax-payers who are now paying for the suppression of the rebellion, feel as if they already had their full part of the burdens. But it [illegible]

NEW-MEXICO.

A JOURNEY TO THE WESTERN TERRITORY.

THE WRITER'S EXPERIENCE OF TRAVELING IN A "THOROUGH-BRACE CONCORD COACH"—THE SCENERY ALONG THE ROUTE.

In November, 1872, the writer was appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of New-Mexico. Accepting the position, his arrangements were soon made, and on the 4th of December, in company with a gentleman and lady bound for the same destination, he started for his field of duty and labor in the "Western wilds." Passing over the Pennsylvania Railroad to Pittsburg; over the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago to Chicago; over the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy to Council Bluffs; over the Union Pacific to Cheyenne; over the Denver and Rio Grande, a narrow, or three-foot, gauge—facetiously termed by the lady of the party the "calico" railroad, because of the same width—to Pueblo, Colorado, then the nearest railroad communication with Santa Fé. The party arrived in Pueblo, after five days and four nights of railroad travel, at about 4 o'clock in the evening, and commenced preparations for the stage journey. About 6 o'clock the conveyance in which the remainder of the route was to be passed over appeared at the hotel door. The vehicle is what is known as the "Thorough-brace Concord Coach," with seats for nine inside, that is there are three seats upon each of which three persons, if not too large, can be crowded. Fortunately, on this occasion, there were but four passengers, the lady and gentleman before mentioned, an old German who has spent more than twenty years in the mines of Australia, Peru, and the Pacific coast, and the writer. The passengers having been seated, the stage was rapidly whirled away to the stage office, that the baggage might be weighed. The writer found himself possessed of 309 pounds, certainly not a very large amount for one about to take up his residence on the frontier, where fresh supplies are not easily obtained. The scales having performed their part, the amounts were announced; and as only fifty pounds are allowed each passenger, and all over that quantity being charged at twenty-five cents per pound, the writer's little bill was found to be *sixty-four dollars and seventy-five cents.* The stage fare for the 308 miles being $60, the expense of this short ride amounted to $124 75, while the whole expense of the railroad journey, more than 2,000 miles, from New-York to Pueblo, including palace car, was but $109 50. Does any one wonder at the clamor made for railroads by the people of the far West?

The coach was drawn by four fine large horses, and as soon as the pockets of the party had been lightened by the stage company, with a crack of the whip away they went, through the town, across the Arkansas, here but a small stream, and out across the plains toward Santa Fé. The road from Pueblo to Trinidad is good, compared with the rest of the route, but in a sparsely settled country like Colorado and New Mexico roads are found—not made—and are, of course, far from smooth. Darkness soon coming on, the passengers endeavored to compose themselves for slumber, but failed without exception to gain even forty winks of sleep. But few people succeed in securing a good, pleasant, refreshing sleep their first night in a stagecoach, especially on the rough roads of a new country. The stage, hung on its great leather springs, is constantly jumping up and falling back, or tilting from side to side, or rocking with great violence backward and forward, keeping the passengers constantly on the move. Often, without due notice, one's head is brought in violent contact with the top of the stage, and, again, one is sent with much force into the lap of his *vis-a-vis*, returning only to find his opposite neighbor butting him in the same way. Naturally, sleeping under such circumstances is difficult for a novice. In fact a comfortable night's rest in a stage-coach is vouchsafed to few until they have become wearied almost to complete exhaustion, or have traveled so long that their muscles are hardened like a prize-fighter's. At midnight the stage, having already changed horses three times, came to a halt in front of a little log hut, and supper was announced. The night was intensely cold, and the passengers eagerly drew around the blazing hearth of an open fire-place. The furniture was of the rudest sort, and the supper such as required a six-hours' stage-ride to give Eastern people an appetite to eat. At this point the German miner drew from under his seat a violin case. Upon being asked what he had there, he replied, "Mine vife; she ish cold; I wraps her a leetle up;" and sure enough, although none too well furnished with blankets himself, he took one and carefully wrapped his violin case therein. This old man, for almost thirty years a wanderer in search of El Dorado, had but this one friend left, and sure it is few human friends would prove as constant and enter so fully into his varying moods as his tried violin. Sad or gay, as he desires, this little instrument always speaks. He will again appear in this narrative. Nearly an hour's rest, and then on over the plains once more. No stops except to change horses every ten or twelve miles, crossing the Huerfano, and Santa Clara Rivers; still on until at daylight Foster's Ranche is reached for breakfast. Foster's house is built of "adobe" or sun-dried bricks, and two stories high, with a shingle roof, and presents an inviting appearance. Standing on the bank of the Apishapa, near the base of the famous "Spanish Peaks," it is an interesting spot. Having made the best of a very good breakfast, the passengers were once more seated, and, with the jolly "Fatty Stokes" on the box, the stage rolled on, reaching Trinidad at noon. All were nearly frozen as the stage stopped at the door of the United States Hotel, a wooden building, two stories in height, located in the midst of a town composed mainly of "adobe."

Trinidad is the most southern town in Colorado, and is located on the banks of the Purgatorweir, or, as the natives pronounce it, the "Picket Wire." The name given to the river by the Spanish speaking people is "Las Animas," or River of the Souls. The town is situated at the base of the Raton Mountains. The surrounding hills are filled with bituminous coal of fine quality, and rumors of mines of the more precious metals are current, although but little effort has, as yet, been made to develop the hidden treasures of the hills and mountains. From Trinidad can be seen several of those peculiar natural formations so striking to Eastern eyes, but common to this neighborhood and many portions of New-Mexico and all countries where soft sand-stone abounds. These hills have been fashioned by the rains of centuries into such shapes as lead the beholder to believe them works of art. One hill of this character, not less than three hundred feet in height, stands in full view of Trinidad, presenting all the features of an old feudal castle in ruins. An hour's rest, dinner over, cold hands and feet well warmed, and once more the stage-coach is at the door, this time drawn by six "Bronco," or California half-breed horses, to make the ascent of the mountains which divide Colorado from New-Mexico. It has been said of these "Bronco" horses that they require to be rebroken every time they are ridden or driven, and on this occasion the remark seemed to be conclusively proved. The hostlers were compelled to stand at the horses' heads until the passengers were seated, and the driver on the box with the reins in his hand. At the words "let them go," away they sped through the long street, and out into the desolate road that leads up the mountain. No need of whip now. Dashing along at full speed, the coach winds around with the windings of the cañon, sometimes down, with the "brake" doing full duty, and then up, up, always as fast as the six "broncos" can go. Many times the little stream which runs down the cañon was crossed and recrossed, now over a rude bridge made of poles, often by dashing in at full speed and out again only to find another crossing at a distance of a few rods. The road at most points is only wide enough for one vehicle, and at first it seemed that there could possibly be no escape from collision with the banks or trees on either side or with some team descending the mountain; but, thanks to "Big Nick," the driver, no accident occurred. The narrow cañon, of which the road leads to the summit of the pass in the Ratons, is filled with trees and shrubbery, but these at the time of the writer's first journey were, of course, leafless and barren. Up from either side rise pile on pile of rocks until their tops mingle with clouds above. Many of these rocks have been fashioned into fantastic shapes, and, with but little help of the imagination, these natural formations take familiar shapes. The Grecian, Corinthian, Doric, and nearly every style of architecture are represented, but all in immense proportions, which at once stamp them grander than the work of man. From Trinidad to the summit the scenery on either side is one constant surprise to Eastern eyes. Eighteen miles through the cañon, constantly going upward, the cold growing colder as the ascent continued, brought [illegible]

[illegible] exchanged for six mules. The station is kept by a noted frontiersman, Dick Wooten by name, who has worked thirty miles of road across the mountain, and calls it a "turnpike." His road gives a far different meaning to the word "turnpike" from any to be found in the East.

This old man of the woods has been nearly forty years on the frontier, and at last settled down in his old age to the easy, comfortable life of collecting toll from all passers over his turnpike, and to the relation of his reminiscences of frontier life in New-Mexico, Arizona, California, and Colorado long before they were a part of the United States. The propelling power of the vehicle changed, away it sped, up the mountain, this time moving faster or slower, as the whip was or was not applied. Rushing on up the mountain the squared stone which marks the boundary between the two territories was passed, and then up one sharp, winding pitch where animals and vehicle seem to be creeping up an almost perpendicular ascent, circling around the edge of a precipice 500 feet high, and the summit was reached.

How can the descent for the next nine miles be described? At a full run the mules went on, winding around great ledges of rocks, immense trees; descending with all the rapidity mule flesh is capable of. The writer was forced to hold on tightly to keep his seat on the box, while those inside were shaken enough to make a fair pumice of them all before the base of the mountain was reached.

Down, down into the darkness, down the mountain side the coach jumped and slided, tumbled and rolled. But all frightful things must end, and this fearful ride down the mountain ended at last, and a short drive brought the stage to the door of "Red River Station."

Those who lament modern innovations and regret the absence of the old fashioned stage coach, now passed away in most portions of our country, should make one journey over the Raton Mountain and then be sentenced to a week's confinement in a palace car. The Red River at this point is but a brook, across which one can step when the water is low. The valley of this stream is one of the best for stock-raising in New-Mexico, and is now well dotted with cattle and sheep ranches, and cattle, sheep, and goats can be seen from all points of view. Many of the herders are from Texas, and not a few of them are far from among the most peaceable people on earth. At "Red River Station" these herders congregate as often as possible to imbibe the "forty-rod" whisky to be found there, and rows and fights are of frequent occurrence, few of which end until one or more cases for the carpenter, who acts as undertaker at the place, are fully prepared. As the writer was first ushered into the common sitting-room, where ladies and gentlemen, stage-drivers, cattle-herders, and tramps congregate in common, to secure a little of the warmth of the only accessible fire, he looked about him and saw nearly every man with a navy revolver buckled around his waist, and came to the conclusion that he had reached the point where people generally carefully weighed their words. Language fails when an attempt is made to describe a supper at "Red River Station." At the sound of the gong all rushed to the dining-room, which was found to be about forty feet in length, with one long table well down toward the lower end. All the motley crowd before seen in the common room congregated around this common board. The room was lighted by one kerosene lamp, hung high up on the wall at the upper end. The supper would be difficult to eat when presented to the guest in light, impossible when one could see nothing. The coffee tasted like a decoction of white-oak shingles, the meat was all hashed, vegetables there were none, the bread worse than putty and lead, and although the proprietor owned a thousand cows, not a single drop of milk nor a particle of butter was on the table. The passengers took down the lamp, gazed silently at the supper, pensively smiled at each other, and quietly went out, and each paid a dollar for the show he had seen. The writer is happy to state that recently this house has undergone a great change for the better.

Supper having been declared over, the stage presented itself; and, the passengers being again seated, rolled out through the night, reaching Cimarron at about 12 o'clock. Cimarron is the principal town on the "Maxwell Land Grant," and is the seat of the agency for the Jicarilla Apaches and Mouache Utes. As Indians generally act upon the maxim, "Early to bed and early to rise," unless engaged in predatory labors, none were seen. The mail and mules changed, the coach moved on, passing several smaller stations, where animals were changed, and arrived at Fort Union, the supply depot for the troops stationed in New-Mexico. At this post there were found detachments of the Fifteenth United States Infantry and of the Eighth United States Cavalry, the two regiments on duty in New-Mexico. Only waiting to change the mail, the road is taken once more, and soon "Gregg's Tavern," at La Junta, is reached for dinner, breakfast having been taken at Rayado, between Cimarron and Union. To describe a meal at Red River is to describe the one at Gregg's at that time. Thanks to a better cook and some judicious grumbling by passengers, things are changed there also for the better. Once more on the road, Las Vegas, the principal town between Trinidad and Santa Fé, is reached. Then a night of the worst travel to be found in the United States. Over a road full of rocks, up great hills, down greater, thundering along, the passengers bumping each other, often bouncing straight up from their seats and falling together in the middle of the coach. By this time the writer had learned how to sleep a portion of the night in the stage, and made the best use of his knowledge, but he must admit without the refreshment he usually receives from his interviews with old Morpheus. At daylight next morning the driver announced that Santa Fé was but twelve miles distant, but to his weary passengers it seemed more than forty. Constant inquiries of the driver, and vain efforts to catch a glimpse of the town failed to speed the journey. All the time no Santa Fé, until finally the top of a hill was reached, and there, spread out in a valley, appeared what seemed an immense brickyard, all ready for the burning; one solitary red brick house looming up above the acres of one-story adobe buildings. The prospect was not inviting, but was hailed by all with joy, as the end of a most tedious, tiresome journey. To cross the Santa Fé River and reach the Exchange Hotel, represented in the advertisements as a four-story brick, while it is in fact a one-story adobe, was the work of a few moments. The passengers then dispersed to bathe and prepare for breakfast.

POSTAL FACILITIES.

The recent change in the postal laws promises to make our Post Office Department a most important agency for the convenience and advantage of our people, outside of its ordinary province of transmitting letters and papers. Under the operation of the new and reduced rates for matter other than "sealed letters," the Post Office Department will soon become the most perfect and the most expeditious, as well as the cheapest and safest express for the delivery of small and expensive parcels that there is in the world; and if availed of by our people to the extent that is possible, the new system will create an era in some branches of business little short of a revolution, by which the residents of cities, villages, or country places thousands of miles distant may do their "shopping" in the Metropolis without visiting it, and be enabled to deal directly and at first hand with our dealers in every branch of merchandise. By the new rates, to which we have alluded, the careful transmission and prompt delivery of merchandise parcels is undertaken by the Post Office Department through the mails, at the low rate of one cent for each two ounces on parcels weighing four pounds or less. A person at a distance is thus enabled, having first procured samples from which to make a selection, which our merchants are ready to forward on application being made—to order, say for instance, from the great mercantile establishment of A. T. Stewart & Co., a silk or other dress pattern weighing four pounds, and it will be delivered at any point in the United States or Territories at a cost for transmission and delivery of only thirty-two cents, or a pair of gloves will be forwarded at a rate varying from two to four cents, according to the weight, and other articles in all their infinities of kind and variety in proportion.

OUTBREAK OF PLAGUE IN ARABIA.

The *Western Morning News* correspondent at Alexandria, writing on the 15th of August, says: "Great consternation has arisen throughout Egypt within the last few days in consequence of plague having broken out at Leet and other places near Jeddah, brought on, it is said, by water used for domestic purposes being allowed to filter through an old burial ground. Quarantine of twenty-one days has been imposed at Suez upon all vessels touching at any of the Arabian ports, including Aden and also El-Wedgi, where vessels are being sent instead of being allowed to remain out their time at Suez, and whither a considerable quarantine force is being dispatched. Orders have been issued forbidding any ships belonging to the Egyptian Government to call at Jeddah or any of the neighboring ports, and trade between them and ports on the Egyptian side is temporarily suspended. It is supposed that the number of pilgrims this year will in consequence be greatly diminished, and that the Sultan's late Grand Vizier, who has just been appointed Governor of Mecca, will immediately resign his appointment."

ARRESTS FOR FORGERY.

Some time ago Mr. Roswell C. Peck, a rich farmer, of East Haddam, Conn., issued real estate bonds on his land, in which Mr. David J. Ely, a wealthy importer at No. 101 Wall street, was named as trustee. Several weeks ago Mr. Peck, desiring to raise some money, applied to Jerome B. Frazier, a broker at No. 132 Broadway, for a loan of $5,000 on the bonds, which are valued at $20,000. Mr. Frazier told Peck that he could doubtless raise the money for him, and in turn applied to his attorney, Wm. Henry Cotterill, of No. 31 Nassau street, for a loan of £2,000 sterling on the securities placed in his hands by Mr. Peck. Mr. Cotterill, believing that everything was correct, applied to Messrs. Robinson, Cox & Co. for the loan. This firm were willing to advance the £2,000 if Mr. Cotterill could obtain Mr. Ely's guarantee of the loan. On Mr. Cotterill informing Frazier that Ely's guarantee was necessary for the successful negotiation of the loan, Frazier took the bonds and said he would have no difficulty in obtaining the needed guarantee. The next day he returned with what purported to be a guarantee, signed by Mr. Ely. Mr. Cotterill took this document to Robinson, Cox & Co., who, before advancing the money, sent it to Mr. Ely, who pronounced his signature a forgery. Detectives Sampson and Farley, of the Central Office, on duty in Wall street, were sent for, and on being made acquainted with the case, [illegible]

[illegible] to learn the result of the negotiation, and there arrested him. The officers also arrested Wm. M. Barcalos, who is alleged to have been concerned in the fraudulent transaction, but in what way does not yet appear. The prisoners were brought before Superintendent Walling, at the Central Office, and locked up. They will be taken to court to-day.

THE SITUATION IN LOUISIANA.

VIEWS OF LEADING MERCHANTS OF NEW-ORLEANS—VIOLENCE GENERALLY DEPRECATED.

The New-Orleans *Times* of the 4th inst. presents the results of inquiries among leading reputable merchants of that city concerning their views of the political troubles in Louisiana. It says: "The visits were confined chiefly to persons engaged in wholesale and commission lines of trade, and we are glad to be able to say that nearly all were prompt to declare their opposition to all methods of violence in the pending campaign. Very naturally they were unwilling to become mixed up in politics, but with singular unanimity they agreed in the opinion that the policy of the politicians was likely to produce results prejudicial to the commercial and agricultural interests of the State, and in the end destructive of all hopes of relieving the State from the incubus of ignorant and corrupt legislation. Some of them expressed grave fears lest the occurring events, and especially the peculiar form in which issues were presented might operate to defeat the Fort St. Philip Canal and the proposition that Congress should take charge of and build the levees of the Mississippi. Some also were found who were dissatisfied because of the proposition to defeat the constitutional amendments fixing limitations on the debts of the city and State, and under which, or rather under the legislation hinging upon the amendments, taxation has already been reduced for State purposes from 21½ mills to 14½ mills."

THE COUSHATTA TROUBLES FORESHADOWED.

On the 30th of July last W. F. Howell, one of the men lately murdered at Coushatta, La., wrote as follows to State Senator M. H. Twitchell, indicating something of the early-formed purpose which later on resulted in the barbarous massacre:

COUSHATTA, July 30, 1874.

Hon. M. H. Twitchell:

DEAR SIR: There was a mass-meeting held here yesterday preparatory to the formation of a White League. The speakers were very bitter against you, Pickens, Dewees, and Judge Tenney. They say that when you return they will give you a warm reception. The speakers but echoed the sentiments of the meeting. They said the people had made the move—had crossed the river and burned the bridge behind them, so there was no retreat left for them if they were disposed to retreat; that if the colored people attempted to support and protect their present leaders it would cost them their lives. In a private conversation I had this morning with Pierson, Bullock, and Abney, they say no one is to be disturbed; that the words "warm reception" in their speeches only meant the jollification which they will have over your failure to get soldiers. There is one suggestion which I have to make as the most effectual means of relief in the present crisis, to wit: The assembling of a State Constitutional Convention, just as early as possible, and the formation of a new State Constitution and the establishment of a great constitutional system of reform. Urge this matter upon your friends and have a convention called at once. Respectfully,

W. F. HOWELL.

A WELL-PRESERVED BODY.

Rev. Father Duckett sends the following to the Birmingham *Daily Post:* On the 18th of August search was made for Dr. Milner's grave, there being no certainty as to the exact spot where he was buried. The old inhabitants of Wolverhampton deposed that he was interred in an ordinary grave (not bricked) in his garden, near the chapel. In 1826 the chapel was enlarged, and the foundations of the new part of the building were put in over the grave of the Bishop, there being no stone or sign to mark the place of his burial. Vaults were built under the chapel, and in one of them Mrs. Jane Wheble was buried in the month of September, 1839. This vault was bricked up. On the 12th inst. this brickwork was removed, and a large and thick slab, covering the body of Mrs. J. Wheble, was found. Search was next made for Bishop Milner's grave. It was supposed to be near, and on the side of Mrs. Wheble, but this was not correct; for, after removing the brick floor and the soil, the workmen came to a rock. After much time and unsuccessful labor, the hope of ever finding the grave was almost abandoned. On the following day, however, the work was resumed, and, after great toil, the workmen came upon the Bishop's coffin, buried six or seven feet below the surface. The outer coffin had been covered with a good, strong black cloth, which had become unsound, and the coffin itself was decayed. The coffin-plate was broken in several places. The lead coffin was well made and strong, but had decayed a little in one or two places. With some difficulty the coffin was raised from its deep resting place, which had been cut out of the rock, and deposited at the entrance to the vault.

On the following day, Aug. 20, in my presence, and that of Thomas and Edwin Gough, Hugh Riley, and Myles Joyce, the lead was cut and the top part removed. Next the lid of the oak shell, which was nailed down, was taken off, and, to our great surprise, the body, which had been buried forty-eight years, was seen whole and entire. It was covered with a neat and elegant plaited shroud, made of flannel, and trimmed with amber silk. The hands were placed by the sides of the body. There was no ring on the finger, or, indeed, any sign whatever to show that it was the body of a priest or bishop. The face was its natural color, save a small part covered with a kind of white mold. The tip of the nose was of a dirt color. The hands were discolored, though perfect, and like the hands represented in the portrait of the Bishop. A scapular was suspended from the neck.

During the course of this and the following day hundreds of people came to see the body. Several who had known the Bishop well in his life, now distinctly recognized him in death. The coffin having been open from Thursday morning at 10 o'clock until 4 in the afternoon of Friday, the body had assumed a dark brown hue, yet it retained its former size and shape, the flesh remaining firm. The ceremony of reinterment took place on Monday, the 24th inst., and was performed by the clergy of the town.

HORRIBLE MURDER IN CALCUTTA.

A most atrocious murder has been committed in Calcutta. In April last a goldsmith, both by caste and trade, living in Amherst street, gave his daughter, a girl about nine years old, in marriage. She remained at her father-in-law's till a short time ago, when she returned to her own father's house. The wife of an opposite neighbor, who is also a goldsmith by trade, asked the girl to come over and show her wedding jewels. The two families were on friendly terms, and the girl, with her mother's permission, decked herself with the jewels, said to be worth many hundred, or, as some assert, a thousand rupees, and went over, with female pride, to exhibit to her friends her nuptial presents. She had not been there long, however, when she was seized, her throat cut, and her body, being stripped of all the valuables, was buried, in a standing posture, in a workshop of the house, the inmates of which consist of the owner, his wife, and two workmen. When the police, on getting information of the murder, went to the house and questioned these persons, they one and all declared that the murdered child had never come to the house, and in this statement they resolutely persisted till the body was exhumed.

THIEVES BECOMING DESPERATE.

Mrs. Helen S. Brown, of No. 122 Madison avenue, was walking down Fifth avenue, near Twenty-eighth street, yesterday about 12 o'clock, carrying her pocket-book in her hand. A thief named Alonzo Struck, made a bold attempt to snatch the purse from her hand, but Mrs. Brown held on to it vigorously, and at the same time called for help. The thief relinquished his hold and rushed up Fifth avenue, hoping to escape. Officer Grassiz, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was on post in Twenty-ninth street at the time, and seeing the thief running, and hearing the cries of "Stop thief!" joined in the chase. He soon overhauled Struck and captured him. At Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, Justice Murray committed the prisoner in $2,000 bail to answer.

THE COST OF DRAWING A PISTOL.

Moses Avery, of Bridgeport, Conn., entered the pool-rooms of Thos. B. Johnson, No. 1,187 Broadway, on Tuesday night, in a state of intoxication. He was very quarrelsome, and when an attempt was made to put him out he drew a pistol and presented it at Mr. Johnson. He was subsequently arrested by Officer Gorey, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and locked up. When arraigned before Justice Murray, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, he pleaded ignorance of the whole occurrence. His appearance indicated that he had received severe punishment from Mr. Johnson and his aids, as both his eyes were blackened and nearly closed up. The pistol was not loaded, and Justice Murray, thinking that Avery was sufficiently punished, only required him to give bonds in $1,000 to keep the peace.

A JUVENILE HOMICIDE.

Wm. Bell, aged fourteen years, of No. 607 Second avenue, who on Tuesday evening was struck on the head with a piece of umbrella wire, fired from a bow in the hands of a boy named Wm. Harrison, during a dispute about a pipe-stem, at Thirty-first street and Third avenue, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital from the effects of the injury. Coroner Croker has taken charge of the case, and has issued a warrant for the arrest of the lad Harrison.

CLEVER CAPTURE OF A HOTEL THIEF.

About 1 o'clock yesterday, Mrs. Anna Parker, of the Parker House, Thirty-fourth street and Broadway, went to her room, and was astonished to see a strange man hurriedly packing several of her silk dresses into a pillow-case. She at once divined his purpose, and lustily called for help, at the same time closing the door on the thief. Aid quickly arrived, and the thief was handed over to Officer Glenn. He was arraigned at Jefferson Market Police Court soon after, where he gave his name as [illegible]

A CURIOUS STEAM-SHIP.

THE BESSEMER CHANNEL STEAMER.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW VESSEL INTENDED TO RUN BETWEEN DOVER AND CALAIS—A SUSPENDED SALOON.

More than ordinary attention, says the London *Standard* of Aug. 27, is just now being turned to Hull as a ship-building port in consequence of an experiment which is shortly to be made with the view of diminishing the discomforts to passengers that usually attend a voyage across the Channel. Schemes without number have been propounded, but hitherto without success, to solve this difficult problem, though engineers have vied with each other in the endeavor to remove this great obstacle in the way of communication between England and the Continent. For years past we have had constantly cropping up suggestions and plans by which the Dover Straits might be either tunneled or bridged over, but none of these far-fetched ideas have been put into practical shape, and travelers to and from the French ports have had to put up with all the miseries and inconveniences to which those susceptible to the qualms of sea-sickness are heir. The shallow harbors on the opposite coast precluded all the ambitious attempts put forth to improve the means of transit by steamers; and at length the visions of bridges and submarine tubes having melted into thin air, the public had almost become reconciled to the idea that the present facilities available for "crossing the silver streak of sea" were about as perfect as they could be made. About two years ago, however, a careful weighing up of all these considerations led to the production of a plan by which the disagreeable features of a Channel voyage could be reduced to a minimum, and the success or failure of the scheme will be made known in the course of a very few weeks. On visiting Earle's ship-building yard at Hull, on Monday last, we were fortunate in meeting Mr. E. J. Reed, M. P., who, with the overseer of the Bessemer Saloon Steamer Company, (Mr. J. Richards,) and the manager of the works, (Mr. Laslett,) was engaged in making an inspection of the ship. Through the courtesy of these gentlemen we are enabled to place before our readers an outline of the general features and construction of the vessel, which it is expected will leave the stocks in about a month for her trial trip between Dover and Calais. Her length is 350 feet, and she has a width of 40 along the deck beam, and 65 across the paddle-boxes. To the uninitiated observer she presents the appearance of a turret-ship, having her ends low for the purpose of reducing the motion produced by the action of the wind and sea, while the middle portion is sufficiently high to enable her to steam at a great speed against the worst seas she will have to meet. The main portion of the vessel is 252 feet long, and the low ends are each 48 feet in length, but in case of the water rushing over these the ends of the upper deck are constructed like the prow of an ordinary vessel, and are thus adapted for clearing the water and throwing it on one side. Being nearly flat-bottomed, and drawing only seven feet six inches of water, she will be propelled by her two sets of paddle-wheels at a speed of twenty miles an hour, while her light draught will enable her to enter the shallow French harbors, which would be inaccessible to vessels of greater depth. Moreover, the provision of a rudder at each end, with means for locking, will enable the ship to be steamed in either direction, and obviate the necessity for turning in harbor. The peculiar feature of the vessel, however, and upon the result of which so much depends, is the saloon, designed by Mr. Bessemer, of Denmark Hill, London, the object of which is to lessen, if not altogether to remove, the inconvenience at present suffered by voyagers. This saloon is suspended in the middle of the ship in such a way that it can be moved about a longitudinal axis parallel to the keel. The motion of this saloon, which would be set up if left free to move, will be governed by a hydraulic apparatus, and will be completely under the control of one man, whose duty it will be to keep the floor of the saloon, under all circumstances, in a line with a spirit level. The Bessemer saloon is 70 feet long, 35 feet wide, and 20 feet high, and accommodation will also be provided for passengers in a fixed cabin fifty-two feet long at one end, between decks, and a line of small cabins on each side of the ship, between the paddle-boxes. There will also be a refreshment saloon, smoking cabin, lavatories, and small deck cabins; in fact, every conceivable convenience and comfort is provided for those who undertake a journey by these means. As originally designed, we understand it was not intended to call into requisition any aid to the four enormous paddle-wheels by which the vessel will be propelled; but very recently it has been decided to fix a light mast with sails at either end, which will tend to improve the appearance of the steamer, and probably assist in securing that passivity among the Channel waves which is the chief aim of the designers. Speaking of this great essential quality of the vessel, namely, the avoidance of the pitching and rolling motions, which are the principal causes of sea-sickness, we are bound to admit that, so far as we can at present discern, the promoters of this scheme have succeeded to a nicety. The saloon is in the middle of the ship, as regards length and breadth, and the axis of rotation is at a height where there is the least motion; so that with reference to its position it is one in which the vertical and lateral motions produced in every part of the ship by the pitching and rolling will be so small as to be inappreciable. It is contended, in reply to certain objectors, that the onward motion of a vessel has little or no effect, so far as sickness is concerned; for though in railway traveling the speed is considerably greater, yet cases of inconvenience in that respect are the exception, and not the rule. To counteract the vertical and lateral motions, therefore, has been the main object of the designers of the Bessemer steamer, and in addition to the swing saloon, the floor of which will always be kept at a dead level, care has been taken to guard against the tremulous motions common to steamers by the working of the engines and the shock of the waves against the sides. This will be effected by resting the supports of the saloon upon massive beds of india rubber, and thus making it impossible for any vibratory motion to be transmitted from the ship to the saloon. Another important study in the construction of this vessel has been with respect to ventilation, and in this matter of detail the most approved method has been carried into effect. Personal experience has taught us that the most unpleasant effects are produced by passing directly from the fresh air into the stuffy and vitiated atmosphere between decks; but the great height and size of the saloon will enable it to be completely ventilated, and it will be unnecessary for ladies and delicate persons to remain in the worst weather on deck rather than accept shelter in it. Independently of the perfect level of the saloon, the thorough ventilation, and the avoidance of vibratory motion, the size and form of this steamer, and the great powers of resistance to rolling she possesses will insure her the utmost steadiness among the seas peculiar to that part of the Channel which she is intended to cross. The resistance her paddle-wheels offer to rolling, and the great speed at which she will be driven, will all conduce to steadiness, and, in addition, she will have bilge-pieces three feet wide and nearly 100 feet long placed between the two paddle-wheels on either side. Thus, to all intents and purposes, she will be a large vessel floating in comparatively small waves, with all the motions reduced by special features in the design, and, so far as the saloon is concerned, the rolling and pitching motion practically annihilated, or very nearly so. To say the least, the substitution of vessels of this type for the present ones will be a boon for which many travelers will be truly thankful, and we have not the smallest doubt that when her capabilities are tested she will be found to answer in every point the expectations of those by whom she was designed. It should be mentioned that the steering apparatus and capstans will all be worked by hydraulic machinery, all specially ordered since the original drawings were got out. There is little doubt now that the vessel will be completed within the month specified, and as she will be fitted with engines and machinery before the launch, she will make clear away for her trial trip directly she leaves the yard. The interior of the saloon will be magnificently fitted up with carved oak pillars and cornices, while the side-panels will be filled with oil paintings, which are being specially prepared in London. In short, comfort and luxury are the prevailing features of this novel craft, and if only the sea-sickness difficulty can be thoroughly overcome, the vexed question of a speedy and agreeable bridging of the Straits of Dover will be set at rest.

SENATOR CARPENTER.

The Milwaukee (Wis.) *Sentinel* deems it worth while to contradict the story that Senator Matt. H. Carpenter entered into some sort of an agreement with Mr. Eldredge, for some purpose not clearly defined. It says: "Senator Carpenter has not seen Mr. Eldredge since the adjournment of Congress, and they have had no communication in that time. When Mr. Carpenter returned to this city at the close of the last session, he was given an informal reception by his fellow citizens, and in his remarks on that occasion, speaking of the high regard in which Wisconsin is held in Washington, he complimented Mr. Mitchell for his able speech on the finances, and mentioned that Mr. Eldredge had been entirely exculpated as to certain injurious rumors that had been current. This magnanimous remark respecting two uncompromising political opponents must have been the sole source of this report of collusion between Senator Carpenter and Mr. Eldredge."

CITY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid, number of warrants 84, amounting to $91,859 56; pay-rolls paid, number of warrants 72, amounting to $8,373 01; total number of warrants 156, amounting to $100,232 57. Receipts—From taxes of 1874, $34,296 20; arrears of taxes, assessments and interest, $11,843; collection of assessments and interest, $11,181 47; market rents and fees, $27,174 [illegible] water rents, $1,820 35; [illegible]

HISTORIC RELICS.

WHAT WAS FOUND NEAR A CORNER-STONE.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY AT THE UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE—EXTRACTS FROM PAPERS AND BOOKS PUBLISHED FIFTY YEARS SINCE.

While workmen were engaged in making repairs, Tuesday afternoon, in the basement of the United States Assay Office, on the corner of Wall and Nassau streets, a vault situated near the corner-stone of the building was broken open, and revealed matters of no slight historic interest connected with the City of New-York. A slate-stone slab, with the following inscription upon it, was first discovered:

This edifice was erected in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, and forty-seventh year of our independence, for the United States Branch Bank. MARTIN E. THOMPSON, Architect and Superintendent.

Upon this slab were found a large glass bottle or jar filled with various curious documents, journals of the day, &c., a quart bottle filled with what was subsequently found, by analysis, to be an excellent quality of Jamaica rum, and a peck measure filled with hickory nuts. Within the vault were also found the decayed bones of a dog. The hickory nuts on being emptied from the measure crumbled into atoms of dust. By direction of Hon. Thomas Acton, Superintendent of Assayers, the articles were removed to a place of safety for the purpose of preservation by the Government at Washington. The bottle in which the documents were inclosed was opened and found to contain the following memoranda:

I.

This bottle, which cost one dollar, was bought for this purpose by Richard M. Lawrence, Esq., President of the Union Insurance Office. J. LANG.
MAY 23, 1823.

II.

"Deposited on the 23d May, 1823. If it should be the fate of these papers to be discovered many centuries hence by the descendants of the present inhabitants of New-York, for the gratification of reading the description of the present state of this aspiring City, they will be indebted to persons who feel the same interest in its prosperity as if they were to occupy it forever."

III.

NEW-YORK, May 23, 1823.

This bottle is deposited by Lang, Turner & Co., editors and proprietors of the New-York *Gazette*. The contents of it may be useful and interesting to some future generation. The population of this City is about 130,000. This may again come to light a thousand years after this period.
JOHN LANG.
JOHN TURNER.
ROBERT W. LANG.

Accompanying these written scraps was a copy of a New-York City Directory, having the following title-page:

"Longworth's American Almanac, New-York Register, and City Directory for the forty-sixth year of American independence, containing a list of banks, insurance companies, Post Office establishment, &c., &c."
"Who steals my purse steals trash, but he that borrows my directory fliches me most villanously."
"New-York: Published by Thomas Longworth, No. 189 Broadway. William Grattan, printer, No. 8 Thomas street. June 25, 1821."

The first few pages of this rare volume are devoted to "Travelers," from which the following extracts are taken to mark the changes which the lapse of fifty odd years have made:

"*Mail coach for Boston, through in thirty-eight hours, via New-Haven and Hartford*—Starts from Nos. 1 and 5 Courtlandt street every morning at half past 8 o'clock.—Fare to New-Haven 5 dollars.

Sound Steam-boat Line—The Connecticut, Captain Bunker, leaves New-York for New-Haven every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 o'clock in the morning.—The Fulton, Captain Law, leaves New-London at 8 A. M.—The boats meet at New-Haven, and depart thence at 6 o'clock in the evening, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, the Connecticut for New-York, and the Fulton for New-London.

Citizens' Coach and Steam-boat Line for Philadelphia, via Newark—Passengers start from No. 1 Courtlandt street at 5 A. M. every morning.

Columbian Line for Philadelphia—By the steam-boat Olive Branch, by way of South Amboy and Bordenton, continues, with undiminished success, to transport passengers twice a day to Philadelphia, leaving this City at 5 o'clock in the morning, and at 12 noon. Fare in first line, through in one day, $5; ditto second, $3 50. For seats apply at the Coach Office, No. 114 Broadway. Passengers will be particular in noticing the number, viz., 114. N. DUNN, 114 Broadway, opposite City Hotel.

United States Mail Coach for Philadelphia starts at 3 P. M. every day. Office, 1 Courtlandt street.

The Flushing and Newtown Stage, by Williamsburgh, leaves 340 Pearl street at 4 P. M., and stops at Lewis's, 21 Bowery, for passengers every day; another starts from Nicols and Wood's, 8 Fulton slip, every day at 3 P. M., and goes by way of Brooklyn. These stages leave Flushing at 7 A. M. every day, except Monday.

To Washington—United States mail stage, from No. 1 Courtlandt street, every day at 12 o'clock; fare $24.

To Boston—United States mail stage, from No. 1 Courtlandt street, every morning at 8 o'clock; fare $16.

To Baltimore—United States mail stage, from No. 1 Courtlandt street, every day at 12 o'clock; fare $13.

To Philadelphia—United States mail stage, from No. 1 Courtlandt street, every day at 12 o'clock; arrives at Philadelphia next morning at 5 o'clock; fare $10 50.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

The following rates of postage are charged, conformably to an act of Congress:

On Single Letters—For any distance not exceeding 30 miles, 6 cents; over 30 and not over 80 miles, 10 cents; over 80 and not over 150 miles, 12½ cents; over 150 and not over 400 miles, 18½ cents; over 400, 25 cents.

Double Letters—Or those composed of two pieces of paper, double those rates.

Triple Letters—Or those composed of three pieces of paper, triple those rates.

Packets—Or letters composed of four or more pieces of paper, or one or more other articles, and weighing one ounce avoirdupois, quadruple those rates, and in that proportion for all greater weight.

Ship Letters—Not carried by mail, are chargeable with 6 cents.

A copy of the *Strangers' Guide to the City of New-York* was among the papers found in this bottle, from which the following extracts will be found of interest:

STREETS.

The streets of New-York, including lanes and alleys, am unt to 252. Although toward the harbor a few of the streets are somewhat crooked and narrow, they are in general straight, regular, and spacious, particularly those recently formed. Almost the whole City is well lighted with lamps, the management of which is not left to the care of greedy contractors, but is under the immediate inspection of the Corporation, who have no interest in the matter, but a deal of reputation to lose if they should violate the trust reposed in them. The principal street is Broadway, which runs in a straight line from the Battery through the centre of the City to its extremity in Bloomingdale road. It is the Bond street of New-York, and exhibits in the shops on both sides an elegant and extensive assortment of everything useful and fashionable.

In Wall street, which commences at Broadway, crosses Pearl street, and descends to the river are situated the banking-houses, Custom house, the offices of exchange brokers, and most other public mercantile offices. This is a very handsome, airy street. Toward the bottom, in the neighborhood of Pearl street and in front of the coffee-house, the public sales by auction are conducted, which renders this quarter extremely busy, and gives a very favorable and correct idea of the extensive trade and commerce of New-York.

Chatham street is an elegant street, in which a good deal of retail business is transacted. It leads out of Broadway into the Bowery road, and together with it forms one of the most spacious streets in the City. At its entrance adjoining the Park Chatham street is as wide as Broadway, and the Bowery road measures in breadth about 130 feet. The Bowery road terminates in the Bloomingdale road, where it forms a junction with Broadway.

Fulton street is remarkable chiefly from its having been lately formed, and so named after the ingenious and patriotic inventor of the steam-boat. It runs across the City, from the Hudson to the East River, and commences, very appropriately, on the Hudson side, near where the steam-boats to Albany and Pawles Hook have their stations, and terminates on the East River side, where the steam-boats to Brooklyn and New-Haven take their departure.

Several squares are laid down in the plan, which in a few years will prove a great ornament to the City. They are not, however, in that state of formation that will admit of any satisfactory description.

HOTELS.

The City of New-York is amply provided with these for the accommodation of visitors. There are no lodging-houses or furnished apartments here as in England. Strangers, whether families or individuals, must, on their arrival, board in the place where they lodge. Unfurnished rooms may sometimes be had, but these have been difficult to procure of late, owing to the rapid increase of the population. The usual time of letting houses is previous to the 1st of May. The following is a list of the hotels: 1. City Hotel, Broadway; 2. Merchants' Hotel, Wall street; 3. Mechanics' Hall, Broadway; 4. Tontine Coffee-house, Wall street; 5. Bank Coffee-house, Pine street; 6. Tammany Hall, Nassau street; 7. Washington Hall, Broadway; 8. Commercial Hotel, Pearl street.

The principal of these is the City Hotel in Broadway. It is an immense building, five stories in height, and contains seventy-eight rooms of various dimensions, fitted up and furnished in a tasteful, elegant, and convenient manner. In a place like New-York, where every luxury of the table is to be obtained, it is scarcely necessary to add that the proprietor of this hotel makes it his constant study to provide the best of everything for his visitors. Next in importance to the City Hotel is the Merchants' Hotel in Wall street. President Monroe, in his late tour through the United States, lodged here during his stay at New-York. The other hotels will be found respectable and the accommodation good.

CITY HALL NOTES.

The City Hall is the most prominent and most important building in New-York. It is the handsomest structure in the United States—perhaps, of its size, in the world. This chaste and beautiful edifice stands near the upper end of the park, and, though somewhat incumbered by the near vicinity of the Bridewell and Jail, it is seen to considerable [illegible] in 1812, and the expense, exclusive of the furniture, amounted to half a million of dollars.

POPULATION.

In 1810, under the general census, the population was ascertained to have increased to 96,373, being only 393 persons short of the entire population of the whole province or State of New-York in the year 1756. Last year the inhabitants were again enumerated by the Common Council, when the number was found to be 100,619, of which 51,873 were females, and 48,741 males, giving an excess of 3,137 females on the whole population. In this return was included 6,985 aliens, 7,774 people of color and free negroes, and 617 slaves. On contrasting the state of the population at present with what it was in 1805, it will be seen that the number of slaves has decreased more than two thirds. In 1805 they amounted to 2,048; in 1816 to 617.

NEWSPAPERS.

The other contents of the bottle were several copies of the New-York *Gazette and General Advertiser*, *Turner's New-York Shipping and Commercial List*, and the Counting-house Directory for 1823, all of the date May, 1823; a pamphlet of "testimonials respecting the superiority, utility, and durability of the patent Columbian printing-press, invented and manufactured by George Clymer, London;" a catalogue of paintings and engravings exhibited by the American Academy of the Fine Arts, May, 1820, and "Swords' Pocket Almanack, Christian's Calendar and Ecclesiastical Register for the year of our Lord 1823, from the creation of the world 5,827, being the third of the bissextile, or leap-year, and, until July 4, the forty-seventh of the independence of the United States." At the bottom of the bottle, with all these documents, was found the only piece of coin, a silver ten cent piece of the coinage of the United States, 1820, bearing on one side the head of liberty, and on the other the denomination. Several of the newspapers contain curiously reading advertisements relating to runaway slaves, servants, and apprentices. One of these reads as follows:

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber on Monday last, a Black Man named Bob, 26 years old, about 5 feet 9 inches high, marked with a scar on the left cheek. Had on when he went away a bottle green coat, striped vest, gray pantaloons, and a fur hat with a crape band. Whoever will return him to the subscriber, or lodge him in any jail, will receive the above reward and all reasonable charges. All persons are forbid harboring said negro, under penalty of the law. REUBEN CLAWSON, New-Durip, m '23, 4t Staten Island.

From the catalogue of paintings exhibited in 1820 at the Academy of the Fine Arts, it appears that John Trumbull was President, and John R. Murry Vice-President of the academy; that several pictures were on exhibition by the two Wests of London, Vandyke, Vernet, and other masters, which were owned and "lent by Mrs. Fulton." Trumbull is the chief American contributor.

The articles which have so unexpectedly come to light will be forwarded to Washington by Mr. Acton.

RIFLE PRACTICE.

PREPARING FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CONTEST—FAIR SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR YESTERDAY.

The members of the Ameteur Rifle Club practiced on the range at Creedmoor, Long Island, yesterday, preparatory to the final selection of the team to compete with the Irish "eight," on the 26th inst. The contest commenced at 9 A. M. and concluded at 5 P. M. The wind was favorable while the marksmen were at the 800 yards range, but immediately after the recess, which occurred at 12:30, a gusty wind sprung up, blowing from the north, which gradually veered around to the south. This sadly interfered with fine shooting, as it had the tendency to deflect the ball and interfered with the accuracy of the aim. The scores at the 800 and 1,000 yards ranges were very good. The number of points made by the eight best marksmen formed a total of 1,120; the highest attainable number being 1,440. The following is a list of the scores in detail:

A. Anderson, Sharpe Sporting.
800—4 3 3 4 4 2 3 3 3 4 0 3 4 3 4.........47
900—3 2 3 3 3 3 3 2 3 3 4 3 4 4.........46
1,000—3 3 2 3 3 4 3 3 4 4 4 3 4 4 4.........50—143

Col. Gildersleeve, Sharpe Sporting.
800—4 4 3 3 4 4 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4.........55
900—3 2 3 2 4 3 0 3 4 3 3 3 2 2 3.........40
1,000—2 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 3 4 4 3 3 3 3.........47—142

Lieut. Fulton, Remington Sporting.
800—4 4 4 2 4 4 4 3 4 3 4 4 4 4 4.........56
900—2 4 3 4 3 3 3 2 0 3 3 3 4 0.........40
1,000—3 3 4 4 4 4 4 0 4 3 3 3 0 3 4.........46—142

J. T. B. Collins, Sharpe Sporting.
800—3 3 4 3 3 4 4 2 4 3 3 4 2 4.........50
900—2 2 4 3 3 4 3 4 3 0 4 3 4 4 4.........47
1,000—3 3 3 2 3 4 3 3 4 0 3 3 3 4.........44—141

Gen. D. S. Dakin, Sharpe Sporting.
800—3 3 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4.........55
900—2 0 4 3 3 4 4 2 0 0 2 3 3 4 4.........37
1,000—4 4 4 3 3 4 4 3 3 3 0 3 3 4 4.........48—140

G. W. Yale, Sharpe Sporting.
800—4 3 3 3 3 3 4 3 4 4 4 4 3 4 4.........52
900—4 4 2 3 4 3 4 3 3 3 4 4 4 2 3.........50
1,000—3 4 3 3 0 3 3 2 0 3 3 3 R 3 4.........37—139

Capt. Bodine, Remington Sporting.
800—4 3 4 3 3 3 4 3 3 4 4 3 3 4 4.........52
900—4 4 2 3 4 4 0 3 3 4 3 3 3 2 4.........46
1,000—3 4 4 0 3 3 0 3 3 4 3 3 4 3 2 0.........39—137

B. E. Valentine, Remington Sporting.
800—2 4 3 3 3 4 4 4 3 3 3 3 2 4 2.........48
900—3 4 0 3 3 4 4 3 3 3 3 3 4 3 3.........46
1,000—2 4 0 3 3 2 3 4 3 3 2 4 4 3 2.........42—136

L. L. Hepburn, Remington Sporting.
800—3 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 3 3 4 4 4 3 3.........52
900—0 3 3 4 3 0 4 4 0 3 2 4 3 3.........36
1,000—3 0 4 4 4 2 0 3 4 2 4 4 4 4 3.........45—133

Leon Backer, Remington Sporting.
800—4 2 3 4 4 0 3 4 4 3 3 4 4 4 3.........49
900—3 2 2 4 3 3 4 3 2 0 3 4 0 0 3.........36
1,000—4 4 4 3 4 3 0 3 3 3 3 3 3 2 3.........45—130

J. S. Conlin, Sharpe Sporting.
800—4 4 3 4 3 3 4 3 4 4 4 4 3 4 4.........55
900—0 2 2 4 4 3 2 4 2 0 4 4 4 4.........41
1,000—2 0 3 0 2 4 3 4 2 4 3 0 4 3.........34—130

E. H. Sanford, Sharpe Sporting.
800—4 3 3 3 3 3 3 2 0 4 4 3 3 3 3.........45
900—4 3 3 3 2 4 4 0 2 0 4 0 4 2 3.........38
1,000—2 3 3 3 3 3 4 3 2 3 3 3 3 3.........44—127

A. V. Canfield, Jr., Remington Sporting.
800—2 3 0 4 4 2 4 4 3 4 0 4 4 4 4.........44
900—4 3 3 3 3 0 0 4 3 3 3 3 3 0 2.........37
1,000—2 0 0 3 0 3 3 3 4 3 3 3 4 4 3.........38—119

F. S. Gardner, Sharpe Sporting.
800—3 0 0 2 2 3 3 2 2 4 3 4 3 3 3.........37
900—0 4 3 4 3 3 3 4 4 3 3 3 2 2 2.........43
1,000—2 0 3 0 0 3 2 3 0 0 2 3 3 4 4.........29—109

L. M. Ballard, Sharpe Sporting.
800—3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 0 0 4 3 0 3 3.........37
900—3 3 4 2 2 2 2 0 3 4 3 0 4 3.........38
1,000—2 3 4 3 2 2 2 3 3 4 2 0 0 0 2.........32—107

G. E. Mann, Sharpe Sporting.
800—0 4 3 3 4 0 2 4 4 3 4 3 4 3 3.........44
900—3 4 2 3 2 3 3 2 4 2 3 0 3 0 2.........36
1,000—0 3 4 0 4 3 3 0 0 0 0 3 3 2.........25—105

THE AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB.

The Executive Committee of the Amateur Rifle Club held a special meeting at Creedmoor, Long Island, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of completing arrangements for the reception of the Irish "team" and their friends, who are en route for this country, and are expected to arrive on Wednesday next. It was resolved to receive the party at the pier, and escort them in carriages to the hotel they may select. Two large hospital tents are to be erected on the range; one to be tendered to the Irish team for their use, the other to be used by the American team. The Treasurer's report showed the amount on hand to be $884. Of this amount £100, equivalent to about $530, will be required for the stakes, leaving a balance in the Treasury of $354. A resolution was adopted directing the President, Col. Wingate, and Col. Gildersleeve, Secretary, to take the necessary steps to raise $1,000, additional, for the proper reception of their guests. The members have already raised $600 by subscription for that purpose. The following committees were appointed: On Reception, Col. Wingate, Col. Gildersleeve, and Lieut. Fulton; Badges, Messrs. Schermerhorn and Fulton; Carriages, J. T. B. Collins; Police, Lieut. Fulton; Tickets and General Arrangements for the Match, Col. Wingate.

SUICIDE AT STATEN ISLAND.

The third attempt of Conradt Heim, of Stapleton, to commit suicide, made on Tuesday afternoon, proved successful. He was the proprietor of a liquor saloon on Bay street, near Vanderbilt landing, and formerly kept Bechtel's brewery saloon. He and his wife sometimes drank to excess, and both were under the influence of liquor on Tuesday. He returned to Stapleton from a visit to New-York in the afternoon, and was arrested upon a warrant issued by Justice Garrett, charging him with assaulting his wife and daughter. He was taken in charge by Constable Robert Goggin, with whom he started for the Richmond County Jail. Passing by his saloon, he asked permission to stop for the purpose of changing his coat, which was granted. He passed through the bar-room into a back room, where he procured a rifle loaded with ball, and, bidding the bar-keeper good-by, placed the muzzle under his chin, put his foot upon the trigger, and discharged the contents of the rifle through his head, the ball passing out at the top and lodging in the ceiling above. Heim fell dead instantly. His wife at the time was at the Police Station, whither she had gone to prefer the charge against him upon which he was arrested. An inquest was held by Coroner Lea, and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts. Heim was a man of intelligence and education, but rather violent in disposition when under the influence of liquor. He was about forty-two years of age.

THE SECOND THOUGHT.

Hon. John Francis, of Kansas, has declined an independent nomination for Treasurer of Kansas. In a manly letter he says: "Smarting with defeat in a convention of my own party, and without careful and deliberate thought, I expressed a willingness at your solicitation to accept a place on your ticket for the office of State Treasurer, but cool deliberation convinces me of the great error I would commit should I allow my then hasty action to be final. In politics I am a Republican, and when I look back on the glorious achievements of that [illegible]

COMMISSIONER DAVENPORT.

HIS ANSWER TO TAMMANY'S CHARGES.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE ATTORNEY FOR THE DEMOCRATIC POLITICIANS—MR. DAVENPORT URGES A SPEEDY TRIAL OF THE CASE.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1874.

Geo. W. Wingate, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: At 4 o'clock yesterday I received from you a copy of the "charges and specifications" prepared against me, and which for two long months you have labored over.

Your "petition and papers" left with Judge Woodruff on the 10th of July last, and which you caused at once to be published in the daily journals, filled nearly a column of the New-York *Herald*. Your "charges and specifications" published to-day—two months thereafter—occupy but a trifle over a column of the same paper, and contain, with a single exception, no new matter save the charge which I requested to you to embody, that I "have issued warrants in blank."

Pardon me, therefore, if I am somewhat at a loss to understand your statement that you have for two months been "at work" upon the "charges and specifications." Inclosed please find my answer to your "charges," which answer has been prepared and put into type since last evening, and a printed copy of which is herewith served upon you. At last I have succeeded in getting the matter where it may be judicially passed upon, and I assure you that through no fault of mine shall there be an hour's delay in the future proceedings. To this end I have this day written the United States Circuit Judge requesting and urging him to open the Circuit Court at once, and permit the investigation to take place in open court and before the whole community that there may be the fullest possible publicity. Very respectfully yours, JOHN I. DAVENPORT.

ANSWER.

John I. Davenport to the charges preferred against him in the above entitled proceeding makes answer as follows, to wit:

CHARGE FIRST.

The said John I. Davenport for answer to the first charge denies that "his conduct as a judicial officer has been arbitrary, partisan, or improper."

To the First Specification—Charge First.

I. The said John I. Davenport admits the arrest of George A. Heinrichs substantially as charged, but denies that he "arbitrarily or improperly refused bail."

II. He avers that he fixed the bail of said Heinrichs at $5,000, and denies that it "was an unreasonable amount."

III. The said John I. Davenport denies that "he improperly refused to proceed with the examination of said Heinrichs, or improperly postponed it until after the election of Nov. 4, 1872, or that he improperly refused to prosecute the case against Heinrichs, or that after the election he neglected and refused to continue the same."

On the contrary, he avers that said Heinrichs gave bail to await the action of the Grand Jury, and was not, therefore, by the laws of the United States, entitled to any examination.

IV. The said John I. Davenport admits that he held conversations "with Charles J. Stahl, the complainant" in the Heinrichs case, but denies that in so doing he was "guilty of improper conduct." On the contrary, he avers that it was his duty and right so to do.

V. The said John I. Davenport denies that the proceedings against said Heinrichs "were conducted in an arbitrary manner and for partisan purposes, or constituted a scandal upon the administration of justice," and avers that his action in said proceeding was in the interests of law and order.

Specification Second.

I. The said John I. Davenport admits that one Charles Hussey was arrested in October, 1872, for a violation of the Election laws, but denies that he "exacted from said Hussey unreasonable bail."

II. The said John I. Davenport denies that he "improperly refused to proceed with the examination of said Hussey, neglected to prosecute the charge against him, or improperly postponed his examination until after the election, or thereafter neglected or refused to prosecute the case, or proceed with the examination."

III. The said John I. Davenport denies that the "examination of said Hussey was conducted by him in an arbitrary manner and for partisan purposes, or constituted a scandal upon the administration of justice." On the contrary he avers that said Hussey never had an examination before him; and in the second paragraph to specification two of the charges, to which this is an answer, it is expressly charged against deponent that he "improperly refused to proceed with an examination."

Specification Third.

To the three paragraphs of this specification relative to the case of Jeremiah Keeley the said John I. Davenport denies each and every allegation material to the charge made in said specification and paragraphs.

CHARGE SECOND.

The said John I. Davenport, for answer to this charge, denies that he "has violated his duty, or that his conduct has tended to degrade the administration of justice."

Specification First.

The said John I. Davenport admits that during the month of October, 1871, he, upon one or more occasions, called at the Jackson Club in the City of New-York; but denies that he "there took the affidavits of one Patrick Connelly, alias Gallows Pat, and one Barney McGaffney, complaining of a violation of the Election laws by one Bernard O'Neil, then a candidate for Alderman, and one Grogan," or that at said time and place, or at said place at any time, deponent ever took any affidavit of any kind or character whatsoever.

Specification Second.

The said John I. Davenport denies that "on the Sunday following the last-mentioned day"—which last-mentioned day is not mentioned in the charges against him—"he attended at his office in Union square in said City, and took the affidavits of one Patrick Connelly, alias Gallows Pat, and of one James Keegan, complaining of one Croker and others for alleged violations of the Election law, and which said affidavits were signed by said Patrick Connelly, alias Gallows Pat, in a different name from that used by him the previous day in signing his affidavit;" or that "said fact was known to him"—said Davenport—or that "upon said affidavit he granted a warrant for the arrest of said Croker." On the contrary, he avers that neither on the Sunday following the last mentioned day, nor upon any day, either in 1871 or in any other year, he ever took the affidavit of Patrick Connelly, alias Gallows Pat, to any complaint against one Croker for alleged violations of the Election laws, or any other laws; or that he ever issued upon any affidavit whatever any warrant for the arrest of said Croker; and this being, as it is, true, is his answer to paragraphs second and third of specification second, charge second that "after issuing a warrant for said Croker he withheld the same; or that such complaint was made and warrant issued by him for the purpose of preventing said Croker from assisting the political party to which he belonged by intimidating or arresting said Croker; or that he used the powers vested in him by law in an illegal and partisan manner to carry out and promote such purpose."

Specification Third.

The said John I. Davenport denies that Bernard O'Neil was arrested upon Nov. 3, 1871, or that said day was the day preceding the election in that year, as charged. He admits, however, that one O'Neil was arrested Nov. 6, 1871, but denies that he "arbitrarily and improperly refused to accept bail," or that said "O'Neil was ready to furnish bail;" or that, as far as he knew, "said O'Neil was in a sick and infirm condition." On the contrary he avers that said O'Neil was committed to jail only and solely for the reason that he demanded an examination, and at the time of his arrest was unable to furnish bail, and that he was detained only until such time as bail was furnished.

Specification Fourth.

The said John I. Davenport denies that he has improperly "failed to prosecute said charge against said O'Neil, or to hold any examination in reference thereto," and avers that said O'Neil was not entitled to any examination after his discharge upon bail, and that it was not deponent's duty to prosecute the charge against said O'Neil.

The said John I. Davenport denies that he "was well aware" or is now aware that the "complaint in relation to O'Neil was made for the purpose of preventing him from being able on election day to aid the political party to which he belonged;" or that the "charge against him was false."

He also denies that he "used the powers vested in him in an illegal and partisan manner to carry out and promote the purposes" with which he is charged, or any other improper purpose.

Specifications Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth.

I. As to paragraph first of each of the above specifications, the said John I. Davenport admits the arrest of the parties therein named upon warrants issued by him.

II. As to the second paragraph of each of said specifications he answers that he never "knew," and does not now know, that "the persons who made the affidavits were not the persons who, in said affidavits, they described themselves to be," and says that he never "had reasonable cause to believe" such to be the fact until some time after the election.

III. As to paragraph third of each of the above specifications, he answers that he never "knew," and does not now know, "that the charges contained in said affidavits were false," and says that he never "had any cause to believe" such to be the fact until some time after the election.

IV.—As to the fourth paragraph of each of said specifications, he answers that he "never had," and has not now, "knowledge that said charges were made to him for the purpose of removing the said persons from the offices of inspectors of elections on election day, or for the purpose of making a vacancy in such offices by their arrest."

And further, that said warrants were not issued by him for any such purpose, or with any such intent or design.

And further, that he had no "knowledge that their places would be filled by persons in political [illegible] to the party of which they were members," nor had he any such intent or design [illegible] were issued by him, he did not have any knowledge as to what political party said persons belonged.

V.—To paragraph fifth of said specifications, he answers:

He admits that no examination of these parties has been had before him; and this for the reason that they gave bail to await the action of the Grand Jury; and such being the fact, deponent ceased to have any further jurisdiction in their cases. That he has "not failed to prosecute said charges," for the reason that, being no part of his duty to prosecute charges, he cannot be said to have failed to have done what it was not his place, his right, or his duty to do so.

Specification Tenth.

The said John I. Davenport denies that, "either as Commissioner or as Chief Supervisor of Elections, he has wrongfully and improperly used the powers vested in him, upon the occasions above mentioned or upon any other occasions, for the purpose of promoting the political interest of certain persons with whom he was associated, and particularly of James O'Brien, or that he has not used the powers vested in him in an impartial and judicial manner." On the contrary, said Davenport avers that he has never used the powers vested in him upon the occasions mentioned, or upon any occasion, either for the purpose of promoting the political interests of certain persons with whom he was politically associated, or of James O'Brien, or of any person or persons, party or, parties, organizations, associations, or combinations of any kind or character whatsoever.

Specifications Eleventh and Twelfth.

The said John I. Davenport denies that "during the months of October and November, 1871, he illegally and improperly issued blank warrants signed by him, and placed the same in the hands of various parties, and that numerous arrests were made by virtue thereof; or that such warrants were so issued by him for partisan and corrupt purposes, and constituted a scandal upon the administration of justice." On the contrary, he avers that upon no day or days, in any month, in any year, has he ever issued a blank warrant, or placed one in the hands of any person whatsoever, or that any arrest whatsoever was ever made upon or by virtue of a blank warrant issued by him; and, further, that he has never signed a warrant in blank during his term of office.

CHARGE THIRD.

The said John I. Davenport denies his "general unfitness for office."

Specification First.

The said John I. Davenport, for answer to this specification, says that he is and has always been a Republican; he denies that in any "matters referred to in this specification, or upon any of the occasions therein named, he has used the official powers vested in him for partisan and political purposes, so as to destroy the public faith in his fairness and impartiality as a judicial officer." On the contrary, he avers that he has never, in any such matter, or upon any single such occasion, used any official power vested in him for any purpose whatever, either partisan, political, or otherwise.

Specification Second.

The said John I. Davenport denies that "his character and conduct are such as make it unfit and improper that he should retain the position of United States Commissioner or Chief Supervisor of Elections, or either thereof," or that for the charges made he should be removed from office, such charges being false in every respect, save as admitted in this his answer.

Therefore the said John I. Davenport, to the end that these charges may be judicially inquired into, and his official action fully passed upon, prays that said Circuit Court will grant him a hearing herein at the earliest possible moment in open court, and before the whole community, where the fullest possible publicity may be given thereto.

JOHN I. DAVENPORT.
JOHN I. DAVENPORT, Attorney in person.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1874.

A PERILOUS VOYAGE.

THE VILLE DE PARIS IN A TERRIBLE CYCLONE—SEVERAL OFFICERS INJURED—RECOGNITION OF GALLANT CONDUCT.

The steam-ship Ville de Paris, which arrived from Brest yesterday, encountered a terrible cyclone at sea, and sustained severe injuries, but weathered the storm bravely. At a meeting held on board, Rev. Silas Daley, of New-York, was chosen Moderator, and Mr. James Jackson, from Paris, Secretary, the object of the meeting, as stated by the Moderator, being the passing of a vote of thanks to the Captain, officers, and crew of the steamer for their gallant behavior during the storm which raged on the 7th of September, 1874. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five be nominated by the Moderator for the purpose of drafting resolutions expressive of the gratitude of the passengers on board.

At a subsequent vote it was decided that the names of the Moderator and Secretary be added to those of the following gentlemen, who were nominated members of the committee: Ant. Carrière, New-Orleans; F. Cousinery, New-York; Urbain Ozanne, Sardis, Miss.; Capt. Mullins, Paris; F. E. De Spicker, San Francisco.

At an adjourned meeting one of the committee read the following report, which was accepted and adopted, and the members of the meeting were requested to sign it, after which it was resolved that the Secretary should present the report, with the signatures of the passengers, to the Captain, and forward copies of the same to the New-York press. The following is the report referred to:

ON BOARD STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, Sept. 8, 1874.

We sailed from Brest on board the Ville de Paris on the 29th of August, 1874, and, after having passed the Banks of Newfoundland, encountered a most violent gale, more severe than any hitherto experienced by the passengers or seamen on board. The storm, which raged about twelve hours, carried off part of the bridge, on which the Captain was standing at the time. The cabin on deck was hurled against the Captain, who was almost crushed to death by the accident and very nearly carried away. In spite of his wounds, however, he continued in command, the sea washing overboard one of our seamen, destroying one of our boats and damaging another, breaking the arm of the first officer, and disabling several sailors. Still the ship behaved gallantly throughout.

We, the passengers, feel that we all owe our salvation under God, to the bravery and skill of Capt. Danré and his officers, and to the exertions of the crew; and, in justice to our feelings, think that we cannot leave the ship without giving them all this public expression of our gratitude and thankfulness, in token of which we here append our signatures. Signed by the Moderator, Secretary, Committee, and 109 passengers.

BOARDS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

At the meeting of the American Social Science Association held in this City last May, a conference of Boards of Public Charities was held, and a committee appointed to call future conferences and to report a plan for the uniformity of statistical inquiry. This committee, after extensive correspondence with the boards throughout the country called a special meeting of the Secretaries of the State boards yesterday, at the rooms of the New-York Prison Association, Bible House, for the purpose of considering a form of statistical inquiry to be answered by all the State boards in their next published reports. There were present Dr. C. S. Hoyt, Secretary of the New-York State Board; Dr. Diller Luther, Secretary, and Dr. A. J. Oust, Statistician of the Pennsylvania State Board; Mr. W. W. Chapin, Secretary of the Rhode Island State Board; Mr. W. B. Sanborn, late Secretary of the Massachusetts Board; and Mr. W. P. Letchworth, a member of the New-York Board—the two latter being a majority of the committee which called the meeting. Dr. Harris, the Secretary of the New-York Prison Association, and some of the members of that body, were also present. Mr. Sanborn, Chairman of the committee, presided, and submitted the form of questions for the consideration of the meeting. It embraces a thorough inquiry into the powers and duties of the boards themselves, the number of members, the number of public dependents in each State and their classifications, the aggregate and average of the insane, of the pupils in reformatories, the whole and average number of convicts in the State prisons and other institutions of correction; the cost of public charity and correction in its various departments; the public provision for blind, deaf, mute, and idiotic persons; hospital provision for the sick; the estimated sums expended in private charity by organized societies, and the annual number of their beneficiaries, with their classifications. After a few amendments, the questions were adopted, and the form of inquiry adopted by the New-York State Board for tracing the causes of pauperism recommended to the other State boards, as far as found practicable. A letter was read from Mr. F. H. Wines, of the Illinois board, regretting his inability to be present, and inclosing some facts connected with the system of charity and correction in that State, together with some valuable suggestions on charitable organization. Mr. Wines also extended an invitation to the committee to examine the workings of the Western Boards of Charities, which was accepted. The conference then adjourned, subject to the call of the committee.

SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

The first regular meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers after the Summer vacation was held Wednesday afternoon last, in this City. Major Robert A. Brown, of Buffalo, N. Y., read an exhaustive report on the gauge of the New-York and Erie Railroad, made in 1847 by his brother, T. S. Brown, C. E., then Chief Engineer of that road, setting forth with singular clearness and accuracy reasons why the broad gauge then adopted should be reduced to what has since been accepted as the standard. The deductions from the facts given, based upon the writer's rare engineering skill and experience, doubtless at that early day seemed like prophecy; now they are an important feature of the history of American railroads. A committee of five members of the society, who have given much attention to the subject, was appointed to investigate the conditions of success of rapid transit in and about New-York, to recommend means therefor, and for storing and distributing the freight received at this port. The committee was instructed to examine plans and receive suggestions from parties interested in these matters, and to report on or before Dec. 1. A practical solution of the engineering questions connected with the quick and easy transportation in this City of freight and passengers is aimed at.

MOVEMENTS OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

[illegible]

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

THE CONDUCT OF THE COMMISSIONERS GENERALLY CONDEMNED—AN INJUDICIOUS APPOINTMENT.

An increased interest appears to be manifested in the charges made by the Commissioners of Accounts against the Department of Public Charities and Correction, and the reply of the Commissioners is anxiously expected. In commercial circles, where everything is conducted upon a purely business principle, the present attitude of the party is regarded with a feeling of mistrust, which is not at all removed by the announcement that it was intended to ignore the report of Mr. Howe and refuse to make a reply to the charges contained therein, unless requested by the Board of Aldermen to do so. Business men conceive that a public office should be conducted upon precisely the same principles of economy and watchfulness which characterize well-managed private firms, and, if possible, even a greater vigilance should be exerted, because of the larger expenditures involved. Especially should all imputations against its integrity be refuted at once; and in this view of the matter, the conduct of the Commissioners is deemed incomprehensible. The head of a large business house, whose influence is known in Wall street, and in political life, yesterday expressed the utmost astonishment at the management of the department, as shown by the reports published in THE TIMES. It was always best, he said, for the chiefs of a public department, in the award of contracts, to avoid anything which should savor of a precedence in favor of a relative, and thus avoid many unpleasant innuendos. Mr. Louis Sternbach, who furnished cloth to the department, was a near relative of one of the Commissioners, and, under the circumstances, giving him the contract was simply preposterous. Mr. Sternbach is only engaged in business to a limited extent, and no system of policy or economy should have dictated that he be awarded the contract. There were hundreds of firms in this City who would have accepted it on infinitely better terms for the department, and on every principle of fair dealing they should have received it. But the whole affair indicated a piece of jobbery. Five per cent. would be a splendid profit on a contract for such goods, but when a profit of thirty-three per cent. was had the motive was self-evident. Then the appointment of Mr. Cornell as contractor for supplying food was an act that deserved the severest censure. Mr. Cornell, he said, was Street Commissioner under the old Tammany régime, with Boss Tweed as his assistant, and during the discovery of the frauds perpetrated by the Ring, evidence was adduced sufficient to impeach him. He was saved from impeachment by resignation, as Cardozo was, yet in the face of these facts the reformed Commissioners of Charities and Correction confer this contract upon him. It was, indeed, alleged that Mr. Cornell was thoroughly competent, and possessed distinctive qualifications for the office, but, this being admitted, it did not affect Mr. Cornell's previous conduct. The act carried condemnation with it, and in itself would naturally excite distrust. He fully indorsed the article published in yesterday's TIMES in relation to the matter, and agreed with it in stigmatizing the report of Wm. A. Booth and Howard Potter as a whitewashing document akin to the famous report of John Jacob Astor and Moses Taylor. Business men were thoroughly alive to the matter, and believed it will require strong evidence, based on facts, to remove the impression created by the report of the Commissioners of Accounts.

Commissioner Stern called upon Mayor Havemeyer yesterday, and remained with him for some time. He did not state what course he intended to pursue in relation to the charges made by the Commissioners of Accounts.

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST SOCIETY.

CLOSE OF THE TENTH CONVENTION—THE VIEWS OF M. THIBAULT DISAPPROVED OF.

The Society of St. John the Baptist met again yesterday at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms. The morning session was occupied with the reports of committees. That of the Auditing Committee was adopted. It showed a prosperous condition of the Society, with a surplus remaining in the treasury. Reports were also read by twenty-seven delegates from as many separate societies, each speaking favorably of their condition. A report was also presented by Mr. P. C. Chatel, Treasurer of the fund expended by the Society in aid of the sufferers by the Mill River disaster. He reported that thirteen families, composed of sixty-five persons, had been assisted, and three families had been returned to Canada, while $25 62 remained in his hands. In the morning an address was delivered by Mr. J. Dion, of Chambly, Canada, who thanked the union for the invitation extended to his society to be represented at the convention, and also reminded the delegates that the arms of Canada were always open to its returning children. After the adjournment for dinner M. J. Le Bœuf presented the report of the Committee on Resolutions. On this there was considerable debate, as it favored the union of the mutual benefit societies of the United States and Canada, which are now distinct in their organization though similar in their aims. The clause favoring the union was stricken out, and the report as adopted contained resolutions expressing pleasure that many societies had joined the union, and regret that some had left it, together with the hope that they would return. There were also clauses thanking the society at Northampton, Mass., and the Central Bureau, for their promptness in aiding the Mill River sufferers, and regretting that the societies in general had not more promptly responded to the call of the Central Bureau. Regret was also expressed that the Canadians had not accepted the invitation to join in the convention; and it was finally resolved that the society should be immediately incorporated by act of Congress. Then followed a discussion as to when and where the next convention should be held. Glenn's Falls, Cohoes, Troy, Boston, and Detroit were all candidates for the honor, but it was finally decided that the eleventh convention should meet at Glenn's Falls on the third Monday of August, 1875. The convention, as such, then broke up, and a mass-meeting was organized, with Ed. Lacroix, of Detroit, as President, and A. Taré, of Biddeford, as Secretary. Then followed a discussion, thoroughly French in its eloquence, earnestness, and vivacity, upon the question whether Canada or the United States was the best country for the French Canadians to live in. The convention had been represented as saying, through M. Thibault, that Canada was, but the truth is, that whatever personal views the delegates may have, the convention, as a body, has no opinions upon that or any other political or religious subject. A motion was therefore passed disaffirming the views of M. Thibault upon that subject, as the views of the convention. This was the last occurrence of importance, and shortly after the convention adjourned to reassemble at the ball this evening. That will close the tenth convention, except that those delegates who so choose will be shown over the City by the members of the New-York Society.

SUICIDE IN BROOKLYN.

Shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday morning, Gilbert Lewis, on opening the front door of a grocery store on the corner of Tillary and Duffield streets, Brooklyn, where he is employed as clerk, found the dead body of the proprietor suspended from a rope fastened to one of the gas fixtures. The deceased, Frederick Reuben, had evidently committed suicide, although, owing to the peculiarity of the position in which he was found, rumors of foul play gained some credence. When found, the body rested in a sitting position on the counter, the legs turned inward and the head stretched back. The neck was firmly fastened in a noose formed by a rope of about an inch in thickness. The knot of the noose was at the back of the neck. Lewis at once cut the rope, and the body fell backward on the counter. Life had evidently been extinct for several hours. Reuben had frequently threatened to commit suicide, but on Tuesday night was in a cheerful frame of mind. At the hour of closing he bade Lewis good night, as usual, but remained in the store after Mrs. Reuben and his three children had retired to rest. Coroner Jones has taken charge of the case, and will make a thorough investigation. The inquest will be held this afternoon.

UNEMPLOYED WORKINGMEN IN BROOKLYN.

At the last meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council a committee of the Board was appointed, on motion of Alderman McIntyre, to confer with the Mayor, Controller, and Corporation Counsel with the view of raising money for repairing the streets, and thereby giving employment to a large number of men who have been seeking work from the City Government. The meeting took place in the Mayor's office. Mayor Hunter and Corporation Counsel De Witt, and all the members of the Aldermanic Committee being present. After the meeting had been called to order, Alderman McIntyre said the object of the committee was to get legal advice and also information as to the condition of the special assessment for street improvements, so as to learn what money could be realized from that source. As the Controller was out of town, and the necessary information concerning the special assessments could not be obtained, the members of the committee indulged in a general discussion of the subject, but put off taking any definite action until Friday next, to which day the meeting is adjourned.

A DRUGGIST'S FATAL MISTAKE.

On Sunday afternoon Clarence Kilburn, an infant son of Mr. Josiah Kilburn, a respectable colored man, residing at No. 250 South Fifth street, Williamsburg, became ill, and the mother of the child was recommended to give the sufferer paregoric. A messenger was dispatched to [illegible] to the child, and almost immediately he sank into a lethargic sleep, from which it was found impossible to arouse him. The mother becoming alarmed, returned the mixture to the druggist, with a report of the child's condition. It is said that on examining the bottle the druggist said there had been a mistake, and, emptying the phial, filled it with paregoric. He is also reported to have said that the medicine was made up by a young man who came twice a week to his store to assist. When Mrs. Kilburn heard of the "mistake," she at once sent for a physician. Antidotes were administered, and every effort made to counteract the effects of the drug administered as paregoric. All efforts to save the child's life, however, proved vain, and it died at 3 o'clock the following morning. Coroner Whitehill was yesterday informed of the case, and after learning the facts given above at once ordered the arrest of the drug clerk. Capt. Kaiser, of the Sixth Precinct, effected the arrest last evening. The prisoner, who said his name was Rudolph Meyer, will be held to await the result of the post-mortem examination to-day.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

THE SEPARATION OF GARBAGE FROM ASHES—VIOLATION OF SANITARY ORDINANCES—MORTALITY STATISTICS.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday a long report was presented by Dr. Day, Sanitary Superintendent, in relation to the neglect of cartmen in the employ of the Street-cleaning Bureau to separate ashes from garbage. The report is a compilation from the reports made by the Sanitary Inspectors, who state that in most instances the ashes, and garbage even, when placed in separate receptacles were thrown into the same cart, several of the cartmen reporting that they had received no intructions to keep the ashes and garbage separate. The report was referred to the Board of Police for their consideration.

Dr. Day also presented a report in relation to the constant violations of the sanitary ordinances in the manner in which manure is collected and removed from stables in this City. Those engaged in removing the manure do not, in a great many instances, pay any regard to the hours for the removal of it prescribed by the Sanitary Code; the manure is removed in a careless and slovenly manner, and but few of the carts passing through the City are provided with a canvass cover, as required by law. The report concludes as follows: "The code is explicit, and its violations are without excuse, but as to my own knowledge both cartmen and policemen have expressed ignorance of the law, sudden arrests would be practically oppressive. I therefore respectfully suggest that the board call public attention to the ordinances bearing on the subject, and that after a reasonable time the police be directed to inforce them. I would also suggest that some action be taken as to the carts, as the usual covering, consisting of a small piece of sacking, is an evasion of the intention of the code."

A report was received from Special Inspector Goldschmidt in relation to the nuisance created by the fumes from the chimney of the United States Assay Office in Wall street. The Inspectors found the condensers attached to the chimney in good working order, but learned that the flue from the cooling chamber, instead of running directly into them, passed directly into the chimney. While the silver was being treated with acid great care was taken to draw off the fumes into these condensers, but as soon as the operation is completed all care seems to be abandoned. The kettles are placed in the cooling chamber, or if this is full, upon the open floor, the fumes passing often through the window into the street. The former evil has been remedied by the construction of a flue from the cooling chamber to the condensers, and the latter by the issue of positive orders forbidding the practice of allowing the kettle to stand on the floor. The Inspector recommended the construction of another condenser and the enlargement of the cooling chamber.

The following resolution and order were adopted by the board:

Resolved, That the petitions of persons doing business in Wall street, dated August 18, 1874, and the report of the Sanitary Inspector in regard to the United States Assay Office be filed among the records of this board, and that the business of melting and treating precious metals conducted thereat be and is hereby declared a public nuisance dangerous to life and health.

Ordered, That the process of melting and treating precious metals at the United States Assay Office, and the apparatus, condensers, flues, and connections employed therein be so altered, enlarged, and improved as effectually to prevent the escape of acid fumes into the external air.

Reports were received from Sanitary Inspector Bryant in relation to the nuisances created by the Oceanicus, the fat-rendering boat at the foot of West Fortieth street, and the slaughtering and rendering establishment of Tobey & Booth at Thirty-ninth street, North River, and the following resolutions were adopted by the board:

Resolved, That the permit heretofore granted to conduct the business of fat-rendering on the boat or hulk Oceanicus, located at the dock foot of West Fortieth street, be and is hereby revoked.

Resolved, That the business of rendering the entrails, fat, or other parts of slaughtered animals, at premises known as Tobey & Booth's slaughter-house, on the northerly side of West Thirty-ninth street, near the Hudson River, be forthwith discontinued.

Dr. Elisha Harris, Register of Vital Statistics, presented the following letter in relation to the mortality during the past week:

In the week that ended on Saturday, the 25th of August, there were 604 deaths reported in this City. The increase over the mortality in the previous week, amounting to about 70 deaths, was shared equally by infants and older persons. There were 104 deaths in the hospitals and public institutions against 85 in the previous week, and there were 332 deaths of children under five years old, 32 deaths of persons over seventy, and 151 deaths from diarrheal diseases, 138 being of children under five. In the last four weeks of August there were 2,699 deaths in the City, and in the previous four weeks there were 3,158 deaths, and of the latter there were 2,015 of children under five years of age. The number of children dying under five during the last four weeks of August was 1,644, which is 61 per cent. of the total, while in the previous four weeks the percentage for that age was 63.51 of the total. Though the equivalent for the death rate in August was equal to 35.9 in the 1,000 inhabitants yearly, the rate in that portion of the population which is five years old and upward to the most aged was only 14.84 in the 1,000 annually. Diphtheria killed 95 persons in the four weeks and 23 last week. Diarrheal maladies were charged with 914 deaths in the four weeks, and 87.63 per cent. of the number was infantile.

The following is a comparative statement of cases of contagious diseases reported for the two weeks ending 5th inst.:

Week ending Aug. 29—Typhoid fever, 9; scarlet fever, 31; measles, 2; diphtheria, 37; small-pox, 26; cerebro spinal meningitis, 2.

Week ending Sept. 5—Typhus fever, 5; typhoid fever, 21; scarlet fever, 24; measles, 11; diphtheria, 38; small-pox, 25; cerebro spinal meningitis, 5.

THE HEIBOLD SUICIDE.

Coroner Croker yesterday held an inquest in the case of Henry Heibold, of No. 223 East Houston street, who committed suicide on Friday last by swallowing a quantity of oxalic acid, which he had purchased at the drug-store, No. 44 Avenue A. The following testimony was taken: Frances Heibold, of No. 223 East Houston street, daughter of the deceased, testified: My father did not live happily with his wife. She left him about two months ago. She wanted to get a divorce from him but he would not consent to it, saying that only death should part them. He was very much excited and wandered around the streets. I followed him through the streets, and finally he went into a drug-store in Avenue A. He at first asked for a seidlitz powder, and afterwards asked for five or ten cents worth of "clay salts." I told the drug clerk not to give it to him. My father said he wanted it to take some grease stains out of his light coat. I told the druggist he wanted it for another purpose, and then I began to cry. The druggist had the paper in his hand, and laughed at me, and said my father did not look like a man that would do such a thing. My father took the package and put it in his pocket. He went out into the street, and I followed him. He went into a lager-beer saloon, and when he came out he had his handkerchief up to his mouth. He passed a policeman and gave him a letter. He sat down on a stoop in Avenue B, and was subsequently taken to the First Avenue Police Station, where he died.

Carl Krausher, the clerk in the drug store No. 44 Avenue A, testified that he was a registered pharmacist and admitted selling the oxalic acid to the deceased. Miss Heibold did not tell him that her father wanted the poison for another purpose until her father had possession of the package, which was properly labeled.

The case was then given to the Jury, who rendered a verdict exonerating the drug clerk from all blame in the matter.

THE DEATH OF FREDERICK B. CONWAY.

Yesterday afternoon a large number of members of the theatrical profession met in the New Park Theatre, Brooklyn, for the purpose of paying a tribute to the memory of Frederick B. Conway, who died on Monday last. Speeches eulogistic of the life and virtues of the deceased were made, and resolutions of sympathy with his bereaved family passed. The gentlemen present resolved to attend the funeral in a body from the Church of Our Father, Clermont avenue, this afternoon.

THE STABBING OF MICHAEL MOONEY.

John Coyle was arrested on Tuesday by Officer Little, of the Seventeenth Precinct, on suspicion of being concerned in the stabbing of Mr. Michael Mooney a short time since, the full particulars of which have already been published in THE TIMES. Coyle was taken before Mr. Mooney, who at once identified him as the man who handed John Reddy the knife with which he did the stabbing. Coyle was committed yesterday by Justice Otterbourg, at Essex Market Police Court, to await the result of Mooney's injuries.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

Notice has been given to members of the Produce Exchange, especially to owners and agents of ocean vessels and others interested in ocean freights, of a meeting to be held on Friday next at [illegible]

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

OPENING OF THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

THE PREPARATIONS NOT YET COMPLETE—INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF MR. NATHAN C. ELY.

The Industrial Exhibition of the American Institute was declared open yesterday, but with very little formality. Mr. Nathan C. Ely, Chairman of the Board of Managers, delivered an address which constituted the formal inauguration of the forty-third exhibition of the Institute, but no other exercises took place. As we anticipated yesterday, the exhibition was not at all in a forward condition, and Mr. Ely's address was delivered amid the sounds of labor which were going on all round. The intending exhibitors appear to have been rather dilatory in sending in their wares, and in many parts of the building no progress has yet been made beyond the erection of stands. The large bronze fountain in the centre of the hall was tested yesterday. There is no doubt that when in full working order it will be a great ornament to the building. The two large engines intended to work the machinery were in motion, but though this department is in a very forward condition, it is not yet completed. Two o'clock was the hour fixed for the opening of the exhibition, but it was considerably after that time when the ceremony, if it can so be called, took place. After some preliminary music by Keating's band, Mr. Ely delivered his address as follows:

It has been made a part of my official duty to formally inaugurate the opening of this the forty-third Exhibition of the American Institute. I do not intend to occupy more than a few minutes of the time which is so much wanted by the exhibitors to place and get in order their various articles, and the noise and commotion unavoidable upon "opening day" make it impracticable to deliver a lengthy formal address. And yet the occasion merits it, and to do justice to it would task the ablest intellect and the most foremost scholar; the best-informed men of the age would find a field large enough for all their abilities. To the exhibitors the Board of Managers extend their friendly hand, and be assured that all the facilities which can with propriety be given to advance your interests will be rendered. The question is frequently propounded, what is the practical utility, or what are the advantages or the benefits to be derived from these annual exhibitions of the American Institute? Let us notice a few of the numerous advantages which may be mentioned as the natural and certain results of such magnificent displays of industry in the department of domestic appliances, of skill and ingenuity in the mechanical arts, and of high intellectual and moral culture and refined taste as practitioners in the fine arts. Every annual exhibition unfolds to intelligent exhibitors and visitors the grand and stupendous triumph of mind over matter. They have a natural tendency to elevate every beholder in the scale of virtuous manhood and womanhood, to impart to them more ennobling views of human existence, and to inspire them with a laudable ambition to do something that will relieve mortals of the fatigue incident to manual drudgery, or that will render the world wiser and mankind better. The ambitious mechanic-inventor, who has pored over his labor-saving implement or machine for many weary months, and perhaps years, brings to these exhibitions the product of his thought, his investigations, and the result of his experiments, where every part is examined, criticised, and put to a practical test, during which defects and weak points are discovered, and the inventor receives new ideas and valuable suggestions by coming into contact with other minds. By this means hand-tools, farm implements, and valuable labor-saving devices in all the industrial departments of the country, have been invented and improved, little by little, until the various parts have been brought to a high state of perfection. After one inventor has done all in his power toward perfecting a given device, another will readily discover wherein important improvements may be introduced. Great minds, by comparing results of investigations, are always enlarged and rendered more efficient in the contemplation of every theme. All the powerful and efficient implements and machinery of our country have been developed little by little. The sewing-machine, for example—that perfect paragon of transcendent excellence as a labor-saving device—was not invented by one person. One mechanic has improved a certain part of the machinery. Another and another, whose minds perceived from different stand-points the true nature of the operations to be performed, have each contributed their mites toward making a complete machine. Artists of the highest order have met at these annual exhibitions, as friend meets friend, where they have compared the beautiful products of their artistic skill and ingenuity, and where each has imparted and received new ideas and valuable suggestions from the other. It will never be known, and hence never can be told, to what a great extent the country is indebted to these annual exhibitions for the numerous appliances, comforts, conveniences, and luxuries which adorn and beautify our homes and render our firesides happy and delightful abodes. It will never be known how much these annual exhibitions have done toward spreading our domestic tables with such an extensive variety of luscious fruit as is now within the reach of every family that can boast of being the fortunate possessors of only a limited plot of ground. The material rewards offered as prizes to the most successful pomologist, together with the proffered honors incident to the cheering consideration of being the originator or even the cultivator of a superior variety, has stimulated untold numbers of intelligent tillers of the soil to employ their energies for the accomplishment of certain laudable results which never would have been attained except through the medium of these annual exhibitions. Every class of citizens, from the intelligent helper to the highest functionary among governmental officials, gains at these exhibitions enlarged views of the magnitude of the immense manufactories of our country. They learn here valuable and impressive lessons of human life, and of domestic and commercial usefulness and responsibility. The parent whose abode is remote from cities brings his family to these exhibitions, where they gain such ideas, suggestions, facts, and knowledge of men and commercial affairs as will often render them far more active and useful in their secluded sphere. To the public, to the citizens and transient visitors who may be in the City during the holding of this exhibition, and to all in neighboring cities and towns, near or far, let me say that I feel confident all who visit this, the forty-third exhibition of the American Institute, will find it to surpass any exhibition heretofore held in this country. Here may be seen more machinery in motion than was ever before in any one place in the world, driven by two 100-horse power engines, supplied with steam from a boiler of 300-horse power capacity. Manufacturing of articles by this machinery will be carried on during the holding of the exhibition, which is a new, and will undoubtedly prove an attractive, feature. To give even a synopsis of what is and will be on exhibition would require ten times the time which I propose to occupy, and I shall not therefore attempt it. This exhibition is divided into seven departments, and in each are and will be articles enough to interest and to reward visitors abundantly for their time and outlay. It may not be out of place to say that for forty-six years the American Institute has been zealously at work to carry out the objects for which it was organized. From small beginnings, when a floor in the building then known as Masonic Hall, in Broadway, near Pearl street, was more than sufficient to hold all that made up the great fairs of the American Institute, and two modern express wagons could, I think, have held all that was on exhibition—and yet they were very attractive—we now see what a result: This great Exhibition Hall and building, covering a space, literally speaking, of acres. And yet such has been the wonderful advances in inventions, manufactures, art, and the thousands of articles useful and ornamental, all tending to relieve human labor and to elevate all to a more refined and happier condition, the whole tendency being to ameliorate the human family, that although acres are occupied by exhibitors, yet the demand is still great for room or space. And let me say that the time and labor requisite to make the preparations for holding these exhibitions and winding them up, is performed by the managers without any remuneration, and the entire income of the American Institute is, in accordance with its charter, devoted to promote the objects for which it was organized. May I not in confidence call on the press, which is such a power, to give us their aid to make this exhibition a great success, so that the interests of the millions who are benefited by the inventive genius and the mechanical skill exhibited throughout this vast hall may be greatly promoted. Can the press of this and the neighboring cities and towns do their readers a greater favor than to urge them to visit this exhibition, where in one hour they can see more than by a year's travel, and learn more by seeing and examining the articles on exhibition, than by months of study. If the press, and through it the public, will look at this exhibition in its true light and character, divesting it entirely of any personal or private advantage as a grand national object, as wide and extensive as its corporate name indicates, this hall will be crowded daily with visitors, the great object of the American Institute will be promoted, and great benefit will result to all. The forty-third annual exhibition of the American Institute is now declared to be open.

Mr. Ely was accompanied by the following members of the Board of Managers: George Timpson, A. J. Halsey, W. Rutter, F. D. Curtis, Jas. Knight, Jas. H. Sackett, Chas. S. Arthur, Wm. E. Gavitt, C. W. Hall, General Superintendent, Prof. Tillman, one of the Trustees of the Institute, was also present.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.

Frank Dalse, aged eleven years, fell out of a fourth story window of his parents' residence, No. 409 East Sixteenth street, yesterday, and was so badly injured that he died soon after.

Morris Splane, aged thirty-eight, of No. [illegible] West Twenty-sixth street, attempted to jump on board a Hudson River Railroad train at Thirtieth street and Tenth avenue yesterday morning. He fell between the cars and had both legs crushed. He was removed to the Thirty-seventh Street Police station, and died there before an ambulance, which had been telegraphed for, arrived.

Moritz Desmann, aged four years, fell out of a fourth story window of his parents' residence, [illegible]

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 10, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE FAST FAMILY—Mr. Fisher, Mr. Clarke, Miss Sara Jewett, Bijou Heron.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—OUR CLERKS—OFF THE LINE—ICI ON PARLE FRANÇAIS—Principal characters by Mr. Toole.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—JANE EYRE—Miss Thompson, Miss Morant, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Morris.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—BELLE LAMAR—Mr. J. McCullough and Miss Randolph.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA PRINCESSE DE TREBIZONDE—Mlle. Aimée, Mlle. Gaudon, M. Duplan.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE DELUGE; OR, PARADISE LOST—Miss Julia Seaman and Grand Ballet.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.—PASSION'S PERILS—GYMNASTICS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Mme. Violette Picaut and others.

ROBINSON HALL.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Mlle. Delacour and others.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—GRAND EXHIBITION OF ART AND AGRICULTURE.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

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TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

That the Southern people are very unfortunate in their advocates at the North must be clear to everybody who keeps a moderately careful eye on what is going on. The Democratic Party has been among their worst enemies of late years, and now they have found a defender who is likely to excite more prejudice against them than all their own fire-eaters put together. We commend the following extracts from recent articles in the New-York *Herald* to the notice of our readers, and we may ask the Southern people how far they think a champion of this kind is likely to help them through their troubles:

"Have we not imposed too heavy a fine upon the South as a consequence of the war? Have we not punished her, although a sister Commonwealth, ten times more severely than France was punished by the alien invader? Should not some compensation be made to the South for this enormous fine? If we of the Northern States for generations sustained, approved, and profited by slavery when it was an institution, should we not assume some of the expense and responsibility of regarding it as a crime? Can there be any form of desolation more thorough than to compel the people to bear all the burdens of the war which they assumed—of the abolition of slavery which we at one time guaranteed to them as an institution, as well as of the debt we contracted ourselves to suppress the rebellion? We are rapidly drifting upon chaos, disorder, a war of races, repudiation."—*Herald, Aug.* 4.

"Emancipation was a war measure on our part. We did not free the slaves because we believed in freedom, but because we felt that it was a blow at the war strength of the Confederacy." "Emancipation was a fine, a punishment." "The effect of the war was to drive us far away from the original plan of the fathers." "It would have been better to have satisfied the spirit of vengeance by hanging every leading man in the Confederacy, if we could also have shown magnanimity and generosity to its people." "So long as it [slavery] was an advantage to us we cherished it; when it became simply an advantage to the South we destroyed it." "We have treated the South, not with wisdom and foresight, but as Atilla and Genghis Khan were wont to deal with their conqured foemen. We have destroyed the genius, the valor, the enterprise of the Southern States."—*Herald, Sept.* 9.

Mischievous and unprincipled as the course of the *Herald* has generally been, we can recall few examples of a reckless and wicked determination to provoke a bitter feud, such as it is now displaying. It may have had foolish writers before, and many of them, but the person who is at present trying to fan the smouldering embers of strife into an active flame can only be compared to the madman of the book of *Proverbs*, "who casteth firebrands, arrows, and death" on every side; yet the *Herald* is said to be a great "organ" of public opinion.

It has come to our knowledge that in certain localities in the State, where large

the plan of advocating the assumption by the State of such indebtedness. It is thought to be a serviceable card to play in those sections which are unfortunately encumbered by debt, while in more favored portions of the State, where no indebtedness exists, the subject is to be studiously ignored. This would seem to be another phase of the *dual policy*, so popular with the Democratic Party when emergencies confront it, and which, in this instance, is expected to increase its representation in the next Legislature, by aiding to steal in a member here and there, in districts which, upon a straight issue, are by small majorities Republican. If such tactics are to be introduced into the campaign, we submit if it would not be well for the leading organs who are in the secrets, to foreshadow the attitude of the party at large upon so important a measure of public policy? Will a plank of that description be incorporated into the forthcoming platform? There will be much curiosity to see.

Mr. TILDEN has disgusted certain prominent Democrats, who claim to be leaders of the party in the interior of the State, by his capacity for sticking. The proceedings of the Democratic caucus, and the correspondence out of which it originated are almost as ludicrous as the "Liberal" Convention. First, "JOE" WARREN, of Buffalo, appears upon the scene as the "mutual friend" of all the candidates, present and prospective, for the Democratic nomination for Governor. His regard for these gentlemen takes the form of mildly but firmly advising them to get out of the way, so as to make room for Chief Justice CHURCH, who had refused to be ranked as a candidate at all. Following the "mutual friend" precedent, he arms himself with a somewhat incoherent "memorandum," without date or signature, but which he says that Judge CHURCH, evidently somewhat forgetful of the dangers of employing "mutual friends," consented to place in his keeping. In that remarkable document the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals puts himself outside of himself, and canvasses his own action and resolutions from some impartial standpoint represented by the first person plural. This mysterious "we" finds it impossible, "so far as mere personal considerations are concerned," to blame "him"—*i. e.*, Mr. CHURCH—for declining to run for Governor, but further intimates that should all other candidates kindly take themselves off and leave him master of the convention, "we do not see that he can refuse." A more exquisite muddle of the "subject-object" we have not lately seen. The farce is rendered still more diverting by the "cordial and cheerful" way in which Judge ALLEN not only makes way for his colleague, but considers it beyond all doubt that other aspiring candidates will make haste to follow his example. We cannot think of anything that Mr. TILDEN has done to encourage the delusion that he could be caught with this kind of chaff. That wary politician had the satisfaction of leaving Albany with the conviction that he had not only demonstrated his superiority to coarse and blundering intriguers like "JOE" WARREN, but that he had left his two most formidable competitors before the convention in a highly ridiculous position.

The opposition to Gen. BUTLER's re-election from the Sixth Massachusetts Congressional District grows more formidable daily. The General's most earnest opponents believe that Gen. COGSWELL should remain in the field, and that Mr. WILLARD PHILLIPS should withdraw, as the former is most likely to cause dissension in the Butler camp. The only objection to Gen. COGSWELL is his temporary support of some of BUTLER's measures last year, and it is well known that he is now steadfastly opposed to the policy of the "Essex statesman." The friends of Mr. PHILLIPS fear that he might be defeated by the cry of "blue blood" against him, as Mr. DANA was when he tried to beat BUTLER on his native heath, and it is said to be likely that they will decide to support COGSWELL.

In Texas the Democratic Administration has already done much to cripple the free school system which had begun to grow there. The fourteenth Legislature which, when it came into power, determined to undo everything accomplished by previous Republican legislators, has so amended and revised the State School laws that they are good for nothing. No provision has been made for the ordinary expenses of public free schools for the current year, except a meagre allowance for teachers' salaries. Not a penny is granted for the rent or construction of public school-houses, and by this illiberality the Legislature has virtually prohibited free schools in a great number of counties. The Democrats are evidently willing that Texas should remain crushed down under the burden of illiteracy which has so long disgraced her.

The Arkansas Democrats, in State Convention assembled, at Little Rock yesterday, asked Gov. BAXTER to try his chances for reelection, but he declined, although he assured them of his sympathy with their recent course. Possibly a little gentle urging may induce the now reluctant BAXTER to change his mind. If he does not, the Democrats will be at their wits' end for a candidate. Aspirants for the Governorship of Arkansas, are not plenty just now. Gov. BAXTER has had a good chance to find out how pleasant the post is.

The Massachusetts Democrats held their State Convention yesterday, and nominated Ex-Mayor GASTON, of Boston, as their candidate for Governor. They declared themselves in favor of a stringent license law, to replace the present measures in force against the sale of liquor in the State; but it is not probable that they could maintain anything like a stringent license system, or that the mass of voters in their party desire it. They also adopted a resolution favoring a speedy resumption of specie payment, and indulged in the customary speeches about "retrenchment and reform." They found it expedient to insert in their platform a resolution condemning recent lawless acts of violence against black and white Republicans in the South, although the leading Democratic journals of the State have now and then endeavored to encourage the belief that the stories of these outrages were all false.

House of Industry, looks very like a petty piece of sectarian spite. The jury that passed upon the cause of the death of the boy VANDUSSA fully exonerated Mr. BARNARD from having had the slightest share in bringing about the illness from which the boy died. Yet, after this verdict, the Tammany Coroner persisted in keeping Mr. BARNARD in the Tombs, and he was only liberated after the Grand Jury had also failed to discover any connection between the discipline to which the boy was subjected and his death. We hear a good deal about the inviolability from legal investigation claimed on behalf of Roman Catholic charities. Adherents of that creed, and those dependent on them for political advancement, would do well to remember that the public tolerance of their peculiar claims will hardly be increased by their exhibition of a mean and discreditable jealousy of the work of Protestant charities.

THE END OF A FARCE.

If the Liberals at Albany were balked of their nomination yesterday, they had their fill of speech-making. Each of the entire fifty seems to have unpacked his heart of the big words that oppressed him. There were no principles worth mentioning, but there were adjectives in great abundance. There were no offices or nominations to struggle for, but rhetoric was cheap and plenty. Senator FENTON set the illustrious example which all were ready to follow. Honesty was his theme; and even Gen. JOHN COCHRANE must have laughed when he heard REUBEN E. FENTON—the man without a character—preach about honesty. It was the firm stand taken at Cincinnati, he thought, that had compelled reform in the Republican Party. And he exulted in the thought that he was affiliated with an organization that recognizes the necessity of "a higher and better tone in the Government of the country." Let the intelligent reader fancy JOHN COCHRANE and Mr. FENTON giving a higher tone to the Government of this or any other country, if he wants to have a hearty laugh. These tricksters and traders, who had sold out their organization before they got to Albany, were called to order by Mr. LEMON THOMSON, who, among other things, said that each party had in turn promised reform and good government, but had deceived the people. Here, now, were the men who would not only bring promises and principles, but the honesty to carry them out. This modest assertion must have pleased the fifty proprietors of the Liberal Party who were present. But the Chairman of the convention, Mr. CHARLES E. HUGHES, must have puzzled them. He burst upon the astounded fifty with this conundrum: "Why are labor and business, at this season of the year, lying prostrate?" Why, indeed? Nobody seemed to know, though a subsequent resolution attempted to answer the conundrum, by saying that the Republican Party had "plunged the country into disaster and bankruptcy." We learn this doleful fact now for the first time, and we feel that it is owing to the forbearance of the Liberals at Albany that the Republican Party is not also charged with the comet and the extreme dryness of the present season.

But this feast of languages was at its height when the great COCHRANE arose, with "fire in each eye and papers in each hand, to rave, recite, and madden round the land." Genial Gen. JOHN had a great deal to say about "the very general depravity noticeable in the conduct of public affairs." This shocking state of things, he thinks, is due to the "unchastened appetites" of somebody who ought to give way to Gen. JOHN COCHRANE, ETHAN ALLEN, and Senator FENTON, whose appetites are chastened by long fasting. The General cries, "Ha! ha!" like a Bowery tragedian, and shouts, "Hence the advance of unwholesome adventurers, spies, informers, and detectives surreptitiously to criminal facilities for enriching themselves." The language is a trifle obscure, but the words are mouth-filling. So, when he pictures the "dogs slipped from the Federal kennel" upon an unfortunate people "not exuberating in wealth," we are at loss whether most to admire the rhetoric or the generous disregard of common sense. Even these polysyllabic denunciations are not sufficient to express the General's fine scorn of the Republican Party. That doomed organization has "a relish of deception habitual;" its "bribery blistered with blushes" the cheeks of Mr. JAYNE—which is alliterative, and sounds like a *Herald* head-line. Then we are reminded that "time was when WASHINGTON's refusal of a third term of office, impliedly received as of equal weight with a constitutional inhibition, was regarded with unquestioning faith." This is, doubtless, very true, though we do not know exactly what it means. Fired by this historical fact, the genial General JOHN next contemplates the bugaboo of Cæsarism with great equanimity, and expresses the mild and somewhat singular hope that "the ameliorations of time will insensibly accommodate to their places the jagged fragments of the former civilization, and harmoniously adjust its discordant parts." Without the least idea of what all this signifies, we are sure that a long-suffering public wil say, Amen.

This brief summary of the funeral ceremonies at Albany will prepare the reader for the statement that the industrious fifty adjourned without making any nominations. It would appear that the particular wing of the Democratic Party which has secured the mortuary relics of Gen. JOHN COCHRANE's organization is the CHURCH faction. One or two indiscreet delegates, as we suppose we must call them, wanted to have the fact published by an open nomination of the Judge; they had not remembered their lesson, and were summarily suppressed. Of course, there was the usual set of resolutions. With the exception of an historic reference to the Alien and Sedition laws of 1778, these read precisely like a Democratic "copperhead" platform of our civil war times. There is the old refrain of "dishonesty," "chicane," and a good round fling at "the unscrupulous demagogue and scurvy politician," by which latter phrase some uncharitable person will say the speaker meant to characterize himself. But, like everything else about it, the convention was full of sound and fury, signifying nothing. To this ignoble and contemptible end have come at last all the fine promises

pectation. It ends with a public vendue, JOHN COCHRANE, and REUBEN E. FENTON.

"GETTING EVEN" AGAIN.

A year ago or thereabouts, the paper "founded by HORACE GREELEY," and afterward so liberally endowed by JAY GOULD and WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, determined to "go for" Senator CARPENTER. The reason why the Professor bore a grudge to Mr. CARPENTER was twofold. In the first place, Senator CARPENTER had refused to take stock in a political intrigue in which the Professor was vitally interested. In the next place, a certain correspondent of the *Tribune* named RAMSDELL was caught at Washington in a dishonorable act, and was imprisoned on the motion of Mr. CARPENTER. RAMSDELL thereupon vowed vengeance against Senator CARPENTER, publicly and privately, and after the most approved fashion of the melodrama; and the same vow was solemnly recorded by the Professor, and attested by his signature in blood. In pursuance of this terrible resolve, RAMSDELL was sent to Long Branch, whence he soon found an opportunity for sending back the following startling dispatch: "Senator CARPENTER has been refused a room at the West End Hotel for reasons best known to himself."

Imagine the delight of the Professor on getting hold of this raw material for a first-rate slander. He at once caused it to be understood that his virtue and modesty had received a dreadful shock. He appealed to every mother and father in the country to rise up and crush CARPENTER. He declared that CARPENTER had made him blush. His virgin modesty would scarcely ever be able to recover itself. He soon filled up the outlines of RAMSDELL's picture, and represented Senator CARPENTER as having committed some offense which he, the Professor, did not like to pollute his lips by mentioning. It was too shocking even to think of. It so happened, however, that about this time the clerk of the West End Hotel wrote a letter denouncing RAMSDELL's story as utterly untrue, and a still more serious statement came from an intimate friend of RAMSDELL, Dr. BLISS. This gentleman testified that he remonstrated with RAMSDELL for having coined a wilful untruth, and that RAMSDELL replied, "I don't care. *I have got even with Carpenter.*" "He seemed to rejoice," added Dr. BLISS, "that he had inflicted injury upon the character of Senator CARPENTER, without regard to what the facts might be." Senator SPENCER, of Alabama, also wrote a letter, dated Sept. 11, 1873, in which he made this statement: "I saw the *Tribune* correspondent, Mr. RAMSDELL, and, referring to the telegram in the *Tribune*, I asked him what it meant, and whether there was any truth in it. *He admitted to me* that there was no truth whatever in what would be implied from the telegram." There was also published a letter from Gen. GRANT, setting forth that Senator CARPENTER spent the evening with him, when he was represented by RAMSDELL as having been engaged in a Bacchanalian orgie.

In the face of all this evidence, RAMSDELL retired precipitately from the scene, and his employer covered up his blushes, combed out his hair again, and decided to hold his tongue. A deliberate and rascally slander had been exposed, and the only thing left for the brace of slanderers who concocted it was to keep as quiet as possible until their disgrace was lost sight of.

So no more was heard of the affair until yesterday, when all at once the Professor and RAMSDELL broke out in a fresh place. They try the old trick of taking it for granted that the public have forgotten all about the exposure which they brought upon themselves on the last occasion, and repeat the Long Branch yarn which was utterly blown to pieces last year. What is the good of a lie which will not bear repetition once a year? It is a "hardy annual" which ought to blossom every September, and bear transplantation to any soil. The Professor naturally dislikes to throw away so very necessary a part of his stock in trade. RAMSDELL and he fabricated together a charge which was to "do" for Senator CARPENTER. It failed to "do" for him, but may it not be more successful this year? The Professor hopes so. Consequently, he deliberately and solemnly accuses the Senator of "unchastity." No wonder the Professor stands aghast at the offense. The Professor cannot tolerate anybody who is "unchaste," as it is said that Mrs. WOODHULL was prepared to testify, if she had not been so seasonably packed off to Europe. For being unchaste, according to RAMSDELL and his master, Senator CARPENTER ought to be—we are not quite sure what is the nature of the punishment which the Professor desires to see inflicted. But, at least, the Wisconsin people must refuse to re-elect him. He has "affronted the cleaner sense of his fellows," and the Professor's pure mind cannot stand it. What is the good of having a clean sense if United States Senators are to dirty it?

The *Tribune* says that last year it "exposed" Mr. CARPENTER, but it omits to mention the result of its efforts. Mr. CARPENTER was immediately elected temporary President of the Senate. We have no doubt that the result of the present repetition of the slander will be to secure Mr. CARPENTER's reelection as United States Senator. The Wisconsin people must have too much good sense to pay any attention to the ravings of a couple of persons who were distinctly proved to have been engaged in a dastardly conspiracy to destroy a public man. These charges against well-known men, in which women are introduced, are growing more and more common. It is well understood by fellows of the RAMSDELL type that in nine cases out of ten the man *will* not say anything and the woman *cannot*. And hence they believe that their slanders will go unanswered and unpunished. A clearer case of the kind was never brought to light than that in which RAMSDELL and his "editor" were engaged last year. The editor now seems to think that he makes his case better by asking why Senator CARPENTER does not bring an action for libel against him? What necessity is there for doing that when the authors of the libel have already been convicted before the public of a base conspiracy, devised for the avowed purpose of revenging themselves on a man who had offended them? When the concoctor of a slander has once been thoroughly exposed, and his motives and method of operation laid bare, he is generally dismissed with a

cousin paper has called them "vindictive liars." That is stronger language than we are in the habit of using in these parts since Mr. GREELEY's death, but in the present instance it is so appropriate and true that we cannot find it in our hearts to quarrel with it.

THE CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

Nominations to Congress are now being rapidly made, and in two or three weeks probably nearly all will have been completed. Up to the present time candidates have been named by the Republican Party in 115 out of the 292 districts, principally in the West and South. The East, with the exception of Pennsylvania, where the election in October hastens the process, has yet done but little. Of the number nominated, nearly one-half were in the last Congress. A ratio not very different prevails in respect of the Democrats. So far as we are able to judge, which we can only do to any extent in the case of renominations, the Republicans have used good judgment in their selections. A few of the strongest, and one or two of the most prominent members are not renominated, but in nearly every case that has thus far occurred this has been on account of their own refusal to stand.

In Alabama Judge WHITE, who showed more talent for the practical work of legislation than any other of the Southern members, is renominated as Congressman at large. His election will depend on the success of the State ticket, and for this, as we have already pointed out, the chances are fair. In North Carolina CLINTON L. COBB is renamed. In Virginia Messrs. PLATT, STOWELL, and THOMAS are renominated. There is a "bolt" in the district of the former, and, generally, the party prospects in Virginia are reported as not so good as two years ago.

In Illinois the renominations include Mr. H. C. BURCHARD, an active and able member, and one who has done much good service; Mr. FORT, who was prominent in the financial discussion of last session, and Messrs. MCNULTA and CANNON. In the same State the Democrats have renamed Messrs. EDEN and MARSHALL, and as their majorities two years ago were heavy, they will, in all probability, be again returned. Mr. EDEN was a prominent member last session, and on the whole an unusally good one. In Indiana the Republicans have renominated Mr. JOHN COBURN, a veteran in the House, and the Democrats Mr. M. C. KERR, one of their sharpest leaders. In Iowa Messrs. PRATT, MCCRARY, WILSON, KASSON, and MCDILL are again in nomination. The Iowa delegation has, for a long time, been an exceptionally influential one, and Messrs. MCCRARY, WILSON, and KASSON have contributed largely to its strength. There is not any doubt of their re-election, as their majorities range from 4,000 to 8,000. In Michigan the entire delegation, nine in number, is renominated. They are: Messrs. FIELD, WALDRON, WILLARD, BURROWS, WILLIAMS, BEGOLE, CONGER, BRADLEY, and HUBBELL. In Minnesota the only nomination yet reported is that of Mr. DUNNELL, one that the country could very well have spared. Mr. DUNNELL is the gentleman who immortalized himself by telegraphing to his home to begin "hauling sand" when the salary grab was regarded as sure, though he had cultivated the impression that he opposed the measure. His district is very strong, however, and his friends are confident that the undisguised contempt for the man which exists in it cannot defeat him. In Ohio, the renominations are quite numerous, though by no means uniform. Mr. LAWRENCE is named again, with good prospect of success, in spite of a Temperance nomination against him, principally supported by Republicans. Mr. FOSTER certainly ought to go back. He showed himself last year one of the most adroit as well as courageous and upright members of the House, and was the man who carried the Sanborn investigation through against the utmost and most savage opposition of Mr. BEN. BUTLER. Mr. GARFIELD is renominated. Considerable opposition is developed toward him, but it is too early to clearly estimate its strength. His district is one of the strongest in the Union, and it must be a very determined bolt that can affect him. He is one of the ablest men in the House—and in the absence of Mr. DAWES, one of the most influential, and he did a great deal of good service last year in the hard and thankless task of cutting down appropriations.

In Pennsylvania Mr. KELLEY is, as a matter of course, renominated. His constituents do not appear to have been shaken in their confidence in him by his absurd financial notions of last Winter, while his thorough-paced Protectionism is likely to keep him in Congress for life if he desires to remain. In that State Mr. KELLEY's most conspicuous rival, Mr. S. J. RANDALL, has been renominated by the Democrats, as has also Mr. HEISTER CLYMER.

In Maine the entire delegation is renominated, composed of Messrs. BURLEIGH, FRYE, BLAINE, HERSEY, and HALE. No State, in proportion to its population and interests, exerts a more pronounced influence in Congress than Maine, and this is partly due, not only to her selection of able men, but to her retention of them. To exert any considerable strength in the House is a difficult task at best; but experience gives an enormous advantage, and without it the Maine Representatives would not to-day find themselves, one in the Speaker's chair and another in a position to decline a Cabinet office.

SPORTSMEN IN COUNCIL.

The National Sportsmen's Convention met yesterday at Niagara Falls. The members immediately proceeded to engage in what Mr. DISRAELI calls a "tournament of doves," and what plain people term a pigeon slaughter. In resolving itself into a match at pigeon-shooting, the convention only follows time-honored precedent, and probably fulfills all that is required of it by the gunsmiths, who are generally supposed to "run the machine." But is this all that the interests of true sport demand from a body calling itself "national," and embracing representatives of State organizations from Maine to California? If the deliberations of such a convention are to begin and end with the not particularly elevating sport of shooting pigeons, its members may as well make up their minds that at no very remote period, American sportsmen will have very little but pigeons left to shoot. The game of our woods and

not be too strongly deplored. Much of this is due to the inextricable confusion of our game laws, the contradictory legislation of coterminous States, and the entire absence of a regard to geographical and climatic conditions in fixing the "close time" of various descriptions of sport throughout the Union.

If the National Sportsmen's Convention has a mind to justify its title and the necessity for its existence, let it set about bringing some kind of order out of the chaos of our Game laws. The decisions of such a body would have great weight with State Legislatures, and a persistent canvass of the subject through the medium of local organizations could hardly fail to achieve the most beneficial results. Why, for example, should Northern Maine and Vermont, occupying the same geographical position and inhabited by precisely the same kinds of birds, beasts, and fish, differ so widely as they do in their Game laws? Why should it be possible to kill game in one State without transgressing the law, and yet find it illegal to send or sell the same game to an adjoining State? These anomalies have already formed the subject of discussion and resolution in the Sportsmen's Society of this State. Their removal has been persistently advocated by the leading journal of sylvan sports, and Prof. BAIRD and other eminent naturalists have not thought the subject to be beneath their attention.

And yet, all that the National Convention of Sportsmen can find to do is to shoot pigeons! We trust that the gentlemen now assembled at Niagara will not go home without at least showing that they appreciate the necessity of having simpler and more harmonious game laws. It has been proposed to find a remedy for the evils of the existing want of system in the establishment of certain geographical zones over which there shall be the same laws for the preservation of game. There is here indicated a basis for discussion and concerted action wide enough to engage all the time and energy which the Sportsmen's Convention can spare from pigeon-shooting, and probably sufficient to intrench a little on the time devoted to that absorbing sport. By acting on this hint they will not only confer an obligation on the pigeons, and on that fine sense of human compassion which pigeon-shooting offends, but they will make unborn generations their debtors. Even this country is not large enough to neutralize the bad effects of imperfect and contradictory laws for the preservation of game, and to retain in spite of these a fair prospect that our posterity will have left to them some of the invigorating and care-dispelling sports of the field, woodland, and stream.

A SHAKESPEAREAN MARE'S NEST.

The voice of the interviewer is still heard in the land. He is mute for the moment as to the Plymouth Church scandal, upon which lovely theme he has of late descanted so long and so sweetly; and now instead of being lascivious he is literary, and bends his mind in all its native strength and disciplined dexterity, upon the works of the being whom he thinks of as the Bard of Avon. His mind is racked with doubts as to the authenticity of SHAKESPEARE's works. He is distracted upon the question, Who wrote Shakespeare? and takes on as if he had discovered an entirely new subject of critical agony. Poor man, he is not original even in his little lunacy. He has a predecessor in one of the servant-maids in "High Life below Stairs," where this grave question is propounded and settled with all the gravity that becomes it. A lady's maid enters the assembly somewhat late, and with a simper apologizes for having kept the company waiting, by saying that she was detained by reading her "favorite author." "And who is he?" asks a mop-twister. "Shikspur, of course," is the reply. "And who wrote Shikspur?" "Why, don't you know? BEN JONSON." And with this decision the subject might well have been allowed to rest. It can't well be bettered by any further discussion.

But there are some people who are never willing to simply "take the good the gods provide them," even although lovely "THAIS sits beside them;" and thus there have been two or three uneasy souls, who, not satisfied and grateful that such a man as SHAKESPEARE was born unto the world, and, taking offense at his writing such wise and wonderful things although he was not a Master of Arts or a Doctor of Laws, insist that some very learned person of his time must have used him as a stalking-horse; in other words, that WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE was a sham author, under whose name the real author launched his works upon the sea of public favor; and the man whom they have chosen to fill the latter place is BACON—a most absurd choice, as we shall see. There was an English barrister named RUSHTON who held this view, which he set forth in a small volume; then there was Miss BACON's work upon the same subject; and yet again, some years afterward, Judge HOLMES' book, said by some of those who have read it to be "clever and scholarly."

But Judge HOLMES' book, the last upon the subject, was published eight or ten years ago! and now the *Herald* wakes up to the apprehension of the fact that somebody has said somewhere, at some time or other, that BACON, (and not BEN JONSON,) wrote Shikspur. Well, the *Herald* is in the habit of speaking of itself as "a live newspaper," and we now have an illustration of the meaning of that elegant phrase. The fact is, that a writer in *Fraser's Magazine* having taken up the subject as one of purely literary interest, the intellectual people of the *Herald* are amazed at the strangeness of the theme, the moldiness of which is beyond the perception of their dull senses, and seize upon it as a good occasion for a sensation among people even more ignorant than themselves. Whereupon their interviewer or "commissioner" goes about boring gentlemen of more or less note with Betty's conundrum, Who wrote Shikspur?—a question as to which some of those who were thus annoyed had, it was to be presumed, some special knowledge, while others had not. All, however, had the right to freedom from the application of the interviewer's suction-pump; but all appear to have undergone the infliction with characteristic American meekness and long-suffering. How they liked the way in which the opinions they dropped upon this

sharpened his intellect by propitiatory "champagne cocktail;" but, among other queer things, we are told that Mr. GRANT WHITE said of SHAKESPEARE's genius: "Call it what you will, inspiration, or, as BEN JONSON said, the most wonderful genius to write, so that his ideas were flowing so fast that his pen could not transcribe them." This is beautiful. Every reader must recognize in the style of this passage, in its perspicuity, its elegance, and in the knowledge it reveals of what BEN JONSON did say, the author to whom it is attributed. What a pity that Mr. GRANT WHITE did not get his books written by the "intellectual department" of the *Herald!* It would have been such a benefit to his reputation.

As to the question itself, thus dragged by amazed ignorance out of the obscurity to which it had been for years consigned, Mr. BOUCICAULT said well, (if, indeed, he did say it, and the common sense of the remark would indicate him or some other one of the interviewed gentlemen as its author,) that "it is not worth thinking about." The evidence, external and internal, that WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, the Stratford-born actor, was the author of the plays that bear his name is as clear as that upon the authorship of any dramas produced in his time; so clear, indeed, that it is never questioned by those who are thoroughly acquainted with the subject, and who have not gone into it with the special purpose of supporting some other theory. For it is particularly worthy of remark that not one of the scholars and critics who have made the Elizabethan period, in its literature and manners, the subject of profound study in reference to SHAKESPEARE, has expressed even a doubt that he wrote the bulk of the plays that bear his name, or found any difficulty worth discussing in the belief that he was capable of their production. Only two or three "outsiders," having a preconcluded notion of that sort in their heads, have, by much labor and ingenuity, made a plausible-seeming argument in its favor, as might, with labor and ingenuity, be made in favor of almost any notion. The grand absurdity of this fancy or notion, (for it does not attain to the dignity of a theory,) is that, starting from the point that it is incredible to believe that SHAKESPEARE could have written his plays, so astonishing are their evidences of knowledge and of mental power, it adds the production of these plays to the wondrous offspring of BACON's mind, thus seeking to set aside one fact assumed to be monstrously incredible by setting up another, still more monstrous and still more incredible. SHAKESPEARE is impossible, but BACON *plus* SHAKESPEARE is possible! The absolute and total incongruity of the character of the two minds shown in the writings that bear the names of SHAKESPEARE and BACON respectively, is a small matter to these uneasy, notional people. But the whole question may be dismissed as not worth even the consideration that we have given it. It is worthy of the place in which it is so gravely discussed; but readers of average common sense, good taste, and information will be content to enjoy their Shakespeare without troubling themselves whether "it" was written by BACON or by BEN JONSON.

OBITUARY.

CHARLES GILPIN, M. P., ENGLAND.

The death is announced by cable of Charles Gilpin, member of Parliament for Northampton, England. He was a prominent member of the Society of Friends, and took an active part in all that concerned the interests of that body. He was born in Bristol in 1815, and at an early age entered into mercantile pursuits. He was a member of the Common Council of London for some years, and during that period he succeeded in abolishing street tolls in the metropolis. He was Chairman of the National Freehold Land Society, Director of the South-eastern Railway, and Chairman of the National Provident Institution. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of Perth in 1852, but in 1857 he was elected in the Liberal interest for Northampton, and retained the representation of that borough in the House of Commons up to his decease. In 1859, on the return of Lord Palmerston to office, he was appointed to the important office of Secretary to the Poor Law Board, which position he resigned in 1865.

LORD JOHN MANNERS.

The cable announces the death of Right Hon. John James Robert Manners, styled by courtesy Lord John Manners, being a son of the fifth Duke of Rutland. He was born at Belvoir Castle the 13th of December, 1818, was educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M. A. in 1839, and was one of the earliest members of the Camden Society, established for the purpose of promoting church restoration, upon the principle of Gothic architecture. In 1841 he was elected in the Conservative interest for the borough of Newark, which he represented for six years up to the general election in 1847. In that year he was defeated in the contest for the representation of Liverpool, and in 1849 he suffered another defeat when seeking to represent the metropolis. In 1850 he was elected for Colchester, and continued to represent that borough until March, 1857, when he was elected for North Leicestershire. In 1841 he opposed the repeal of the Corn laws; he advocated the cultivation of diplomatic relations with the Sea of Rome, and of a better understanding with the Irish priesthood. His opinions on many questions were too broad to allow him to act with his party on all occasions, though he opposed Sir Robert Peel's free trade measures in 1845-6, and from that date he identified himself with the Tory Party. In 1852, under Lord Derby's first administration, he was appointed First Commissioner of Public Works, and at the same time sworn in as a Privy Councillor. In Lord Derby's second administration—1858-9—he was also Commissioner of Public Works, and when Lord Derby came into office for the third time in July, 1866, Lord John Manners was reappointed to his old office, with a seat in the Cabinet. He was the author of *Notes of an Irish Tour*, published in 1849; *England's Trust, and Other Poems*, in 1841; *English Ballads, and Other Poems*, in 1850; *A Plea for National Holidays*, *A Cruise in Scotch Waters*, &c. He was married first in 1851 to the only daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Marlay, C. B., New-Brunswick. This lady died in 1854, and his lordship married a second time, in 1862, the eldest daughter of Thos. Hughan, Esq., of the Airds, Galloway. He was the heir presumptive to the Dukedom of Rutland, and was a staunch defender of the rights of the Church of England.

CANADA.

A SCHOONER SUNK—THE CAPTAIN AND CREW SAVED.

OWEN SOUND, Canada, Sept. 9.—The schooner Phebe Catharine, in attempting to run into Port Michael's Bay on the 5th inst., struck on the rocks, and now lies in about four feet of water. The steamer Seymour arrived here this morning with the Captain and crew of the Phebe Catharine.

FIRE IN PORT STANLEY, ONTARIO—MASONIC HALL DESTROYED.

PORT STANLEY, Ontario, Sept. 9.—A fire last night destroyed Masonic Hall, the first flat being occupied by W. Payne, storekeeper and agent of the Montreal Telegraph, and the second flat as lodge-rooms for Masons and Odd Fellows. The adjoining buildings were occupied by McAllister, boots and shoes, and Monson, tailor, which were also destroyed. The loss is about [illegible] partially insured.

THE SOUTHERN TERROR.

ALARMING CONDITION OF THE LOUISIANA PARISHES.

THE COUSHATTA BUTCHERY—STORY OF TWO FUGITIVES—OPEN REBELLION ADVOCUTED BY THE SHREVEPORT "TIMES."

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—A private dispatch has been received here this evening from New-Orleans, which brings two days' later intelligence from the Coushatta massacre in Louisiana. The person who sends the dispatch is known here to be entirely trustworthy, and he vouches for the correctness of his information. The following is a synopsis of the long dispatch: "Two white refugees from Coushatta arrived here (New-Orleans) to-day, accompanied by a negro. They had come through the woods by way of Monroe. They are in a most deplorable condition. They are without shoes or shirts, and are very much overcome by their fright, fatigue, and exposure. One of them is Henry A. Scott, of Townsend, Vt. He served through the war in the Union army. He was First Lieutenant in the Eleventh Vermont Artillery. He came to Coushatta to settle, with other Northern men, in January last. The other white man is Seth Western, a native of Louisiana, and an old officer in the Confederate cavalry. Since the war he has been a follower of Gen. Longstreet in supporting the Administration. These refugees left Coushatta two days after the murder of the prisoners. They report that they were warned by the Captain of one of the White League companies that they must escape, if possible, for he would be utterly unable to protect them on account of their support of the General Government, which was generally known. The refugees say that the swamps 'stink with the corpses of the slaughtered negroes.' The six murdered white men were told the day before their murder that they must take their watches and jewelry with them, as their captors would not otherwise be responsible for the safety of their property. They did so, and after they were murdered their bodies were robbed of everything that had any value. They were entirely stripped. Four of these persons were married and had families. Only one of them was permitted to see his wife. Three of them had married Southern ladies, and were living there with their families. The guard who conducted the six men out to be murdered were thirty-five in number, well mounted, and armed with double-barreled shot-guns. The refugees state that the White League was continually receiving reinforcements up to two days after the murder. The league is organized in companies which are well armed and disciplined, and thoroughly drilled by good officers. All the provisions in the town have been seized and preparations made for a regular siege. The person who sends this dispatch does so in the belief that no correct account of the story of these refugees may otherwise reach the North."

The Shreveport *Times*, of Sept. 5, received in New-Orleans this morning, says: "We are engaged in a contest to protect our rights and property against the tyranny of a local State despotism, and we shall prosecute that contest whether the Federal Government sends troops or not." And the *Times* adds: "The President must send troops enough to subjugate us by physical force, for the people of Louisiana can no longer be ground into the dust by the phantom of a federal army in the person of a regiment or so of soldiers. In the next sixty days Louisiana must be a free State or a military camp."

THE GOVERNOR OF TENNESSEE DETERMINED TO DISCOVER THE MASKED MURDERERS OF TRENTON—THE SCHOOL TEACHER MURDER.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 9.—A special dispatch to the *Commercial* says, that Gov. Brown arrived at Memphis yesterday from Trenton, the scene of the late masked murderers' operations. He says that the conviction of respectable persons in Trenton, is that only five negroes of the sixteen taken from the jail were shot dead. One negro, now in jail, is getting well; the rest escaped. No traces of human remains have been found, except of the five men above referred to. A new Grand Jury has been impaneled in Gibson County, and is busy endeavoring to find indictments against the lawless jail-breakers and murderers. Gov. Brown declares his intention to leave nothing untried to ferret out all the outlaws concerned in this cowardly and bloody work.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 9.—A special dispatch from Jackson, Tenn., to the *Union and American*, last night, says: Judge Carthel reached this place yesterday, and opened and immediately adjourned the Circuit Court, in order to return to Trenton, and protract the session of his court there sufficiently long to allow the Grand Jury time and opportunity to follow up their investigations into the recent disturbances in Gibson County, leading to the killing of negroes who were taken from the Trenton Jail.

Gov. Brown has been at Trenton for several days past, and is urging the authorities to extraordinary diligence in ferreting out the perpetrators.

A rumor, evidently well founded, and discussed on the street here, is to the effect that Gen. Alexander W. Campbell, of this place, one of the most prominent lawyers in Tennessee, has been retained at a fee of $30,000 to defend certain parties in the suspected district in case they are arrested. Gen. Campbell has been heard to remark that there are two sides to the question.

The preliminary trial of Pat Lyons and Bowen Saunders, the alleged murderers of Julia Haydon, a colored school teacher, in Treusdale County, is now in progress at Lebanon, Tenn. Jordan, Stokes & Sons, Tower & Galladay, and Martin & Bean, attorneys, represent the State, while Thompson & Son and R. Cantrell represent the defendants. A large number of witnesses have been summoned by the State, and but few on the part of the defense.

Indignation meetings against the recent outrages in Treusdale and Gibson Counties are being held in different counties throughout the State.

BIENVILLE PARISH OFFICERS COMPELLED TO RESIGN—REFUGEES FROM COUSHATTA.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 9.—Dispatches received at the Executive Office state that the Parish officers of Bienville Parish have been waited upon by the White League, and have resigned in consequence. Three refugees from Coushatta arrived here to-day—two white and one colored. They revert that trouble still exists in that section.

NEBRASKA.

THE INDEPENDENT CONVENTION—THE TICKET AND PLATFORM.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 9.—The Independents met in Convention at Lincoln to-day, and made the following nominations: J. W. Davis, of Douglas County, for Congressman; J. F. Gardener, of Richardson, for Governor, and Henry Weib, of Buffalo, for Secretary of State. The platform favors the resumption of specie payment as soon as possible, and cheap transportation; opposes further land grants to railroads; favors a reduction of taxes and a tariff for revenue; is against the patent monopoly and favors a uniform license law.

ARKANSAS.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION—BAXTER NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 9.—The Democratic State Convention effected an organization last night, electing D. L. Kilgore, of Columbia County, permanent President, and C. G. Newman, of Jefferson, Secretary. Resolutions were adopted approving of the new Constitution recently framed, calling upon the unabated exertions of the convention to secure its adoption.

In the balloting for a candidate for Governor Elisha F. Baxter received 51 votes. There were 11 scattering. Gov. Baxter was then declared nominated, and a committee was appointed to notify him. He responded by letter, indorsing the platform, declaring himself in sympathy with them, but declining the nomination. The vote by which he was nominated was then made unanimous, amid some excitement, and a committee was appointed to again tender him the nomination.

Hon. E. H. English, the present incumbent, was nominated for Chief Justice by acclamation, and the convention adjourned until to-morrow morning.

MICHIGAN REFORMERS.

THEIR MOVEMENT A FAILURE—A SLIM ATTENDANCE AT THE CONVENTION—THE PLATFORM ADOPTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 9.—The Reform movement in this State, which began in a slimly-attended mass convention at Lansing, last July, and was expected to culminate in a delegate convention at Jackson to-day, is a thorough failure. The convention to-day was more slimly attended than the one at Lansing. Not ten counties sent legitimate delegates, and even volunteered delegations were lacking from three Congressional districts. The convention was called to order by Hon. John P. Cook, of Hillsdale, and Col. A. T. McReynolds, of Muskegon, was chosen temporary Chairman. A. A. Darrance, of Coldwater, was chosen Secretary. After the usual preliminary business, a recess was taken, and on reassembling the temporary officers were made permanent. The report of the Committee on Credentials showed about seventy-five members present.

Ex-Gov. Austin Blair was the only one known out of the State, the rest of them being bankrupt politicians of both parties. The afternoon was devoted to a wrangle over the platform. Two reports were submitted by the committee and one by a member. The result was finally the adoption of a resolution demanding, first, the reduction of the number and diminution of the power of officers under the national Government; second, a reduction of salaries paid to such an extent that no fund for political purposes can be raised by assessments upon office-holders, and that no office shall be sought on account of its emoluments; third, political opinion should be neither reason for an appointment to office, nor ground for removal therefrom, but frequent changes should be made to secure purity of administration; fourth, a prohibition of recommendations or solicitations for office by any Senator or Representative in Congress, and the election of all local and federal office-holders by the people; fifth, a speedy return to hard money as the only standard of value; sixth, all banking, State or national, should be made free; seventh, a tariff for revenue and an equitable system of taxation which shall cause all classes of property and every species of capital to bear its just proportion of the burdens of the Government.

The convention nominated the following ticket: For Governor, Hon. Henry Chamberlain, Berrien County; for Lieutenant Governor, Jerome W. Turner, Shiawassee County; for Secretary of State, George W. House, Ingham County; for State Treasurer, William F. Hewitt, Calhoun County; for Auditor General, Col. Frederick M. Holloway, Hillsdale County; Commissioner State Land Office, Chauncey W. Green, Oakland County; for Attorney General, Col. A. T. McReynolds; for Superintendent Public Instruction, Duane Doty, Wayne County; Member of State Board of Education, Carroll B. Frazer, St. Clair County.

The ticket is about evenly distributed between Democrats and Republicans.

AGRICULTURE.

ADDRESS OF HON. WILLIAM M. EVARTS BEFORE THE CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

CLAREMONT, N. H., Sept. 9.—The second day of the Connecticut River Valley Agricultural Fair was very largely attended, and the display of stock and agricultural products was very fine. A very large crowd of persons was drawn to the grounds this afternoon to listen to the address of Hon. William M. Evarts, of New-York.

At 2 o'clock Mr. Chester Pike introduced Mr. Evarts, who congratulated those present on the success of the fair. There seemed to be, he said, nothing wanting. The weather, the display, and the enjoyment of the occasion are nearly perfect, and from it we know that in agriculture there have been taken no steps backward. The great Roman poet, whose inspirations were so much in unison with his own, himself a farmer, and the son of a farmer, hit upon the true secret of the success of agricultural shows, when he said "those things seen by the eye make a greater impression than those heard by the ear." Whether he learns from the cattle shows of his own Sabine Valley or his own instructions our far more know it well. If any one thing characterizes farmers' fairs it is that they do not depend upon noisy contentions. They bring with them their evidence by the girth of their cattle, and the weight of their products, and by those they settle the question of excellence. Now, if all the assemblies of this country—and we Americans are a people of assemblies—were to do away with speeches and resolutions, and were compelled to show by results, they would not appear better than the farmers. An old English Admiral, a native of New-England, who became eminent in the British service, late in life, visited his native shores. Having been born on Cape Cod, he supposed he knew about the country, and on the voyage entertained his fellow-passengers with accounts of it, and among others, told of Cape Cod lobsters which weighed twenty-five pounds. As this was doubted, a wager was laid that he could not, on landing, find such a lobster, and when he tried, failed to find one, but by hunting up the old fishermen, obtained some affidavits that they formerly caught them of such size, but the referees decided against him, saying affidavits are not lobsters. What a year the last would be, if politicians presented their work instead of their talk. We should have in conventions State Governments established by fraud and dissolved by injunction. Others, like South Carolina, following Moses and the Prophets, and so on, but instead of this we have speeches and resolutions, but resolutions are not acts, nor are affidavits lobsters. The essence and force of farmers' lives are what they show, and not what they say. Probably the reason why Capt. Pike invited the speaker to deliver the address was because he knew somewhat of his doings on a farm, and knew while he (the speaker) supplies a large family, giving the boys a pair of boots and the girls a new bonnet, yearly, paying taxes and pew-rent and keeping out of the hands of the Sheriff, but driving no oxen, shearing no sheep, and thrashing no grain, and thought if it could be known how these things were done it would be of great advantage to the farmers of the Connecticut Valley. I, said Mr. Evarts, confess to an ambition to succeed as a gentleman farmer. There is one fault with a gentleman farmer. He sees his neighboring farmers prosper just as they devote their own skill and their own care to their farms, and he thinks the way for him to succeed is to throw his own skill and thought into his farm. There is the fatal mistake. The first thing for him to do is to let his farm alone and leave it to the care of practical and sensible farmers.

He then spoke at some length on the life and interests of farmers, and gave many suggestions which were of much practical value to agriculturists. His address was mainly upon farming interests. In the course of his remarks he alluded briefly to self-government, dwelling somewhat upon its beauties and benefits to the people, particularly the farming portion. Ours, he said, is a Government of the people and for the people, and it is patent to all that we shall retain this form of government as long as it is permitted us to elect a Chief Magistrate to preside over the nation. He also referred to national finance, speaking most decidedly in favor of a hard-money policy or a specie basis. A promise to pay, so long as it is kept by Government, is redeemable in gold, but when broken, he argued, is worthless.

His address was begun on the officers' stand, but the crowd being unable to hear he descended to his carriage, between the stand and the spectators' seats, from which point his address could not be heard, except by those in close proximity to the carriage.

His address was enthusiastically received by the people, who applauded loudly at intervals till its close.

A larger attendance is expected on Thursday, the closing day of the Fair.

THE OUTRAGE NEAR MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 9.—Three negroes have been arrested, suspected of being of the party who forcibly entered Robert's grocery on Monday morning and cruelly killed John Dennis and Miss

WASHINGTON.

THE SAFE BURGLARY BEFORE THE GRAND JURY.

A MYSTERIOUS WITNESS—NO REMOVALS IN THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—THE RESERVATIONS AND THE MINERS—THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The Solicitor of the Treasury to-day appeared before the Grand Jury and gave his evidence in the matter of the safe burglary. He presented the substance of his report and several letters from parties concerned in the affair which he had found at different places. Some of these letters were taken from the branch office of the secret service in New-York. There were some documents presented that were found in Canada. A colored person from the Continental Hotel in Philadelphia produced before the Grand Jury the register of that hotel, which showed that certain persons who swore that they were elsewhere on a specified day were registered at the Continental at that time. A very mysterious person who received mileage as coming from New-York testified, but stated that he was under instructions not to disclose his name.

The Postmaster General is daily in receipt of communications asking for positions in some of the important positions under him. Gov. Jewell makes it known that he will make no removals except in cases of inefficiency.

INTRUDERS ON RESERVATIONS.

The Secretary of War states most emphatically, in connection with the rumors that the miners intend to treat the order of Sheridan not to enter the Black Hills as a dead letter, that it is the intention of the Government to execute the order of Sheridan to the letter, and that miners will disregard it at their peril. The War Department, if called upon to pursue the white men, will be compelled to treat them with the utmost rigor. It is known that the cause of the recent hostilities on the Republican River and at Wichita is the fact that white men attempted to force settlements on reservations in violation of treaty rights. The exact powers of the Government over reservations protected by treaty has just been determined by the Attorney General. The point came up on a question submitted by the War Department to the Attorney General, who has decided that the United States troops have the right, when properly directed, under certain treaties between the United States and the Indian tribes, to enter Indian reservations for the purpose of ejecting unauthorized persons from such reservations. The term "unauthorized persons" applies as well to wandering bands of Indians as to bad white men, traders, and others whom the law and Indian treaties do not recognize as authorized to live or trade upon reservations other than those to which they are specially assigned.

THE DISTRICT.

Dorman B. Eaton, who has been appointed by the Joint Select Committee to frame a form of government for this District to prepare the details of the scheme, arrived here to-day, in order to more closely study the relations of the District to the General Government, and to confer with the District Commissioners upon the subject. Mr. Eaton is not, as yet, prepared to state the conclusions at which he has arrived, except to say that the committee will doubtless report to Congress in favor of a strong form of government for the District, which shall escape any constitutional objections that might be hereafter raised by the United States Supreme Court.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

A CRUEL HOAX.

The Navy Department has information that the United States steamer Juniata was in the Straits of Messina, Aug. 14. The announcement that Midshipman Arms, of the steamer Juniata, United States Navy, had been killed in the streets of Havana, is a hoax. Arms only graduated last June, and has not been ordered to sea, being at present at his home in Muskegan, Mich., and not in Havana. Besides, the Juniata is attached to the European fleet, and is now in the Mediterranean. The officials of the Navy Department are at a loss to know how the story originated, as no information has been received of any naval officer having been molested in the streets of Havana.

A LIGHT AT HATTERAS INLET.

Notice is given by the Light-house Board that on and after Oct. 1, 1874, a light will be shown from the screw-pile light-house recently erected at Hatteras Inlet, Pamlico Sound. The light will show red flashes at intervals of thirty seconds, and between the flashes there will be a total eclipse. The light should be seen in clear weather from the deck of a vessel fifteen feet above the sea, eleven nautical miles. The structure is square, upon five piles, and stands in seven feet of water on the end of Oliver's Reef, Pamlico Sound, and on the north side of Hatteras Inlet. The lantern is painted red, the wood-work white, and the roof and iron-work brown. A fog-bell on the west side will be sounded during foggy weather at intervals of eight seconds.

NATIONAL BANKS AUTHORIZED BY THE CONTROLLER

The Controller of Currency to-day authorized the organization of the People's National Bank, of Princeton, Ind., with a capital of $50,000, and the Centreville National Bank, of Thurman, Ohio, with a capital of the same amount.

THE TREASURY.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $15,016,623; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $59,255,000; coin, $69,376,077; including, in coin certificates, $29,312,040; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000. The receipts of internal revenue to-day were $333,283.

NAVY ORDERS.

Lieut. Wm. H. Emory is ordered to the Coast Survey; Acting Assistant Surgeons J. E. Miller and J. W. Dillman are ordered to duty at the Pensacola Navy-yard; Assistant Surgeon David M. Fulmer is ordered to special duty at Chester, Penn., as assistant to Chief Engineer J. McElmell, in place of Passed Assistant Surgeon G. L. M. MacCarty, detached from that post and ordered to the Saugus, at Pensacola; Passed Assistant Engineer J. A. B. Smith is detached from the Saugus and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

CIRCULAR FROM THE SUPERVISING SURGEON OF THE MARINE HOSPITALS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The Supervising Surgeon of United States Marine Hospitals to-day issued the following circular for distribution among the health organizations of the United States:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING SURGEON UNITED STATES MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 9, 1874.

SIR: I am instructed by the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury to submit for your consideration the accompanying copy of Circular No. 90, relating to the duties of United States officers with reference to quarantine and the public health, and to solicit from you such information and suggestions touching the subject matter thereof as may conduce to the greatest efficiency and harmony of action between State and municipal health authorities on the one hand and the officers of the National Government upon the other. To prevent, so far as his official action in this connection may prevent, the interruption of commercial intercourse with the consequent stagnation of business and loss of revenue which uniformly results from the access of an epidemic of contagious disease is obviously the object of the circular of the Honorable, the Secretary, charged as he is with the protection and improvement of the financial and commercial interest of the country. The intimate correlation of these interests to the sanitary interests of the people, with the conservation of which you are charged, renders direct and intelligent co-operation between the agents of these interests of the first importance. Whatever information and suggestions to this end it may be in your power to furnish, and whatever action wherever practicable. Copies of your Health laws and regulations, State, municipal, and port, instructions to port physicians, pilots, boarding-officers, and others of descriptions of quarantine establishments and of kindred published data, would be of immediate value, and may be forwarded direct to this office.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

JNO. M. WOODWORTH,
Surgeon United States Marine Hospital Service.

SPORTSMEN'S CONVENTION.

MATTERS DISCUSSED RELATING TO THE PRESERVATION OF GAME, ANIMALS, AND FISH—A PERMANENT ASSOCIATION FORMED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, Sept. 9.—A large and influential body of gentlemen interested in sporting, both with gun and rod, assembled this day at the International Hotel, for the purpose of forming a National Sportsmen's Association, having in view a revision and consolidation of the State laws relating to the preservation of game, animals, and fish, as also for the purpose of procuring laws in those States where there is no game law. The meeting assembled pursuant to a call issued by the Hon. A. C. Walton, of Oswego, late President of the New-York State Association for the protection of fish and game. The call was as follows:

"The formation of a National Sportsmen's Association at this time is attracting the attention not only of persons devoted to the taking of animals, fish, and fowl, either for pleasure or profit, but also of sportsmen and others who are desirous of preventing the wanton destruction of creatures used for the food or comfort of man. When the primitive emigrants first arrived in this country they found the forest, seas, and streams filled with animal life, the result of centuries of undisturbed security. From that day the destruction of these creatures began, first for preservation of life and raiment, next as a resource of sale and commerce. Again, as population increased, the destruction increased for purposes of sport.

This unnecessary slaughter has at length resulted in the total extermination in this country of some varieties of animals and birds, or driving them so far away from populated districts that isolated specimens are now only rarely found in the remotest wilderness. The beaver, which was once so freely found in Pennsylvania, no longer exists. The deer which were once so plenty in various sections of the country are becoming rare; and various. Other animals, birds, and fish are now the subjects of legislative enactment. So great importance is attached to the preservation of fish that many States have not only restricted the time of fishing, but have passed laws and have made appropriations and appointed Commissioners of eminent citizens for the purpose of restocking streams and lakes, which the cupidity of man has almost depopulated.

While in the general sense it is to the interest of society that this indiscriminate slaughter be stopped, on no one class does the duty of guiding public sentiment, instigating harmonious international laws, and drawing attention to a proper regard for the same, devolve so much as the sportsman. The amateur who delights in hunting and fishing, not for gain, but for healthful recreation, for recuperation, and for exercise. He is of all men the one who appreciates the importance of the laws, and statesmen who see the importance of cheap food and raiment for the people, whose interests are his charge, will use his endeavors to provide laws that future generations may not be deprived of the blessings which this generation is so wantonly destroying.

In this view the preservation of the fur seal in Alaska, the bison of the plains, the fish in our rivers and streams, and the crustacea on our seacoast are matters of momentous importance. With a view of procuring a concentration of interest and effort, it is now deemed desirable to form a national organization that the action of sportsmen may be harmonious and uniform in all districts of our common country, and for this purpose a movement has been inaugurated by the New-York State Association for the protection of fish and game in a preliminary meeting at Niagara Falls on Sept. 9, 1874, to take such action as may then seem advisable. A. C. MATTOON.

The speeches were, for the most part, brief, as being addressed to men who knew the subject-matter, and the evils to be redressed, the killing of game and fish, both in fresh and salt water, out of season. The general decrease of game, the inability of private sportsmen to check the depredations of market hunters, the inconsistencies of the laws and the difficulty of their enforcement, and the national injury sustained in the extirpation of game, were the topics. There were 100 persons in attendance, most of them being delegates from the leading sportsmen's clubs or Sportsmen's State Associations in the several States. New-York was represented by A. C. Mattoon, Dr. Rowe, S. T. Murray, Geo. W. Hower, and W. J. Babcock. Messrs. Johnson, St. Louis; Brinsmade, Cleveland; Dr. Ordway, with a large delegation from Boston; Dr. Hudson and delegation, Connecticut; A. G. Dale, New-Hampshire; Mr. Alexander, of Washington, D. C.; Representatives from Chicago, Cincinnati, Iowa, Michigan, Kentucky, Alabama, Georgia, and Louisiana.

The meeting having been called to order in the large parlor of the International Hotel, Ex-Gov. Brinsmade, of Ohio, took the chair. A number of letters from every State in the Union were read, and showed active sympathy with the movement, suggesting plans for operations and appointing delegates. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Brinsmade in a speech of much power. He called attention to the condition of the country in the rapid extirpation of game. He also dwelt on the incongruity of the laws, the difference in seasons appointed in contiguous districts, and the impossibility of working against the force of public indifference. Public opinion was the only lever to use in such a matter, and a national association would harmonize differences, and promote a work of preservation of great present as well as future advantage.

Mr. Brinsmade spoke with much earnestness and at considerable length, and his remarks were received with every sign of approval. A Committee on Credentials having been appointed, it was found that the various States were strongly represented. Gov. Seymour was among the appointed delegates from New-York, and J. D. Whitlin, D. Warren, and other gentlemen of eminent standing from Boston.

Among the incongruous laws instanced was that passed in Virginia last session, prohibiting all non-residents from shooting or fishing. The laws were evaded by swearing that the game offered for sale out of season had been killed in adjoining States; while in the case of fish there was absolutely no protection whatever; and while Fish Commissioners were stocking rivers, private persons were taking the fish in the most destructive manner.

The convention being unanimous as to the fact, a National Sportsman's Association was organized, as the only method of protecting game and encouraging fair sportsmen by uniform and judiciary legislation. A constitution was drafted, and after some discussion ratified. The constitution having been accepted, a committee on permanent organization was appointed, and the convention adjourned until Thursday evening.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen over the New-England States, with clear weather, stationary temperature, and light winds; the pressure has fallen with brisk south-easterly winds in the extreme North-west and increasing north-east winds on the South Atlantic coast. Partly cloudy weather and light rain are reported from Oregon, the North-west, and South-west, but elsewhere clear weather prevails. The river has risen at Vicksburg, and fallen at Cairo and New-Orleans.

PROBABILITIES.

For Thursday, over the South Atlantic States, rising barometer, northerly winds, stationary temperature, and clear weather.

For the North-west, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, rising barometer and temperature, southerly winds, and partly cloudy weather, possibly followed by cold north-west winds in Kansas and Nebraska.

For the upper lakes, stationary barometer, except falling somewhat on Lake Superior, high temperature, south-east winds, and partly cloudy weather.

Over the lower lakes and the Middle States, slight changes in the barometer, north to south-east winds, stationary temperature, and clear weather.

Over New-England, stationary to falling barometer, south-east to south-west winds, high temperature, and clear weather.

Over the Middle Atlantic coast, north-easterly winds, followed by falling barometer and partly cloudy weather.

Cautionary signals continue at Norfolk, Cape

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

CARLISTS FIRE ON A RAILWAY TRAIN—CHANGES IN THE ARMY.

MADRID, Sept. 8.—The Carlists recently fired on a train of cars, believing that the Austrian and German Ambassadors were passengers. The driver and stoker of the train were killed.

Gen. Laserna has been appointed Commander in Chief of the Army of the North, and Gens. Loma and Ceballos commanders of divisions.

ANOTHER CARLIST DEFEAT—TEN HOURS' FIGHTING.

MADRID, Sept. 9.—After ten hours' hard fighting, the Republicans have beaten the Carlists at Mora, near Teruel.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DEATHS OF PROMINENT PERSONS.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Charles Gilpin, Member of Parliament for Northampton, Lord George John Manners, and Sir Henry K. Storks are dead.

The weather throughout England to-day is fair.

ASIA.

MR. LESSEPS' PROJECTED RAILWAY ABANDONED.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The *Times* says M. De Lesseps has abandoned the project of a Central Asian Railway.

THE OLD CATHOLIC CONGRESS.

THE MEETING AT FREIBURG CLOSED WITH A PUBLIC SESSION.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Old Catholic Congress at Freiburg formally closed to-day with a public sitting. The hall was densely crowded, over 5,000 persons being present.

FRANCE.

SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR'S IMPRISONMENT FOR FRAUD.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—Charles Perkins, on trial for obtaining money on false pretenses, has been adjudged guilty, sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of 100 francs, and ordered to refund all moneys fraudulently obtained. His wife, who is a niece of Ex-Queen Isabella, was acquitted.

GERMANY.

FOREIGN PRIESTS AND NUNS TO BE EXPELLED FROM PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Sept. 8.—It is reported that an order will soon be issued expelling from Prussia all foreign priests, monks, and nuns.

MARINE DISASTERS.

A STEAMER SUNK IN THE MERSEY—COLLISION AT WOOSUNG.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 9.—A collision occurred in the Mersey, to-day, between the Spanish steamer Tomas and the Anchor Line steamer Alexandria. The latter was sunk and the Tomas was badly damaged.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The ship John R. Worcester, which was last reported at Shanghai, Aug. 4, for New-York, has been in collision with a steamer at Woosung. The surveyors send this report, which gives no details of the disaster.

CUBA.

CALIXTO GARCIA NOT KILLED, BUT A PRISONER TO BE TRIED BY COURT-MARTIAL.

HAVANA, Sept. 9.—Calixto Garcia, the rebel chief, was not killed at Yarayabo, as previously reported, but taken prisoner with three officers of his staff. All have been brought to Manzanillo, where they will be tried by court-martial.

Yesterday was observed here as a holiday.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

SYNOPSIS OF LILLIE DEVEREUX BLAKE'S ADDRESS ON THE PRESENT ASPECT OF THE MOVEMENT.

Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake delivered an address before the Young Men's Woman Suffrage Association, at Plimpton Hall, last evening, upon "The Present Aspect of the Women's Suffrage Movement." Politics, the speaker thought, was entirely undeserving of the odium nowadays heaped upon it. It was a common thing for people to talk of the dirty pool of politics, but it was a great pity that no one ever thought of removing some of the contamination by elevating political pursuits to their proper place. In England things were managed differently. Instead of confiding the interests of the nation, in the first place, to grog-shop politicians and loafers generally, the duty of governing the State was looked upon as the highest and most onioblling of professions. The English aristocracy, in many instances, were trained to rule from their boyhood upward, and there were great families in which the highest offices had almost become hereditary. The misguided maxim that "the post of honor is the private station" has made little headway there, and it would be a good day for America when it was less implicitly believed and trusted in here. But it was only by the admission of women to the full rights of citizenship that the way to the proper purging of politics from its corruptions, could be opened. The present state of parties was one of the greatest burlesques ever exhibited to an intelligent people. Republicanism was constantly echoing and re-echoing its old war-cries and rehearsing its victories of a dozen years ago. Its fitting parallel was to be found in *Solon Shingle's* maudlin declaration of how his ancestors "fit into the Revolution." Democracy was wedded to a dead corpse, and of no earthly use to itself or to the country, except, possibly, as a frightful example. Liberal Republicanism was like a tender young coquette, beset by two suitors, promising one thing one day and another the next. The Republican Party was the only one which had ever recognized the existence of women. It was in the fourteenth plank—no, she would not call it a plank—in the fourteenth splinter of the platform adopted at Philadelphia in June, 1872, that the assembled Republican Party of the nation resolved that the question of woman's rights was at least entitled to a respectful hearing, and, though she (the speaker) and her co-laborers were not taken in by it to the extent of believing that the party intended admitting them to the polls, yet they were willing to show their appreciation of even this by working for the election of the Republican ticket. Over forty-five ladies took the stump in that canvass for Gen. Grant, and exerted, especially in the West, an influence more widespread and sweeping that that of the male orators on either side. The lecturer did not directly assert that the ladies had gained nothing by their gallant advocacy of the Republican cause. She acknowledged that even to be recognized as having some claims to consideration, was more than the Democracy had ever accorded them. Still she thought that the Republicans were by no means equal to the emergency, and that the only way out of their difficulties was the disbandment of the old parties and the organization of a new one with more progressive principles. The speaker then reviewed in detail some of the minor grievances to which the sex are subjected under the present distribution of political power, and concluded with the assertion that, until the obvious oppression of woman was remedied by their admission to the same privileges with the rest of the community, this agitation would go on until the politicians were at length compelled to yield, and accord them their long-withheld rights.

THE YELLOW FEVER CANARD.

The following telegram, dated Washington, was posted yesterday at the rooms of the Maritime Association:

"Conant, the Superintending Surgeon of Marine Hospital, to-day denies existence of yellow fever at any of the Southern ports; but, on the contrary, says that the circular was issued as a precautionary measure on account of infected vessels arriving from the West Indies."

The Mayor of Galveston, Mr. C. W. Hurley, sent a telegram stating that there was no yellow fever in Galveston, and telegrams were also received by several private firms from their Southern correspondents to the same purport.

MASS-MEETING OF GERMAN SALOON-KEEPERS.

A mass-meeting of the German saloon-keepers of this City was held at the Germania Assembly Rooms yesterday, the object of which was to pass upon questions to be presented to the consideration of the Brewers' and Liquor Dealers' State Convention, at Syracuse, on the 16th inst. Nearly all the ward organizations were in attendance in a body, some of them

chair, and addresses were delivered by Messrs. Fricke, Gruenwald, Nafer, Dr. Freet, Waehner, and others.

Resolutions, to be presented to the convention at Syracuse, were read and adopted, calling on the convention to demand the repeal of the present Excise law, and the enactment of a new license law not calculated, like the present, to infringe on the rights and privileges of citizens; to demand a thorough modification of the City charter, providing that all municipal officers, especially the Excise Commissioners, be elected by the people; the resolutions also demanded that no particular branch of trade shall henceforth be burdened with special taxation, and demand, finally, that only such persons shall be allowed to engage in a business of their own as are citizens of the United States, or such as have declared on their oath that they will become citizens. The delegation appointed by the Central Organization to attend the convention, composed of Major Sauer, Martin Nachtman, Chas. Kinkel, Geo. Gruenwald, and Anton Brunner, was approved of by the meeting.

CONGRESSIONAL AND OTHER NOMINATIONS.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 9.—The Republicans of this district met in convention here to-day. Nine counties, out of sixteen, were represented. J. Heard, (colored,) of Green County, was elected President. The convention, after being in session about five hours, adjourned without making any nomination for Congress. A resolution was adopted that it was not deemed expedient to make a nomination. Mr. Stephens is understood to be entirely satisfactory to the Republicans of this district.

YANKTON, Dakota Territory, Sept. 9.—Dr. W. A. Burleigh, Democratic and Anti-Monopoly candidate for Congress, has withdrawn from the contest, assigning as a reason the want of support of the Democracy, and the uselessness of running without the united support of the Anti-Monopolists and the Democrats.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 9.—Ohio Democratic district nominations for Congress were made to-day as follows: In the First District Hon. Milton Sayler was nominated by acclamation, and in the Second District Gen. H. B. Banning was nominated.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—It is definitely fixed that Mr. Gillette is to be the Republican candidate for Congress in the Eleventh District.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 9.—The Republicans of the Second District of Dutchess County to-day appointed the following delegates to the State Convention: Messrs. A. A. Bush, James A. Seward, George W. Owen, and James M. Winchell.

WHEELING, West Va., Sept. 9.—The Second District Republican Convention made no nomination, but adopted a resolution recommending Hon. Waitman T. Willey, of Morgantown, to the Republican voters of the district.

ANTI-PROHIBITION.

MEETING IN BOSTON AGAINST THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—A mass-meeting was held to-night in Music Hall, for the purpose, according to the call, of "considering the workings, execution, and consequences of the so-called Prohibitory law, still the most important question to be decided by our next election." About 1,000 people were present. Dr. F. Gochrits was the principal speaker of the evening. He apologized for the absence of some gentlemen who had promised to speak, but who were out of the city, or who, he feared, were a little afraid to.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA BOUFFE.

"La Princesse de Trebizonde" is to be acted at the Lyceum Theatre this evening. The opera has been rehearsed with great diligence for several days, and a very smooth and effective representation of an amusing, tuneful, and harmless work may, therefore, be expected.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

This evening has been set apart at the Central Park Garden for the benefit of Mr. John Koch, the proprietor of the place. The programme to be interpreted by Mr. Thomas' orchestra is of special merit and interest.

Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy.
"Nothing so successful."—Theo. Metcalf, Boston.—*Advertisement.*

There's a charm about thee, maiden,
Which I cannot well define;
And I sometimes think it lieth
In that fragrant breath of thine,
In those teeth so white and pretty,
Which with SOZODONT do shine.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
We have no branch offices.

Wedding Invitations, Elegant Styles, Low prices; Foreign Note Paper, Crests, Monograms, &c.
JAMES EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway.

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits, or Worm Lozenges, give the best possible effect. Children having worms require immediate attention. 25c. a box.

Fall Styles of Gentlemen's Hats are Ready for inspection and sale at ESPENSCHEIDT'S, No. 118 Nassau st.

Henry S. Nash has abandoned No. 44 West 23d st. His address is No. 52 Stevens Building, 27th st.

Tourists Should Obtain Lundborg's California Water, the new toilet luxury. Cooling and refreshing.

MARRIED.

CANTACUZENE—HILLS.—On Wednesday, Sept. 9, by Rev. Elwin Harwood, NICHOLAS D. CANTACUZENE to FANNIE G. HILLS.

EISENLORD—DAVIS.—On Tuesday, Sept. 1, at Palo, Ionia County, Mich., by Rev. L. R. Cadwell, JEROME A. EISENLORD to LYDIA S

THE KENTUCKY KUKLUX.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE OWEN COUNTY OUTRAGES.

THE DEPUTY UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THEM AND OF HIS OWN PERIL.

Gen. E. H. Murray, United States Marshal for Kentucky, has forwarded to the District Attorney the report, given below, of the troubles in Owen County, that State, which his deputy, Willis Russell, has prepared, and has indorsed it as follows: "I appointed Willis Russell Deputy United States Marshal upon information that he was a reliable man, and charged him with the duty of which he speaks. An examination into the facts, aside from his report, made by me in person in the region of country named, convinces me that he is a reliable man; that his report is worthy of every consideration; that he has done his duty and no more. Violations of the laws to begin with, an evasion of arrest by those charged with crime before the courts, and a systematized resi tance to the officers of the law, is the cause of these disturbances." The following is the report:

MONTEREY, Ky., Sept. 1.

Gen. Eli H. Murray, United States Marshal, Louisville, Ky.:

DEAR SIR: In obedience to your request for a detailed statement of the late difficulties in Owen, Henry, and Franklin Counties, and also of my actions as a Deputy United States Marshal, I have the honor to submit the following report:

I live at Monterey, in Owen County, Ky., and was born and reared near that place. About the year 1870 bands of armed men, disguised and masked, began committing depredations in the vicinity of Monterey and Gistville, two small villages, the former being in Owen and the latter immediately opposite, in Henry County. They were known as Kuklux, and were in the habit of visiting the houses of citizens, disguised as stated, in the night-time, and inflicting summary punishment, without charge, reason, or excuse. The parties thus visited by them were mostly poor colored men, living in humble cabins, but they would sometimes attack a white citizen of the poorer class. Sometimes they would kill the parties whom they visited. Sometimes they would whip their victims severely, and occasionally burn the houses in which they lived. They would give no reasons for their conduct, but contented themselves with these summary proceedings without explanation. About the commencement of these difficulties, four men, George Hoover, John Robinson, ——— Lockart, and Benjamin Moreland, came to me and told me that they belonged to the Kuklux, and solicited me to join their party. I asked them what their object was, and they told me that they had organized for the purpose of driving the negroes from the State. They proposed to give me an office if I would join them, saying that, as I had been four years in the Southern army during the late war, I would make a good officer, and they therefore desired my services. They also stated that they had made a similar proposition to a Mr. Wash. Jones, who lived in the same locality. They said their organization was composed of good, reliable men, and that their object was not only to drive the negroes from Kentucky, but also all Radicals who were in favor of negroes. I told them that I did not want to engage in anything unlawful; that I had just returned from the army, and I wanted to try and make some money honestly and get a start in the world; that I did not believe their organization was either lawful or meritorious. I advised them to withdraw from the Klan, and told one of them especially that he had a family to provide for, and he could employ his time more profitably than in Kuklux raids. At this time I was acting as clerk in a country store in the upper end of Owen County. They requested me not to say anything about their proposition to me. They would occasionally visit the store and purchase material from me, telling me that they were getting the goods for the purpose of making gowns and masks. A short time afterward the Kuklux made a raid in the neighborhood above me in Scott County. It was made against the negroes who lived in and about the village of Stamping Ground. They ordered all the negroes they saw to leave the country within ten days; if not, they would kill them all and burn their houses. They shot and killed an old negro man and wounded several others. The negroes at one place returned the fire, killing one of their party, who was left by them on the road. When the mask was removed from his face, the next morning, he was ascertained to be a man named Foree, a school teacher near Harper's Ferry, in Henry County. This raid created quite an excitement throughout the community, especially in the immediate vicinity where it occurred. Many persons approved of the raid, while others, myself being one of the latter, denounced it as cruel and uncalled for. I remarked that I thought Foree deserved no pity, and that if the negroes had killed the entire party it would have been perfectly right; that the negroes had been attacked without any reason, and it was their right and duty to defend themselves. I soon found that my remarks had given offense, especially to those who I knew belonged to the Kuklux Klan. Some of them advised me to be careful about what I said. Some tried to convince me that it was a good thing, and said they would not have supposed that a rebel soldier like I had been, would be opposed to it. I continued, however, to denounce it in severe terms, and I soon found that I had gained the enmity of the Kuklux. Men who were really opposed to the organization began to be afraid to talk about them, not knowing at what moment they might be attacked themselves. Learning that Gov. Stevenson was distributing arms to the militia for the purpose of suppressing outlaws in Kentucky, at the suggestion of several reliable citizens I wrote to the Governor asking permission to raise a company of militia, to be ready in case of an emergency. The Governor answered immediately, and authorized me to organize the company, stating that he would send an enrolling officer to muster them in. The company was partly formed when I received intelligence from Frankfort that we could not get any arms, and consequently it was disbanded.

Shortly after this I went to Gratz to reside. Gratz is a small village in the lower portion of Owen County, on the Kentucky River. I think it was in the Spring of 1872 that I went there to reside. During all this time the Kuklux continued their depredations, and I continued to denounce them. I found that they were mainly composed of trifling, ignorant, depraved men and thoughtless youths, who had been induced to join by the persuasion of the leaders. These youths are, many of them, of good families; hence such terrible efforts to shield them. I finally began to hear that these men had threatened me; and in the Fall or Winter of 1872, about 11 o'clock one night, a squad of them, armed, mounted, and disguised, rode up to the house where I was boarding in Gratz, and called for me. I looked at them through the window, and saw that they were armed and disguised, and refused to come out. I knew one of the men by his voice, I refer to John Onan. When they found that I would not come out to them they rode out a short distance to the edge of a li tle wood near the house, and halted. Several citizens of the town having come up at this time, the squad of Kuklux commenced firing on them. They then rode away. Fortunately no one was shot by them in the difficulty. Not very long after this a party of them went to a cabin on the farm of W. M. Bourne, in Henry County, where an old negro man named Jordan Mosby and his family resided. They shot and wounded his son, who was about eighteen years of age, and he is consequently paralyzed for life. None of his assailants have been punished, although he recognized the men who shot him, and some of them were arrested. Shortly after this they attacked an old man named Williams, who resided near Guestville, in Henry County. Williams was sixty-five or seventy years of age. He had borne an excellent character all his life, and what they could have had against him no mortal can tell. They wounded him terribly in the arm. He was a brave man, and returned their fire, and, it is said, wounded Bill Smoot, who was, no doubt, the leader of the party. Smoot has never denied it. This Bill Smoot is considered the leader of the Kuklux Klan. He is a terror to the community. Several years ago he killed a man named John B. Roberts at Gratz. This constituted him a hero in his own opinion, and ever since then he seems to take great pride in being considered a desperado. Hence he became a prominent character in this organization, whose name is a terror throughout the State.

After Williams sufficiently recovered, he went to Frankfort and applied to Gov. Leslie. The Governor promptly offered rewards for the apprehension of Williams' assailants, and sent them to me through the hands of W. H. Walker at Monterey. One of the parties implicated by Williams was Harvie Grubbs. On the Monday following the Governor's proclamation I arrested Grubbs at Guestville. Bill Smoot was there at the time and ordered Grubbs not to go with me. I got between Smoot and Grubbs, and drew my pistol and forced Grubbs to go. Smoot that night gathered together a band of fifteen or twenty men, armed with shot-guns and pistols, and followed me all the way to Newcastle, intending, as they afterward said, to kill me, together with two young men whom I had with me as guards. I got to Newcastle, however, before they could catch me, and placed the prisoner in jail. I then went to Eminence, expecting to take the first train for Frankfort. I had not been in Eminence, however, but a few minutes when Smoot and his party came in after me. They stated there that they intended to kill me. I was in the hotel with the two young men when Smoot and his men came up. I remained in the hotel at the request of the Town Marshal, as he said it was our only means of escape. The Marshal sent our horses out on the Frankfort Road, and after dark we slipped out, got our horses, and rode them to Frankfort that night. The next morning I called on Gov. Leslie and told him all the circumstances of the case, and asked him if something could not be done with Smoot and his party. The Governor replied that it was certainly an outrage, but under the existing circumstances he could do nothing, as the Legislature had virtually tied his hands. He told me, however, to return home, and I should not be molested for making the arrest. Grubbs was shortly afterward released from jail, I know not for what reason. I don't know whether he has ever been tried yet.

After leaving Frankfort, and while on my road to Monterey, Smoot and his party came out on the road a few minutes after I had passed, expecting to catch me. They came down the road and stopped at a house near Monterey, and stated that they intended to kill me, and both of the men who were with me, in retaliation for the arrest of Grubbs, who was then in jail.

In July, 1872, the Kuklux murdered a colored man named Lewis Wilson. Wilson was a peaceable, inoffensive negro, and resided on the farm of Mrs. Mason Brown, in Owen County. They went to his house in the night, broke open his door, and immediately shot him dead. There were seventeen men in this raid. It was about two miles from Gratz, [illegible] Wilson, in his dying declarations, mentioned the names of several of the party whom he recognised. I am confident that Wilson was killed simply because he had offered to lend me a horse to assist me in taking Grubbs to Newcastle.

After the murder of Wilson, the Governor offered a reward of $500 each for the apprehension and conviction of the seventeen men engaged. A correspondent of the *Courier-Journal* was sent to Owen County, who informed me that he had had a conversation with the Governor, and that the Governor desired me to catch those men, if possible. One of the parties engaged in this raid, a boy about eighteen years of age, confessed that he was one of the gang, and gave the names of nearly all the parties engaged. I then arrested one of the parties mentioned by the boy, when he also made a confession. I took him before Judge Roberts, the County Judge of Owen, where he made affidavit to all except four of the party. On the following day I arrested three of them and took them to Owenton and placed them in jail. The others, hearing of this, went into the woods, and three of them were shortly afterward taken out to Indiana by Bill Smoot. A short time afterward the Governor of Kentucky gave me a requisition and sent me to Indiana after them. I caught one of them, John Onan, who was at the time with Bill. I took Onan before Judge Roberts, and he confessed that he was in the gang who killed F. Wilson, and made oath to three more. The following day after I returned with Onan I arrested Henry Triplett, who likewise confessed and gave the same names as Onan. One of these men was admitted to bail, and two were sent to the Louisville Jail for safe-keeping (having previously escaped from the Owenton Jail.) Onan was tried in November and acquitted. He did not introduce any proof in his own behalf. Two of his accomplices turned State's evidence, and two witnesses were also introduced who proved his confession. Yet he was acquitted. He was, however, held to bail for burning the house after being acquitted of the murder.

About this time I was appointed by you as United States Deputy Marshal, and have been acting in that capacity ever since.

A short time after the murder of Wilson a man came to me and told me that he belonged to the Kuklux, but said he was tired of them, and said if I would promise not to molest him that he would expose their proceedings and their objects to me. I promised him that if he would keep me posted in regard to their movements that I would not molest him. He then told me that there was a gang of fifty organized on Twin Creek, whose object was to drive the negroes out of the country. He stated that their regular meetings were on every second Saturday night in each month. On one Tuesday he came to me and told me that they had called a meeting for the following Thursday night, for the purpose of going to the house of Wm. Plasters and killing him that night and burning his house, and that they were then to come on to Gratz and kill me and burn Gratz, and then go down to Brown's Bottom and kill all the negroes. I notified Plasters of the danger, and he got out of the way and came to Gratz that night. The Klan went to Plasters', and not finding him at home, tore up nearly everything in his house. Finding that the citizens of Gratz were prepared for them, they did not come to that place, but went on to Owenton, and stopping at Walker's Hotel, called for me, and told Walker to tell me if I did not stop arresting Kuklux they would hang me to the highest tree in the woods, and then left. I then sent word to the leader of this gang if they did not disband I would have every one of them arrested. After that they kept themselves and their meetings quite secret.

In February you sent a squad of soldiers to Owen to act in conjunction with me. Since then I have made several arrests. I arrested Jim Oskins, John Onan, Billy Walston, Wm. Razor, Fielding Douthitt, Reuben Clements, Joseph Hoskins, and Wm. Smoot. On the way to Louisville Wm. Smoot made his escape. The other prisoners were all held to bond for their appearance at the October Term of the United States Court at Louisville.

About this time Bluford Woods, one of the men who had turned State's evidence at the trial of Onan, was either run off or killed. I think he was murdered, as he has not been seen or heard of since.

Last May James M. Walker was shot and cruelly murdered by Wm. Smoot and John C. Smoot in the Town of Owenton. He was quietly walking down the street, anticipating no trouble whatever, when the two Smoots commenced firing at him out of Hill's Hotel. The detachment of soldiers had been removed from Owen County the day previous, as everything was quiet at the time and it was thought they would no longer be needed. The next day these two Smoots, for whom I had writs of arrest, came into Owenton and inquired of a little boy from Monterey if the soldiers were gone. Being informed that they had gone, the Smoots then replied that they had some work to do. They said that there were writs against them from the Federal court for shooting a —— negro, and that they expected to leave the country, but before they left that they intended to fix some —— white men who had been instrumental in having the writs issued. They carried this threat into execution by killing Walker that same evening. While the Smoots were firing at Walker, at least forty of their klan were yelling all over town, and several of them fired at Walker from the court-house yard. He was literally riddled with bullets. After this murder they reloaded their pistols and leisurely walked out of town, remarking that they had killed one of the —— Radical dogs, and that the balance had better look out. The Sheriff of Owen County was in town with three Deputies, and could easily have summoned a sufficient posse to have arrested them, but made no effort whatever. The Town Marshal did attempt to make the arrest, but the Smoots and their klan drew their pistols and forbade him making the arrest, saying if he attempted it they would kill him. Seeing that the civil officers did not intend to molest them, and fearing that some of them would waylay the road and shoot me, I dispatched to you for a squad of soldiers, which was immediately sent. Having writs against those men I scoured the hills in search of them, but the country being mountainous and rough, and they having so many allies to carry them news, I found it impossible to arrest them. The soldiers were withdrawn about the 1st of July. As soon as they had been again withdrawn, the Kuklux became more boisterous than ever. They made a raid on an old man named Hayden, living on Elkhorn, and threatened to come into Monterey and burn the town. At a Masonic barbecue given at Monterey some two months since, one of the party (Green Barr) slipped up behind Charles Walker and attempted to shoot him in the back, and, but for the timely interference of a friend, would have murdered Charles Walker, as they did his brother, a few weeks before, at Owenton. On election day this same man, Green Barr, came into Monterey and fired out of a small piece of woods at Henry Triplett. Triplett had no intimation of it until Barr commenced firing at him, and the only reason that can be assigned is that Triplett is a witness against the Kuklux who are indicted in the United States Court. After the shooting, Barr immediately galloped away. Ever since then Barr has been lying around in the woods with the Smoots, making threats that they intended to kill Triplett and myself, and all others who had rendered me assistance. I could hear of them mustering their forces, riding the road with double-barreled shotguns, and I was advised to leave Monterey by nearly all my friends, but there were some who desired me to stay, saying that they had given me assistance—that if I left the Kuklux would kill them. I summoned a few young men to stay with me, expecting every day to be attacked by the Klan. On Saturday, Aug. 22, the day set for the trial of Barr and Triplett, Barr sent me word by the Constable that he was coming to town with a hundred men.

I could hear them firing their guns around Monterey that morning, and believed from the signs that they were coming. About 1 o'clock, five or six men rode into town armed with pistols, all of whom were well-known Kuklux. They were led by County Attorney Perry, who also was armed with two pistols. Perry is said to be one of their leaders. He has been known to say in his public speeches that he did not like to prosecute them, as he had nothing against them, but his oath compelled him to prosecute them. George T. Mefford, one of the men who helped to murder James M. Walker, was also in the crowd. He is a noted Kuklux, and has been known to command them. When these men came into town a boy came running in and said that there were fifteen or twenty men out on the road, with shot-guns, among whom were Green Barr, one of the Smoots, and Sim. Margoyles, another notorious Kuklux. I then believed that they meant to kill me, and went over to Tucker's Hotel, where Tom and Charles Walker were, and then started to go over to the house where the balance of my guards were. We had to pass Hardin's store, where this man Mefford was standing. We noticed him with his hand on his pistol, and just as we got to the corner of the store he made an effort to draw it, when both of the Walker boys fired. Mefford then ran up the street in the direction of my quarters, and we followed him. During this time William Hall, one of the gang, fired at me with his pistol. After the shooting Mefford mounted his horse, behind some one, and left town. He went in the direction of his friends, who were all along the road between Monterey and Owenton. There were two citizens who started to leave town when the shooting commenced. They went over the hill, expecting to get rid of this party on the road, but they say they ran into quite a number of armed men in the bushes.

The whole thing seemed to me to be a deliberate plan to murder me. Else why so many armed men known to be Kuklux of the severest stripe? Mr. Perry has given a version of the affair, in which he says that he was shot at by some one in Monterey. I append the affidavit of several citizens of that town, marked Note A, to show the falsity of his assertion. I also append the statement of the two magistrates before whom the cause was pending, showing that although the case was set for trial against us for shooting at Barr, at 10 o'clock A. M., and we had a right then to have demanded a trial, that we consented to postpone it till 2 o'clock, for the prosecuting witnesses to come in, which they failed to do. Said statement is marked Note B.

On his return to Owenton, Mr. Perry swore out writs for myself and the two Walker boys. The Police Judge of Owenton who issued those writs has acknowledged that he himself was a Kuklux. The Sheriff then came to Monterey, and stopping at the edge of the town, told a citizen that he had writs for myself and Tom Walker, and that he was coming to take us. This citizen said that he did not think we would surrender, as the road was lined with Kuklux, and remarked that some men who were then with the Sheriff, and acting as his posse, had been spotted as Kuklux for the last year. He said he thought we would be foolish to surrender to such men.

When the Sheriff came into town I showed him my authority as Deputy United States Marshal, and told him all the circumstances. He replied that he did not doubt my authority, but said he could not recognize it. I then refused to surrender; and, although I was perfectly willing to have undergone a fair trial, it would have been death for me to have surrendered at that time. The next day the Sheriff came with a posse of over thirty men, most of whom, without any authority, had volunteered their services to arrest me. At least twenty-five of these men were notorious Kuklux, and known to be such by the Sheriff. The notorious Moss Webster, with six men, was also operating against us on his own [illegible] whatever. Jim Hoskins and five or six of his men were under indictment in the Federal Court for Kukluxing. Bill Smoot was also operating against us with eighteen or twenty men, without any authority. Smoot was under indictment in the Federal Court for Kukluxing, and also in the Owen Circuit Court for the murder of James M. Walker. The Sheriff at the time had a search-warrant in his pocket for the arrest of Smoot. Dick New also had twenty men acting without orders. Some of these men had been dodging the officers of the law, and had not been seen before that time for more than a year.

About this time the State troops arrived; they said they had come to arrest all parties concerned. A young man told them that if they wanted to catch Smoot and his men they were only a few hundred yards off; but they made no effort to arrest them. They also had an opportunity to have arrested Hoskins and his men, but they failed to do so. I think they were acting under instructions of the Sheriff. There were over a hundred men besides the State troops after us, and had you not opportunely arrived with your forces they would doubtless have murdered us all.

About two months since Henry Triplett, an important witness against them, was taken by force out of the field where he was at work, and taken by the Klan into the bushes, where they kept him for several days. One of the party who helped to take him was under indictment in the United States Court. His half-brother, Monroe Christopher, heard of it and went and recaptured his brother. A short time after this I sent Monroe Christopher and my brother, Wm. Russell, to Lockport with written authority to ascertain if any of the parties for whom I had writs were in that vicinity, and to arrest them. Jim Hoskins, who was under bond in the Federal Court for Kukluxing, went before a magistrate and obtained a writ for their arrest for carrying concealed deadly weapons. After this writ was issued, they were set upon by a band of Kuklux, with Hoskins at their head, under the pretext of arresting them. Monroe Christopher was badly wounded by a shot from Jim Hoskins, and William Russell had his skull fractured by a stone thrown by William Hoskins; they were both left for dead on the streets. They were afterward picked up and taken to Gratz, where they are now both lying in a very critical condition. The Kuklux knew full well that Christopher and Russell were sent to Lockport by me, and all this was done to prevent them from making any arrests or effecting any discoveries.

So far as the last difficulty between Barr and others is concerned, I desire to say that I never contemplated making any resistance whatever to the civil authorities. I never contemplated injuring Mr. County Attorney Perry in any manner whatever. His charge that I had threatened him is entirely false. If he had come to Monterey quietly and done his duty, without bringing an armed body of Kuklux who were bent on my destruction, I do not believe there would have been any difficulty whatever. Instead of that, he came armed to the teeth with a band of cruel outlaws who had repeatedly threatened my life, and even then we only acted on the defensive.

More than 100 men have been killed, wounded, or driven away from that portion of Owen and Henry Counties lying on the Kentucky River by the Kuklux in the last three years. These have been mostly colored people, although some white men are included. Among the number I will mention Sam Crew (colored) and family, James Bourne (colored) and family, John Dickerson (colored) and family, Wallace Dickerson (colored,) Jordan Mosby (colored) and family, one of his boys being shot; Levi Fishback (colored,) Al. Towles (colored) and his brothers and mother, Thornton Dunlap (colored.) They killed four colored people on Sand Ripple, in Henry County. They have also driven away several white men, among whom are Richard E. Williams (also wounded,) William Plasters, C. M. Lindall, W. H. Walker, and all his brothers except James M. Walker, whom they murdered. They also drove away an old man named Hiles and his family.

The majority of the people are all good citizens, and are at heart violently opposed to those Kuklux, but they are under a reign of terror, and are really afraid to express their opinions, not knowing what moment they will have to pay the penalty. Whenever the country is ridden of these pests, it will be as flourishing a community as it was before the kuklux organization. In conclusion, I would respectfully state that ever since my appointment I have tried to do my duty fearlessly, faithfully, and impartially. Under your instructions I have been careful to keep entirely in the bounds of my duty, and feel confident that I have done so.

The foregoing is a reliable statement of the difficulties and their origin, although many minor incidents have been omitted which I deem immaterial. Hoping that the time may soon arrive when the country will be entirely relieved from these annoyances and troubles, I remain, with great respect,

WILLIS RUSSELL,
Deputy United States Marshal.

HISTORIC SPOTS IN MICHIGAN.

HOW AN INNOCENT OLD COUPLE FROM VERMONT WERE ENLIGHTENED BY A GRACELESS YOUNG MAN.

From the Detroit Free Press.

On the train, the other day, were a very confiding old man and a very innocent old lady. They had passed away five-sixths of their lives hidden away behind the hills of Vermont, and were going to Western Michigan on a visit to their son. After a little skirmishing round the old gentleman pitched into me about the "crops," "sile," and when I found how innocent he was, I gave him all the information I could. All at once, as he rode along, the wife caught his arm and exclaimed:

"Look out, Samuel, or you'll be forgetting that place where they fit."

The old man explained. He said that a young man who came down from Canada with them, told him to look out for the battle-field of Braddock's defeat as soon as he left Detroit.

I was going to reply that the young man was an infernal liar, but the old lady seemed to have set her heart on seeing the spot, and the old man was so anxious that I couldn't bear to disappoint them. When we got down into the woods I pointed out the "battle-field," and they put their heads out of the windows, and took in the scene.

"Think of it, Hanner!" exclaimed the old man, as he drew in his head; "think of them Injuns creeping through them woods and shooting Mr. Braddock down dead!"

"My soul!" replied the old lady, seemingly overcome at the idea, and she kept her eyes on the woods until I thought she would twist her neck off.

We got along all right for about five miles more, and then the old man wanted to know if we weren't down pretty near the spot where Tecumseh fell.

"Where!" I yelled, and he said that the same young man had informed him that the railroad ran close to the identical spot where the great Indian warrior fell and slept.

"It'll be a powerful favor to me an' Samuel if ye'll point out the spot!" urged the old lady, placing her hand on my arm.

How could I go back on what that brazen young man had said? The old folks had made up their minds to see the spot, and if I didn't show it to them they might worry for weeks, and they might think the young man had lied, or that I wasn't posted in the historic spots of my own State. Lor' forgive me, but a mile further on I pointed out a hill and said:

"Behold the last resting-place of the great Tecumseh!"

"Think of it, Hanner—just think of it!" exclaimed the old man; "right there is where they got him!"

"Mercy! but it don't seem possible!" she ejaculated, and she had to get out her snuff-box before she could recover from the shock.

The old gentleman said he had a particular interest in seeing the spot, because he knew the man who killed Tecumseh—used to live right by him.

"He must have been an awful Injun!" broke in the old lady, "for the young man said he didn't die till they had cut off his head, and feet, and hands, and blowed the body up with a barrel of powder!"

I wanted to get away after that, fearing that something worse was coming, but she insisted upon my taking a pinch of snuff, and so I kept my seat. We were just beyond Brighton, when the old man came at me like a steam-boat, with:

"Now, then, how fur is it to the spot where they found the Babes in the Woods?"

I wanted to get out of it, but how could I? That young man had deliberately lied to those nice old folks, and I hadn't the moral courage to tell 'em so, and thus had to make a liar of myself. It's awful to deceive any one, especially a good old man, and a fat and motherly old lady, on their way to the tomb.

"That's—yes—that's the spot!" I said, as we came to a dark piece of woods.

"Think o' that, Hanner!" he said, his head out of the window, "think of them babies being found in there!"

"Yes, it was fearful!" she replied—"seems as if I could almost see them stubbing about in there now!"

There was another historic spot of which the young man had told them, but they had forgotten it, and I was never more thankful. They kept quiet until the brakeman yelled out "Lansing," and then the old man boobed up and exclaimed:

"Lansing—Lansing—why, here's where they hung Tom Collins, ain't it?"

He explained that Tom Collins, a Chicago desperado, had murdered eleven old women and drank their blood for his liver complaint, and after being hunted for miles and miles, had at length been captured at Lansing, cut in pieces by the infuriated populace, and then left hanging to a tree.

I had to point out the tree. It was a tree near the depot, and the tail of a kite had lodged in its branches.

"There's whar they hung him, Hanner!" said the old man, stretching his neck.

"And there's some o' his shirt left yet," exclaimed the old lady, and as I backed out of the car the good old man was remarking that he was going to ask the train boy if he didn't have the pamphlet life of Tom Collins, so that they could get further particulars.

M. QUAD.

TOO BASE FOR TEXANS.

Responsibility for the base murderers of the Republican officials of Conshatta, La., is denied by Texas. The Galveston *News*, on this head, says: "Whoever intercepted the escort and killed the prisoners, it can be safely assumed that the deed was not the work of forty Texans, or any number of men having a right to call themselves citizens of Texas. This is a gratifying reflection. Texans have plenty to do in protecting their State along the Indian and Mexican frontiers, without making incursions into Louisiana to regulate the politics of that State with carbines and six-shooters. Texas, it is true, has had not a few lynchings, but the victims have almost invariably been real offenders under a criminal code recognized by all mankind; and these [illegible] been in vogue, even with the more turbulent elements of the population of this State. Such crimes are symptoms, not of political life, but of political despair and dissolution. Texas, thank Heaven, is not in that condition."

SPECIAL SESSIONS PRACTICE.

ALLEGED IRREGULAR PROCEEDINGS—THE ACTION OF THE COURT APPEALED FROM.

Kate Divine was brought before Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus, and a motion made for her discharge from custody. It was represented, as grounds for the motion, by the prisoner's counsel, that she had by the Judges sitting as a Court of Special Sessions been held to bail as a disorderly person; that subsequently to the giving of such bail the prisoner had again been charged with disorderly conduct, and thereupon the same court proceeded to forfeit her bail given on the old charge, and commit her to prison in default of bail on the new charge. Both proceedings of the court, counsel claimed, were irregular; that while a single Judge might have authority to commit for disorderly conduct in default of bail, or to accept bail, yet, three such Judges sitting as a Court of Special Sessions had no authority as such court to commit for disorderly conduct, to accept bail to keep the peace, or forfeit such bail subsequently. Mr. Dana, representing the District Attorney, said the papers had been received so late that he desired an adjournment in order to prepare to meet the motion. Mr. Mott, the prisoner's counsel, replied that he had given two days' notice to the District Attorney, and that should be sufficient. Judge Westbrook granted the motion to adjourn, saying that he himself desired to look into the law governing the case, and adjourned the further hearing until to-day.

J. Swann was also brought before Judge Westbrook on a motion to admit him to bail pending the hearing of an appeal by writ of certiorari to the Supreme Court, General Term, from a conviction had in the Court of Special Sessions. The prisoner, it appeared, was convicted at Special Sessions of having converted to his own use $6 belonging to his employers, Dorlon & Co., oyster-dealers of Fulton Market. It was claimed on the prisoner's behalf that he received the money properly in the regular pursuit of his employment, and was arrested before he had had time to account for it at the close of the day's business, and therefore the circumstances fail to disclose an intention to appropriate the money; that the facts were such as would justify no jury in finding the prisoner guilty, and that the prisoner had not been permitted to exercise intelligently his election to be tried by a jury; also, that the complainant had got $600 from the prisoner's wife not to prosecute. In opposition to the motion it was contended that the papers showed the prisoner to have collected money for his employers, and divided it with another employe; that the money had been marked as a decoy; that the same had been found in his possession; and that the record showed upon its face that the prisoner had waived his right to a trial by jury. Judge Westbrook took the papers and reserved his decision.

PUBLICATION AND REGISTERED LETTER POSTAGE.

Third Assistant Postmaster General Barber has been in this City during the last two days in consultation with Postmaster James and others as to the best manner of carrying out the act of Congress relative to the prepayment of postage upon newspapers and periodicals mailed from the office of publication, which act takes effect Jan. 1, 1875. The law requires that the payment shall be made "by a special adhesive stamp, to be devised and furnished by the Postmaster General, which shall be affixed to such matter, or to the sack containing the same, or upon a memorandum of such mailing, or otherwise, as the Postmaster General may from time to time provide by regulation." The consultation has been as to the mode of payment, who shall affix the stamp, and upon what, &c. Though not definitely decided, (Gen. Barber having been summoned to Washington before concluding the arrangements,) it is probable that the stamp will be affixed, in the presence of both parties, the one paying the postage and the one receiving the amount, to a statement or memorandum giving a description of the mail matter and its postal value. A receipt for the same will be given the person by whom it is mailed, while the memoranda will be retained by the Postmaster. To the same denominations now in use will be added others of various most convenient amounts up to $60. The stamp for this service will be a special one, as directed by law, the color of which will be uniform in all denominations. It will bear the legend of its service, "Publication Postage," with the appropriate denomination plainly and conspicuously indicated by figures and letters. Gen. Barber hopes to arrange the different denominations, from one cent to $60, in such numbers that by a combination of four stamps to be affixed to a memorandum any amount of postage may be paid. A design has been completed by the Post Office Department for a special stamp for the service of domestic registered letters of the denomination of eight cents. Hitherto that postage has been paid by the ordinary letter and newspaper stamps combined.

COMPENSATION FOR CONVICTS.

The following is Gov. Dix's veto of Assembly bill No. 867, entitled "An act to authorize the confinement of convicts in the Penitentiaries of this State":

Not approved. There are six penitentiaries in the State. Four of them are now open to the reception of convicts on terms similar to those provided for in this bill. The other two are in the cities of Albany and New-York. The Superintendent of the Albany Penitentiary does not want this bill. He is willing to receive able-bodied convicts without any compensation, and makes a profit of about $70 per annum each from their labor. The whole compensation provided by the bill would, therefore, be a gratuity to the county receiving convicts under it. The United States pays $1 25 a week for supporting in the Albany Penitentiary persons convicted under its laws. This bill should be framed with a regard to the interests of the whole State, and not, as now, with reference only to the interests of the county receiving convicts. As now framed, its effect would be to throw the expense of supporting these convicts on all the counties of the State except those in whose penitentiaries they would be imprisoned.

J. A. D.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos.	Nos.
23—Yuguanso vs. Brad, &c.	121—Security Bank vs. Applegate.
44—Weidmann vs. Pratt.	157—Nordell vs. Swedish Printing Assoc'n.
50—Heraghty, &c., vs. Bauder, &c.	163—Weed Sewing Machine Co. vs. Truex, &c.
67—Continental Bk. Note Co. vs. Industrial Exhibition Co.	186—Dauchy, &c., vs. Griffin, &c.
82—Petshaw, &c., vs. Adams.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.	Nos.
8—McGurk vs. McArdle.	113—Josephs vs. Goldman.
190—Wahimung vs. New.	115—Hoffman vs. Bossong et al.
565—Heath vs. Hubbell.	118—Christensen vs. Bergman.
106—Pennyman vs. Barnair et al.	120—Werder vs. Duncan.
107—Same vs. Same.	121—Werder vs. Schwara.
108—Zweig vs. Cohn.	122—Fiske vs. Edelstein.
109—Goldfail vs. Brennan.	123—Kuenemund vs. Brown
111—Loesser et al. vs. Mooney et al.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.	Nos.
376—Stewart vs. McDonough.	351—Swartwout vs. Richards.
227—Horn vs. Koehler.	355—Jacob et al. vs. Hyman.
247—Fry vs. Mackay.	349—Lauter vs. Schleir.
250—Hatzel vs. Hecht et al.	389—Mehessy vs. Kohn.
258—Massman vs. Kassafang.	636—Same vs. Same.
59—Stevens vs. Sherrard, Jr.	718—Berman vs. Rinoldo.
142—Eisinnunger vs. Mortimer.	872—Knight vs. Clapp.
	124—Browne vs. Murphy.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Frank Russell, robbery.	Rachel Boogey, grand larceny.
Charles Williams, felonious assault and battery.	Robert Fitzgerald, grand larceny.
Francis McEntee, felonious assault and battery.	Catherine McGuire, grand larceny.
Peter J. Walsh, burglary.	Bridget Hyne, grand larceny.
William Beale, burglary.	John Shay, petit larceny.
John Woltz, James McQuire, burglary.	Albert Morasky, petit larceny.
Edward Jackson, George Thompson, burglary.	Julius L. Mendelsohn, Edmund Hanschild, forgery.
George Marshal, grand larceny.	Mary Sweeny, abduction.
Charles H. Knight, grand larceny.	Abner W. Spooner, false pretenses.
Frank Kratzer, grand larceny.	Henry Luerson, larceny.
William Burke, grand larceny.	Stephen Brown, misdemeanor.
	James Shaw, misdemeanor.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Sharpless vs. Postley; motion granted.
Havemeyer vs. Goslinsky; opinion.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding, Assistant District Attorney Nolan prosecuting, Henry Sloane pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months....James Tully pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two years.

BILLIARD MATCH BETWEEN RUDOLPH AND COOKE.

Those who are enthusiastic concerning billiards will shortly have a new match whereon to exercise their speculation. All the details have been arranged, and it is fully settled that a match will [illegible] lish table, Rudolph conceding the use of one which Cooke has brought with him from England. Cooke has but recently arrived in this country, and the fact that he has brought a table with him argues that he contemplates some business before his departure. In the forthcoming match the push shot will be rigidly barred. The game is for $1,000 a side, and the forfeit money has been posted at Chris. O'Connor's billiard-saloon. Several "sports" and members of the theatrical profession (a few of the latter of prominence) were present when the match was arranged, and bets were made on the issue.

THE BRITISH ADMIRAL.

Of the eighty-eight passengers on board the ship British Admiral, wrecked off King's Island, nine only were saved. Some of the bodies had been washed ashore before the last mail left, and twenty-five more bodies have since been recovered and buried. One of the bodies is believed to be that of Mr. Nicholson, son of the late Hon. W. Nicholson, of St. Kilda, and near it was another body, supposed to be that of Thomas Alley. Four of the bodies buried were those of women, and their names, as well as could be ascertained, were Mrs. Bolger, Mary Dale, Miss Hayes, and Mary Treahy. A portion of the cargo has also been recovered and brought to Melbourne.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, (Wednesday, Sept. 9,) William Kennelly sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, the two-story house and lot, 25 by 100.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, 200 feet west of Sixth avenue, to Matthew Barr, for $4,525.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & White sold, by order of the Surrogate, the three-story and basement brick house and lot, 20 by 45 by 100, No. 46 West Forty-fifth street, south side, 369 feet east of Sixth avenue, to H. S. Day, for $18,400. The property belonged to the estate of the late Hippolite E. Riffard.

Allen, Dooley & Henriques sold by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Thomas S. Henry, Esq., Referee, the four-story brick tenement and lot, 18 by 98.9, on the south side of Thirty-second street, 278 feet west of First avenue, to W. F. Riley, plaintiff in the legal action, for $3,700.

Messrs. A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro. sold on the premises, on Tuesday last, Sept. 8, the residence and thirteen plots of land belonging to Julius Molter, Esq., at East Orange, N. J., for a total of $11,651 25. The attendance was very numerous and the bidding spirited and prompt, the prices obtained being considerably above what similar property adjoining was sold for by the same auctioneers in 1871. The particulars in detail will be found below:

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The auctions announced for to-day at the Exchange are as follows:

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of Geo. L. Ingraham, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land on the south side of Thirtieth street, 34 feet east of Seventh avenue, 46 by 98.9 by 23, westerly side irregular.

Also, under the direction of John P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 13.4 by 100.5, on the south side of Sixtieth street, 168.4 feet east of Second avenue.

By Dingee, Porter & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 25 by 100.5, on the south side of Sixty-ninth street, 175 feet east of Madison avenue.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of Jacob A. Gros, Esq., Referee, of the two houses and lots, each 25 by 100, on the east side of Willett street, 100 feet south of Stanton street, Nos. 94 and 96.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 20.10 by 74.1, on the north side of Thirty-fourth street, 41.8 feet east of Tenth avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES—WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 9.

NEW-YORK.

By William Kennelly.

1 two-story frame house and lot, 25x100.11, on n. s. of 124th st., 200 ft. w. of 6th av.	$4,525

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

1 three-story and basement brick house and lot, 20x45x100, No. 46 West 45th st., s. s., 360 ft. w. of 6th av.	$18,400

By Allen, Dooley & Henriques.

1 four-story brick tenement house and lot, 18x98.9, on s. s. of 32d st., 278 ft. w. of 1st av.	$3,700

SUBURBAN AUCTION—TUESDAY, SEPT. 8.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Brother.

Residence and plot corner Prospect st. and Marcy av.; plot, 83.4x208, with L; George Booth, Newark	$4,600
Plot B, on Prospect st., 76x150; Geo. Booth, Newark	2,280
Plot C, on Marcy av., 50x155; F. Garlich, New-York	600
Plot D, on Marcy av., 85x155; G. W. Butterworth	1,105
Plot E, on Marcy av., 65x155; G. W. Butterworth, Watsessing, N. J.	780
Plot No. 6, on Marcy av., 50x155; James E. Hampsom, Watsessing, N. J.	425
Plot No. 8, on Marcy av., 50x155; C. A. Byfield, New-York	300
Plot No. 9, on Marcy av., 50x155; C. A. Byfield, New-York	275
Plots No. 10, on Marcy av., 50x155; F. Garlich, New-York	500
Plot No. 11, on Marcy av., 50x155; G. W. Bond, New-York	287
Plot No. 14, on Marcy av., 50x155; John Hyde, Watsessing	287
Plot No. 21, on Marcy av., 50x155; R. Appleton, Jr.	243

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Sept. 8.

Beech st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Riverdale av., 50x100, Yonkers	$600
Denman st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Morris av., 25x100, Morrisania	450
Renwick st., No. 23, w. s., 18.9x60	12,000
52d st., No. 46, s. s., 340 ft. e. of 6th av., 20x100.4	31,500
115th st., s. s., 473.9 ft. e. 4th av., 15.7x100.5	12,000
119th st., n. s., 303 ft. e. of Avenue A, 20x100.10	18,500
133d st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of 7th av., widened, 20x99.11	1,650
9th av., w. s., 50.2 ft. s. of 54th st., 25.1x100	20,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Broadway, No. 229, Basement, 3 years, per year	$1,200
Whitehall st., Nos. 34 and 34½, and Pearl st., No. 24, 6 years, per year	2,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ON 42D ST., OPPOSITE RESERVOIR PARK.—A handsome four-story brown-stone house, 22x55; hardwood finish, elegantly frescoed and fitted up; lot 100 feet; leasehold, low ground rent; price $35,000; also on same block, house similar to the above with fine stable attached; lot 200 feet deep; for sale at a bargain. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

NOS. 744 AND 746 5TH AV., AT GRAND ENtrance into Central Park, new, superbly-built, finished, and planned 21 and 27 foot four-story high-stoop stone dwellings, with elegant dining-room extensions. For sale reasonably. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st., and No. 31 East 17th st.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone residence for sale, by order of executors; on 17th st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house is splendidly built; 28x90 feet, with side windows on both sides, and is in perfect order. Will be sold very reasonably. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON AV., NEAR 84TH ST., an attractive four-story 20-foot brown-stone house, well-built, and all modern improvements; can be bought for less than $35,000; this is a good location to purchase in, as it is rapidly increasing in value. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

NEW TWENTY-FOURTH WARD, SEDGWICK AND RIDGE AVS. AND 205TH ST.—Five elevated, well-graded, beautifully-located small plots, with magnificent views, and in neighborhood of residences of Gustav Schwab, L. G. Morris, and W. B. Ogden. For sale by HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NO. 406 WEST 58TH ST., 3-STORY brown-stone, 16.8x50, lot 100; all the improvements; high ground; one block from Central Park entrance. J. W. STEVENS, On the premises, or No. 6 Pine st.—2 P. M.

FOR SALE—NO. 15 EAST 47TH ST.; 25x75x100.5; four stories, high stoop, Portland stone; cabinet finish; first-class in every respect; built by Matthew Byrnes, Esq. EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone-front house, No. 17 West 21st st. Apply at No. 103 Fulton st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FOUR-STORY basement and sub-cellar brick dwelling on Columbia st., Brooklyn Heights, commanding a partial view of the river and bay; will be sold below its value to close out, or will exchange for a three-story dwelling well located in Brooklyn. For permit and particulars call on V. ALDRIDGE, No. 20 Court st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A LOVELY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—SUMmer and Winter family house, (seventeen rooms;) all the modern conveniences; elegant parlor, 37x16; large dining-room; fine kitchen, with stationary tubs, hot and cold water, first class range; bath-room and water-closets; furnace-heaters; gas-pipes introduced, arranged for owner's use; handsome carriage-house, stable, and coachman's rooms; all the requisite outbuildings, sheds, &c.; inclosed and entirely fenced; in perfect order, with thirty-four acres land, lawn, orchard, flowers, fruits; magnificent views and very speculative building sites; one hour on the Erie Railway, near Hohokus; no nuisances, no malaria; salubrious all the year round; picturesque drives and walks; most desirable neighbors; eligible alike for business, retirement, or pleasure. Apply to CHARLES BATCHELOR, Hohokus, N. J., or at No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

SITE FOR COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—Eighty acres, sprout and timber, lying within 100 rods of depot in Patchogue, Long Island; part can be sold off in building lots; high, rolling land, bordering on a splendid trout-pond of twenty acres; in sight of Great Oyster Bay. For beauty of location it can't be beat. Price $50 per acre, quarter down, balance on time. Address A. J. HINDS, Patchogue, Long Island.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER & SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, [illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—ELEGANT NEW Swiss cottage on Fort Hill, 4th av., New-Brighton. PHILIP S. JUSTICE, No. 42 Cliff-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
Nos. 21 Park row and 37 Nassau st.
MONDAY, Sept. 14,
ON THE PREMISES AT
BARTOW,
PELHAM TOWNSHIP, WESTCHESTER COUNTY,
A NEW VILLAGE ON LINE OF
HARLEM BRANCH OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.
GRAND OPENING SALE AND FIRST CHOICE OF
300 SPLENDID LOTS
around the new depot. Water-fronts on Pelham Bay, high lands, overlooking the Sound, fifty-three minutes from business centres, and seven miles from New-York centre, with commutation less than stage fare. Free excursion, leaving New-York at 10:45 A. M. Collation. Grafulla's Band, Harrison, &c. Sale absolute. Maps, tickets, &c., of JERE JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

SUPREME COURT.—THE BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against The HEMPSTEAD AND ROCKAWAY RAILROAD COMPANY, and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment order of foreclosure and sale made in the above entitled action on the 7th day of September, 1874, I, the undersigned Referee, hereby give notice that I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at Hewlet's Hotel, in the village of Hempstead, in the County of Queens, and State of New-York, on Wednesday, the 28th day of October, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, all the lands and premises, franchises and property, real or personal, described as follows, that is to say: All the railroad of the said Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company constructed or to be constructed from a point on the South Side Railroad, at or near Valley Stream, in the County of Queens, State of New-York, to Hempstead in the County and State aforesaid, with its superstructure, tracks, rails, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, and all other appurtenances, together with all rights of way now acquired and obtained or hereafter to be acquired or obtained by the defendant, the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company, and including all depots, engine-houses, car-houses, station-houses, and all other structures, all machines and other shops, and the lots, pieces, or parcels of land on which the same are or may be erected, and all the pieces of land which shall be used for depot or station purposes with the appurtenances, also, all locomotives, tenders, cars, and other rolling stock and equipments, and all machinery, tools, implements, fuel, and materials acquired or to be hereafter acquired for the constructing, operating, repairing, or replacing of the said railroad or any part thereof, or any of its equipments or appurtenances, and including, also, all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said defendant, the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company, connecting with or relating to the said railroad or the construction, maintenance or use thereof, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, also, all the reversions, remainders, tolls, income, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and also all the estates, right, title, and interest, property, possession, claim, and demand, whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said defendant, the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company, of, in and to the same and every part thereof with the appurtenances.—Dated, Sept. 9, 1874.
s10-law6w-h JEROME JOHNSON, Referee.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, if not previously sold, at Pleasantville, Westchester County, N. Y., on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, thirty miles from the City, a valuable property, the late residence of Caleb Wildey, deceased, situated on the main street; 4¾ acres of land, plenty of fruit; house two-story double, twelve rooms; barn, carriage-house, &c., in good order; near to depot, churches, and schools; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, or of THOMAS G. SWARTWOUT, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 41, New-York, or of S. FROST, No. 318 Dean st., Brooklyn.
ELIZA ANN WILDEY, Executrix.
ALEXANDER WILDEY, Executor.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET.—THE THREE 4-STORY BRICK BUILDings and lots, Nos. 126, 128 and 130 East 24th st., south side, near 4th av., and well known as the "Charlier Institute," having a frontage of 80 feet on 24th st., and admirably adapted for a hotel or large boarding-house; can be seen between 10 and 12 o'clock. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, No. 35 Pine st.

TO LEASE—PARIS FLATS, IN FIFTH AVENUE style; confessed to surpass in comfort, spaciousness, and elegance, anything of the kind in the City; ten large, light rooms; steam heated; hot water supplied; mirrors; in fact, every latest convenience; within one block of Central Park. Rent or not, see them at 61st st., near Broadway, or inquire of F. CRAWFORD, No. 953 3d av.

TO LET IN POUGHKEEPSIE—BY THE YEAR OR season, a double brick house in perfect order, furnished or otherwise, with large grounds; a very desirable residence; location and neighborhood equal to any in the City; terms moderate. The place is also offered for sale. TRISTRAM COFFIN, Attorney, Poughkeepsie.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 5 EAST 33d st.; the house is fully furnished with new and first-class furniture; will be let low to a strictly private family. For terms and permit to see house, apply to J. B. BREED, No. 479 Broadway.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES on and adjoining Fifth, Madison, and Park avs., Murray Hill, &c., at reduced rentals. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 31 East 17th st., or No. 11 Pine st.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AND IN PERfect order, three-story and basement brown-stone house, 17x50, No. 147 East 55th st.; rent $200 per month. G. W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker st.

A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE PLEASANTLY located, will be rented to a small family; owner will board out rent. J. F. WILLIAMS & SONS, No. 270 West 34th st., corner 8th av.

CHOICE FLATS TO LET.—EIGHT ROOMS, ALL improvements and in good locality. Rent $35 to $45 per month. Apply at No. 1,037 3d av.

TO LET FURNISHED.—A LARGE LIST OF DEsirable furnished houses to let. Information and permits from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL UNFURNISHED house by a reliable party; must be in central location, and in perfect order. Full particulars and rental to WILSON, Post Office Box No. 2,322.

WANTED—A COMFORTABLY-FURNISHED FLAT, seven or eight rooms; moderate price, convenient and respectable location. Address W. H. G., No. 308 West 23d st., *Times* West Side Office.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 5th day of September, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN TAYLOR, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, who has carried on business in the City of New-York, and who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, Room No. 2, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 29th day of September, A. D. 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORRIS HARRIS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt: Notice is hereby given that a third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of September, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes named in the twenty-eighth section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867; also, that I have filed my final accounts, as Assignee of the estate of said bankrupt, in said court, and that at said meeting I shall apply to said court for the settlement of my said accounts, and for discharge from all liability as Assignee of said estate, in accordance with the provisions of the said twenty-eighth section.—Dated New-York, July 23, 1874.
THOMAS F HAYES, Assignee.
J. H. & B. F. WATSON, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 291 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB MAGNUS, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: Take notice that by an order of this Court it is referred to Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., the Register in Bankruptcy in charge of this case, to take proofs and testimony respecting the settlement and composition by said bankrupt of all the claims of his respective creditors, with a view to the discontinuance of all proceedings herein, and that the said Register has appointed a meeting for taking said proofs and testimony, to be held at his office, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of September, 1874, at two o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why further proceedings in bankruptcy herein should not be discontinued.—Dated New-York, Sept. 8, 1874.
GEO. F. BETTS,
Clerk United States District Court.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH MOONEY and ISAAC MOONEY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Joseph Mooney and Isaac Mooney, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors; and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 21st day of September, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal, Messenger.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 24 day of March, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of CHARLES E. HAYES [illegible]

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Aug. 20, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS from manufacturers of envelopes will be received until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 18th day of September, 1874, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this department may require for public and official use during a period of four (4) years, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1874, viz.:

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1.—Note size, 2¾ by 5¼ inches—two qualities.
No. 2.—Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5½ inches—three qualities.
No. 3.—Full letter size, 3¾ by 5½ inches—three qualities.
No. 4.—Full letter size, (for circulars,) ungummed on the flap, 3⅜ by 5½ inches—one quality.
No. 5.—Extra letter size, 3½ by 6⅛ inches—three qualities.
No. 6.—Extra letter size—3½ by 6⅛ inches, (for circulars,) ungummed on flap—one quality.
No. 7.—Official size, 3 15-16 by 8⅞ inches—two qualities.
No. 8.—Extra official size, 4⅜ by 10⅜ inches—one quality.

STAMPED NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

6⅛ by 9¼ inches, (round cut,) one quality.

OFFICIAL STAMPED ENVELOPES.

Also, the following official stamped envelopes for use of the Post Office Department, viz.:
No. 1—size 3¼ by 5¼ inches.
No. 2—size 3⅝ by 6⅜ inches.
No. 3—size 4 by 9 inches.
No. 4—size 4⅜ by 10⅜ inches.

EMBOSSING, WATER-MARKS, PRINTING, PAPER, STYLE OF MANUFACTURE.

All of the above Envelopes and Wrappers must be embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, must have such water-marks or other devices to prevent imitation, and must bear such printing as the Postmaster General may direct. The envelopes must be made in the most thorough manner, equal in every respect to the samples furnished to bidders by the department. The paper must be of approved quality, especially manufactured for the purpose.

DIES.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Before entering into a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare and submit new dies for the approval of the department. The use of the present dies may or may not be continued.

The dies, as soon as made, shall become the property of the United States, and shall be safely and securely kept by the contractor; and should the use of them be temporarily or permanently discontinued they shall be promptly turned over to the Post Office Department, or its agent, as the Postmaster General may direct.

GUM.

The envelopes must be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on by hand, not less than half an inch the entire length; the wrappers to be also hand-gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

SECURITY FROM FIRE AND THEFT.

Bidders are notified that the department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in departments separate and distinct from those in which any other work is done, and in such a manner as to insure security against loss by fire or theft.

The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The contractor, his employes, and agents shall conform to such regulations as the department may from time to time adopt for the security of the Government.

PACKING.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound on all the edges and corners with cotton or linen cloth glued on, each box to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the note and letter sizes, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes, to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and securely fastened in strong manilla paper, and sealed so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to Postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes or wrappers are required to fill the order of a Postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of directions, to be furnished by an agent of the department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases containing envelopes or wrappers, to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the department.

DELIVERY.

The envelopes and wrappers must be ready for delivery on the 1st day of October, 1874, and thereafter must be promptly furnished and delivered, complete in all respects, in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of Postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster General, and the cost of delivering, as well as all expenses of storing, packing, addressing, labeling, and water-proofing, to be paid by the contractor.

OFFICE ROOMS AND FURNITURE.

An agent of the Department will have supervision of the manufacture, storage, and issue of the stamped envelopes and wrappers, and he shall at all times have full and free access to the apartments, safes, and vaults where the same are manufactured and stored, for the purpose of inspecting the same; and the contractor shall furnish him and his clerks suitable office and desk room, for the transaction of the business of his agency, without cost to the Government.

The contractor may also be required to furnish, without charge, suitable and properly-furnished rooms for use of the Post Office in registering packages of envelopes and wrappers to be forwarded through the mails.

STOCK ON HAND.

The contractor shall at all times keep on hand a stock of the several kinds and denominations of envelopes and wrappers, subject to the control of the agent of the department, in all stages of manufacture, sufficient to meet all orders of the department, and to provide against any and all contingencies that may be likely to occur during the existence of the contract, so that each and every order of the department may be promptly filled.

PAYMENTS.

Payments for stamped envelopes and wrappers actually issued and delivered will be made quarterly, after proper examination and adjustment of accounts.

AWARD.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder for all the envelopes and wrappers, the prices to be calculated on the basis of the number used of the several grades during the last fiscal year, which was as follows:

No. 1, note size, first quality	2,085,000
No. 1, note size, second quality	139,500
No. 2, ordinary letter size, first quality	16,119,100
No. 2, ordinary letter size, second quality	3,596,750
No. 2, ordinary letter size, third quality	949,000
No. 3, full letter size, first quality	52,986,000
No. 3, full letter size, second quality	4,716,500
No. 3, full letter size, third quality	1,568,500
No. 4, full letter size, ungummed	7,083,750
No. 5, extra letter size, first quality	23,079,250
No. 5, extra letter size, second quality	1,006,250
No. 5, extra letter size, third quality	311,500
No. 6, extra letter size, ungummed	2,832,750
No. 7, official size, first quality	220,700
No. 7, official size, second quality	716,950
No. 8, extra official size, first quality	34,250
No. 9, newspaper wrappers	21,421,750
Total	138,815,500

OFFICIAL STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1, letter size	3,897,750
No. 2, extra letter size	1,523,250
No. 3, official size	645,750
No. 4, extra official size	81,800
Total	6,148,550

AGREEMENT—BONDS.

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded the person or persons, or body corporate to whom the contract has been awarded, shall, with sureties to be approved by the Postmaster General, enter into a contract in writing with the United States of America to faithfully observe and keep all and every of the terms, conditions, and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to the true intent and meaning thereof; in which contract the contractor and his sureties shall covenant and agree that in case the said contractor shall fail to do, or perform all or any of the covenants, stipulations, and agreements of said contract on the part of the said contractor to be performed as therein set forth, the said contractor and his sureties shall forfeit and pay to the United States of America the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, for which said forfeiture the said contractor and his sureties shall be jointly and severally liable, as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States.

If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds as herein provided, then the award may be annulled and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced herein, as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The agreement will also provide that if at any time during the continuance of the contract the sureties shall die, or become irresponsible for the entire penalty of the bond, the Postmaster General shall have the right to require a new bond, with additional and sufficient sureties, which the contractor shall furnish to the acceptance of the Postmaster General within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

CONTRACT NOT ASSIGNABLE.

The contract cannot, in any case, be lawfully transferred or assigned.

RESERVATIONS.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any and all bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it; also the right to annul the contract if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the department stamped envelopes and wrappers inferior to those now in use.

EXTENSION.

Should the interest of the Government require, this contract may be extended beyond the time named, not exceeding three months, by order of the Postmaster General, and the contract prices, and all conditions herein set forth, shall govern in such extended contract.

SAMPLES.

Specimens of the envelopes and wrappers for which proposals are invited, showing the different qualities and colors of paper required, the cuts, and style of gumming, with blank forms of bids, may be had on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

This advertisement and a specimen of the sample envelopes and wrappers furnished by the department must be attached to and made part of each bid.

GUARANTEE—PROPOSALS.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee signed by at least two responsible parties.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price per thousand envelopes or wrappers, including everything required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement; and all proposals must be made upon the blank forms furnished by the department, securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Newspaper Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C. J. W. MARSHALL, Postmaster General.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT-HOUSE.

Sealed proposals will be received by the [illegible]

THE EARLY DAYS.

SOME OF THE THINGS JUDGE GUILD REMEMBERS.

HOW PEOPLE DRESSED, WENT TO CHURCH, AND DANCED IN TENNESSEE SIXTY YEARS AGO—NEW AND SURPRISING STORIES ABOUT ANDREW JACKSON.

Judge Joseph C. Guild (Old Joe Guild, as he is familiarly called at home,) is a native of Houston County, Tenn. Lately he returned there after an absence of more than half a century, and on the 25th of August he made a public speech, from which the following extracts are taken:

SOCIAL CUSTOMS.

When I left, sixty years ago, industry and economy were the handmaids of virtue, contentment, and happiness. The women and girls clothed the family, cooked the meals, and did the various work, all contented and happy, voluntarily laboring to secure a competency for the household. Families in those days were not enervated and ruined by luxuries—what is called high living and fashion. They were clothed at home by their honest labor, the boys in their jeans and copperas cotton, and the girls in their beautiful stripes of cotton and linsey. Dresses were made to fit their persons and develop their natural and beautiful forms. One cannot tell now which is the girl and which is the dress. I have looked about over this large assembly to see if I could not find one of those beautiful striped dresses setting off the rosy mountain pinks of the present day; but the ancient customs have disappeared since I have been gone. In that day but few mothers and daughters ever had a calico dress, to say nothing of the silks, cashmeres, muslins, crapes and poplins of the present day. In those days we had our sugar camps, made our own sugar; coffee was bought at our commercial cities and only used on Sundays. Milk, the best and most healthy beverage in the world, was daily used, and the rose bloomed and played upon every girl's cheek. There was no calomel doctor's bill to pay. We had meeting-houses in those days, made of logs and clapboards. We called it going to meeting. The elegant phrase now is to attend church, and go in buggies and carriages. We walked from three to five miles in going to meeting, playing with the girls all the way. I have seen not further than five miles from this place from fifty to one hundred ladies walking bare-footed to meeting, carrying their shoes and stockings in their hands, and on arriving sitting down along the branch, washing their beautiful feet, putting on their stockings and shoes, preparatory to going in. There is a charm in a pretty foot. In those days our women did not deform their persons with artificial works about the head in the form of rats, chignons, and waterfalls. There was no rouge bespattering the rosy cheek, destroying its natural beauty; nor were their beautiful forms destroyed by the hoop or bustle; there was no one taken in by artificial, false appearances. In those days our beautiful women had long, natural back hair, some auburn, some red, with different shades of color. They wore it plaited, forming a beautiful crescent upon the head, and when the stream of eloquence copiously flowed over the large assembly, when all the fires were lit up, I have heard this plaited hair pop like the crack of a wagon-whip. Girls and boys did not in those days wear shoes until they arrived at the age of twelve. The boys helped tend the crop in the Summer, and went to the old Pennyroyal school with the girls in the Winter. In old times we had the favorite reel called "Mrs. McCloud." When the word was given "Hands all round, set-to and face your partners," giving to all full space to display their activity and gymnastic skill in the various steps of ancient times, I have seen several sets at the same time, both boys and girls, cutting the single and double pigeon wing, which caused a thrill of excitement and emotions equal to the brilliant flights of an eloquent speaker.

A RATTLESNAKE STORY.

If it will not fatigue you, ladies, I will tell you a snake scene of the olden times. A neighbor, with a wife and one child, built his cabin on a flat rock among the cliffs. The rock furnished him with a substantial floor, impervious to floods, but not to snakes. Upon this rock Peter built his cabin; his Winter fires were built in the centre of the house; the chimney-stack of rocks and mud protruded through the roof and carried off the smoke. The fires being kept during the Winter upon this floor, early in the Spring thawed the snakes. He and his wife and child occupied their only bed in a corner, elevated some two feet from the rock. Just before day he was awakened by the crawling of snakes over the bed, and their hissing all over the house. He soon became satisfied that his cabin was infested with snakes. It was dangerous to attempt to walk across the rock floor to the door, as he could not avoid being enveloped by snakes, so he whispered to his wife to cover up her head and that of the child with the bed-clothes, and hold them down, and remain so until his return, as he was going to escape through the roof of the house and bring her relief by morning. He thus escaped and alarmed the neighbors, who assembled at the break of day with guns and ropes. They examined the situation, and found that the floor and bed were covered with snakes. They got to the roof, made an opening, let down ropes that had "running nooses," and after great care and difficulty they were placed under the arms of his wife, and she holding to her child, they were safely drawn up, and thus saved from destruction. The rattlesnakes herd together and lie dormant under the rocks and cliffs, and this rock happened to be their Winter headquarters, and being thawed by the fire that night, they took up their line of march. There were upward of a hundred slain that morning, and found among the embers of the burned cabin. I do not know how it is now, but I know that sixty years ago this was an awful snake country. But I suppose that the snake, like the bear, the panther, wolf, and Indian, has retired before the approach of civilization, and is now but seldom seen.

HOW OLD HICKORY BROKE UP A RACE.

Many are the interesting scenes of Jackson's life which his biographer has not brought to light. When a boy I saw him scare and put to flight 20,000 men. The occasion was this: Grey Hound, a Kentucky horse, had beaten Double Head, a Tennessee horse, and they were afterward matched for $5,000 a side, to be run on the Clover Bottom Course. My uncle, Josephus H. Conn, carried me on horseback behind him to see the race. He set me on the cedar fence and told me to remain until he returned. There must have been 20,000 persons present. I never witnessed such fierce betting between the States. Money and negroes were put up. A large pound was filled with horses and negroes bet on the result of this race. The time had now arrived for the competitors to appear on the track. I heard some loud talking, and looking down the track, saw for the first time Gen. Jackson riding slowly on a gray horse, with long pistols held in each hand. I think they were as long as my arm, and had a mouth that a ground-squirrel could enter. In his wake followed my uncle, Conn, Stokely Donelson, Patton Anderson, and several others, as fierce as bull-dogs. As Gen. Jackson led the van and approached the judges' stand, he was rapidly talking and gesticulating. As he came by me he said that he had irrefragable proof that this was to be a jockey race; that Grey Hound was seen in the wheat field the night before, which disqualified him for the race, and that his rider was to receive $500 to throw it off, and by the —— he would shoot the first man who brought his horse upon the track that the people's money should not be stolen from them in this manner. He talked incessantly, while the spittle rolled from his mouth and the fire from his eye. I have seen bears and wolves put at bay, but he was certainly the most ferocious looking animal that I had ever seen. His appearance and manner struck terror into the hearts of 20,000 people. If they felt as I did, every one expected to be slain. He announced to the parties if they wanted some lead in their hides, just bring their horses on the track, for by the eternal he would kill the first man that attempted to do so. There was no response to this challenge, and after waiting some time, and they failing to appear, Gen. Jackson said it was a great mistake in the opinion of some that he acted hastily and without consideration. He would give the scoundrels a fair trial, and to that end he would constitute a court to investigate this matter who would hear the proof and do justice to all parties. Thereupon he appointed a Sheriff to keep order, and five Judges to hear the case. Proclamation was made that the court was open and was ready to proceed to business, and for the parties to appear and defend themselves. Not appearing, Gen. Jackson introduced the witnesses proving the bribery of Grey Hound's rider, who was to receive $500 to throw off the race, having received $250 in advance, and that Grey Hound had been turned into the field the night before. He again called on the parties to appear and counteract the proof and vindicate their innocence. They failing to appear, Gen. Jackson told the court that the proof was closed, and for them to render their judgment in the premises, which in a few moments was done in accordance with the facts proved. I was still on the fence forming one line of the large pound containing the property bet on the race. Each man was anxious to get back his property. Gen. Jackson waved his hand and announced the decision, and said, "Now, gentlemen, go calmly and in order and each take his own property." When the word was given the people came with a rush. It was more terrible than an army with banners. They came bulging against the fence, and in the struggle to get over they knocked it down for hundreds of yards. I was overturned, and was nearly trampled to death. Each man got his property, and thus the fraudulent race was broken up by an exhibition of the most extraordinary outrage. He did that day what it would have required 2,000 armed men to have effected. All this was effected by the presence and action of one man, and without the drawing of one drop of blood.

GEN. JACKSON PROTECTING A COURT.

I will give you another scene in Gen Jackson's life. Gen. Jackson was the Attorney General for all Middle Tennessee. The two Kirkendalls were the great bullies of that creek. They were spirited and powerful men. They held that the sitting of the court [illegible]

placed his saddle-bags in a corner of the house. The Justices took the bench, and the Sheriff proclaimed the court open. The Kirkendalls appeared and ordered the court to disperse. In the confusion and terror of the hour, the Sheriff failed to arrest the parties and restore order. At this juncture Gen. Jackson appeared before the court and denounced the bullies and their conduct, and told the court if they would appoint him their officer he would arrest them and have order. His proposition was readily accepted. Jackson seized one of the Kirkendalls, who was a terror to the country. They clinched and got outside, and being on the edge of the bluff, the bully threw Jackson, and they rolled over and over down the bluff into the creek. When the bully thought he had conquered Jackson he left him. But the old game-cock came rushing up the hill, as wet as an otter, in search of his bulldogs. He grasped them, and pointing one at each of the bullies, arrested them and brought them before the court. They were heavily fined, and order was restored, and the thanks of this court were extended to Gen. Jackson.

PRACTICE IN DIVORCE SUITS.

Some time since, in the divorce suit of Dietz against Dietz, the Referee made a report finding both the plaintiff (husband) and his wife guilty of adultery, and dismissed the complaint. The wife then commenced a second suit, and the husband now moves to have her complaint dismissed, on the ground that her suit was a mere useless annoyance, since it appeared by the record in the former trial that she was guilty of what still remains a bar to her right to an absolute divorce. The motion was opposed, on the ground that the finding of the Referee in the preceding suit was not evidence in this. Judge Donohue denied the motion, holding that, while in his judgment the proceedings in the former suit formed a bar to this, yet such proceedings must be formally pleaded in the action, and passed upon by the court, so that whatever action the court takes thereon may be made the subject of review upon appeal.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1874.

Trade in Beeves on this afternoon was slow, but firm, with top Steers ¼c. ⅌ ℔. higher than during the previous week. Prices ranged from 8c.@13¼c. ⅌ ℔.; weights from 5 cwt. scant to 8½c. cwt. Milch Cows sold from $45@$75 ⅌ head, Calves generally included. Trade was small in smooth quality Veals, with general sales at 9c. ⅌ ℔.; grass Calves sold freely from $7@$8 75 ⅌ head; yearling Bulls, quality coarse, sold from 3¼c.@3½c. ⅌ ℔., live weight. Sheep were very slow of sale, even in small lots; prices from 4½c.@6¼c. ⅌ ℔. Lambs also dull, and generally sold in small lots from 6½c.@7¾c. ⅌ ℔. Live Hogs sold on yesterday afternoon at 6¾c. ⅌ ℔., and on this forenoon from $7@$7 43¾ ⅌ cwt. City Dressed opened from 8¾c.@9½c. ⅌ ℔.

SALES.

At One Hundredth Street Yards—Ulery & Cary sold for Ulery & Goff 183 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, with a choice top, from 11¼c.@13¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8 cwt.; T. Giles sold for self, 120 fair Illinois Steers, from 11c.@11¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 54 good Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8½ cwt. Siegel & Meyer sold for selves 169 Illinois Steers, from fair to choice, from 11c.@13c. ⅌ ℔., weights from 6½ cwt.@7¾ cwt. T. C. Eastman sold for self 49 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 85 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 36 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5½ cwt.; 108 corn-fed Texan Steers at 10c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. The herds shipped by Morris, Waixels & Co. were sold as follows: S. Schuster sold 85 Cherokee Steers at 8½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5¼ cwt.; S. Samuels sold 65 Texan Steers at 8c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5 cwt.; M. Lauterback sold 52 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; M. Goldschmid sold 85 Missouri Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12c. ⅌ ℔., weights from 6½ cwt.@7 cwt.; 33 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6 cwt. D. Waixel sold 156 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; 98 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 54 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 20 Cherokee Steers at 8¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5 cwt., scant. There were sold at same yards 1 Cow for $45 50; 2 Cows at $68 ⅌ head; 2 Cows at $71 ⅌ head.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards—J. Kirby sold 13 yearling State Bulls, weight 10,090 ℔s., at 3¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 8 yearling State Bulls, weight 2,430 ℔s., at 3½c. ⅌ ℔.; 51 Veals, weight 12,370 ℔s., on private terms; 88 Sheep, weight 7,060 ℔s., at 4½c. ⅌ ℔.; 174 Sheep, weight 16,170 ℔s., at 5¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 6 Sheep, weight 760 ℔s., at 6¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 94 Lambs, weight 5,920 ℔s., at 6½c. ⅌ ℔.; 223 Lambs, weight 13,610 ℔s., at 7c. ⅌ ℔.; 100 Lambs, weight 6,720 ℔s., at 7¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 188 Lambs, weight 12,330 ℔s., at 7¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 92 Lambs, weight 6,920 ℔s., at $7 44 ⅌ cwt. J. McCabe sold 2 Cows for $45 ⅌ head; 1 Cow for $75. Hume & Elliott sold 29 grass Calves at $7 ⅌ head; 15 grass Calves at $8 ⅌ head; 16 grass Calves at $8 50 ⅌ head; 54 grass Calves at $8 75 ⅌ head; 97 Sheep, weight 8,300 ℔s., at 5¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 12 Sheep, weight 1,120 ℔s., at 5⅝c. ⅌ ℔.; 28 Sheep, weight 2,500 ℔s., at 5½c. ⅌ ℔.; 10 Sheep, weight 900 ℔s., at 5⅞c. ⅌ ℔.; 34 Sheep, weight 3,440 ℔s., at 6c. ⅌ ℔.; 201 Sheep, weight 20,350 ℔s., at 6¼c.; 46 Lambs, weight 2,720 ℔s., at 6¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 50 Lambs, weight 3,250 ℔s., at 7c. ⅌ ℔.; 91 Lambs, weight 5,880 ℔s., at 7¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 83 Lambs, weight 5,370 ℔s., at 7⅜c. ⅌ ℔.; 261 Lambs, weight 17,830 ℔s., at 7½c. ⅌ ℔.; 124 Lambs, weight 8,620 ℔s., at 7⅝c. ⅌ ℔.; 57 Lambs, weight 4,570 ℔s., at 7¾c. ⅌ ℔.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market—Judd & Buckingham sold 7 Sheep, weight 880 ℔s., at 4½c. ⅌ ℔.; 15 Sheep, weight 1,500 ℔s., at 5¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 166 Lambs, weight 9,520 ℔s., at 6¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 146 Lambs, weight 9,570 ℔s., at 7½c. ⅌ ℔.; 40 grass Calves for $230. J. Leech sold on yesterday afternoon 153 Hogs, weight 2,326 ℔s., at 6¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 22 State Hogs, weight 5,110 ℔s., at 7¼c. ⅌ ℔. Held on sale this afternoon, 2 cars of Hogs and 1 car of Sheep. J. H. Reid sold 22 Ohio grass-fed Hogs, weight 3,430 ℔s., at 7c. ⅌ ℔.; 89 Hogs, weight 24,950 ℔s., at $7 43¾c. ⅌ ℔.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Sept. 7, 1874: 936 head of Horned Cattle, 8,718 Sheep and Lambs, 816 Veals and Calves, 5,483 Hogs, 19 Horses—all save the Horned Cattle on transit to New-York City.

Fresh arrivals at One Hundredth Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,430 head of Horned Cattle, 7 Cows, 270 Veals and Calves, 117 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day: 3,277 Sheep and Lambs, 50 Cows, 704 Veals and Calves, 42 Bulls.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 7,369 Hogs, 75 Veals and Calves, 1,609 Sheep and Lambs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Cattle—The receipts to-day were 1,275 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,163 head, or, 539 cars, against 458 cars for the same time last week. The market was lively at yesterday's rates. About 2,800 head were disposed of. Sales of 350 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,120 ℔s. to 1,422 ℔s., at $5 50@$6 40; 1,200 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 970 ℔s. to 1,460 ℔s., at $4 50@$7; 250 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,193 ℔s. to 1,249 ℔s., at $5 50@$5 80; 300 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 687 ℔s. to 1,165 ℔s., at $3 50@$4 75; 200 head Kentucky Steers, ranging from 1,103 ℔s. to 1,426 ℔s., at $5 25@$6 85; 500 head Texas Steers, ranging from 928 to 1,113 ℔s., at $3 37½@$4 50; 23 head Cherokee Steers, averaging 878 ℔s., at $4 50. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day were 8,800 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 21,600 head, against 13,200 head for the same time last week. The market was active at lower figures than last weeks prices. Heavy sales of Canada Lambs at $5 75@$6 25; large sales of Western Sheep at $4@$4 50; Canada Sheep in moderate numbers at $4 50. The yards contain a large number of store sheep. Hogs—The receipts to-day were 2,200 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 11,500 head, against 12,000 head for the same time last week. The market was active; Yorkers, $5 75@$6 20; heavy Hogs, $6 75@$7 50. There were but few good prime Hogs offering.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

MOBILE, Sept. 9.—Cotton weak; Middling, 15½c.@15¾c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.; Good Ordinary, 13¾c.@14c.; net receipts, 237 bales; exports coastwise, 365 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 4,253 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 9.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 16½c.; Low Middling, 15⅝c; Good Ordinary, 14¾c.; net receipts, 182 bales; gross, 194 bales; sales, 200 bales; last evening, 550 bales; stock, 15,524 bales.

GALVESTON, Sept. 9.—Cotton steady; moderate demand; Middling, 15⅞c.; Low Middling, 14⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 522 bales; gross, 522 bales; sales, 475 bales; stock, 7,977 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 9.—Cotton very quiet; Middling 15¼c.; net receipts, 334 bales; exports to the Continent, 20 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 5,253 bales.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 9.—Cotton quiet and easy; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 183 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 4,141 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 8—12:30 P. M.—The rates for money on the Stock Exchange on Government Securities is 2 ⅌ cent. Erie Railway Shares 32.

7 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £149,000. Erie Railway Shares, 32¼@32½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 64f. 95c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 8—12:30 P. M.—Cotton to arrive, easier. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable September, at 7 13-16d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 38,000 quarters, of which 26,000 quarters were American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is firm. California average white Wheat, 10s. 2d. @10s. 6d. ⅌ cental; Club, 10s. 6d.@11s. 3d. ⅌ cental. Provisions—Beef, 95s. ⅌ tierce. Cheese, 63s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. For the best grades of American fine Lard, 62s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. Bacon, 56s. 6d. ⅌ cwt., for Short Clear Middles.

7 P. M.—Cotton—of the sales to-day, 5,500 bales were American. Sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below good ordinary, at 7⅞d. Trade Report—The market for Grain and fabrics at Manchester is dull, but not quotably lower.

LONDON, Sept. 7—P. M.—Tallow, 41s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 8¾d. ⅌ gallon. Linseed Oil, 26s. Spirits Turpentine, 23s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

HAVANA, Sept. 9.—Spanish Gold, 185@186; American Gold, 187@188. Exchange firmer; On the United States, 60 days' currency, 66@70 premium; short sight do., 71@73 premium; 60 days' gold, 83@85 premium; short sight do., 86@88 premium; on London, 108@110 premium; on Paris, 85@87 premium.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—Wool—Market steady and firm, with a good demand from manufacturers, and full prices are readily obtained for all straight lots of fleeces Combing and Delaine selections, and Super and Extra Pulled; the supply of the latter is smaller than for many years, and the new clip of Western fleeces is passing more rapidly into the hands of manufacturers than ever before known; a firm and gradually advancing market is expected for the next four months, but there is no prospect that prices will touch much higher figures, as an advance of 3c.@5c. ⅌ ℔. would leave a margin for imports from abroad, and with telegraphic and steam-ship facilities, Australia, Cape, and other Wools can be placed here from London about as soon as any point in the West; there is, therefore, no prospect of any corner in the market from any speculative influences that may arise; while holders are not disposed to urge sales, responsible manufacturers find no difficulty in purchasing all the Wool they want at the current rates, and the demand continues quite active; the sales have been at 52c.@60c. for Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces, including Double Extra at 55c.@56c., and Treble Extra, and above, at 60c.; Michigan Fleeces are in demand, with sales at 50c.@52c.; Combing and Delaine Fleeces, 57c.@62c. for Washed, 42c.@45c. for Unwashed; Super and Extra Pulled, 50c.@55c.; Lambs Super, 42c.@48c.; California Wool continues to be taken in lots as wanted at 20c.@43c. as to quality, and some [illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 9.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

500 Western Union... 79	300 N. Y. C. & Hud...104
500 do...... 79⅛	100 do......s3. 104⅛
1260 do...... 79¼	200 do......c. 104⅛
300 do...... 79⅛	200 Erie Railway... 34⅛
40 do...... 79⅛	300 do......s3. 34⅛
400 do.....s3. 79	200 do...... 34⅛
1500 do...... 79	400 do...... 34⅜
600 do.....b3. 79⅛	800 Lake Shore...... 74⅜
1000 do...... 79⅛	2400 do......s3. 74⅛
2500 do...... 79¼	100 do......s3. 74⅜
400 Toledo & Wab... 32	300 do...... 74⅜
300 do...... 32⅛	200 do...... 74⅜
100 do...... 31⅞	800 do...... 74⅜
500 do...... 32	230 do......c. 74⅜
200 do.....s3. 32⅛	300 do...... 74⅜
600 do...... 32⅛	100 do......c. 74⅜
600 do...... 32⅜	500 Union Pacific..... 30¾
100 Pacific Mail....s3. 48⅞	100 do...... 30½
600 do...... 49	200 do...... 30⅝
400 do.....b3. 49	200 do...... 30¾
100 do......c. 49	200 North-western..... 37½
500 do...... 49	300 do......s3. 37⅜
200 do......c. 48⅞	200 do......b3. 37⅜
600 do...... 49	300 do......c. 37⅜
400 do...... 49⅛	100 Ohio & Miss..b3. 24½
300 Rock Island...s3. 100½	100 Atl. & Pac. Tel.... 16½
200 do...... 100½	300 C., C. & I. C..... 8¼
10 do...... 100½	50 do...... 8½
200 do...... 100⅜	100 do......s3. 8¼
100 do...... 100½	100 do...... 8½
400 do.....c. 100⅜	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 TO 11:30 A. M.

$500 U. S. 6s, '81, R..117⅝	$29,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67......116¾
500 U. S. 6s, '81, C..118⅛	10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67......12.117½
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64......12.115¾	5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R......110⅞
50,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64......b.c.114½	42,000 do....b.c.111
30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65......b3.116⅞	1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C......111⅝
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new......116⅜	35,000 U. S. 6s, Currency......b.c.117½
1,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.112⅜	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$4,000 Mo. 6s L. b..... 93½	30 N.Y.Cen.& H.b.c.104¼
1,000 Mo. 6s, '75..... 99¼	10 do......104
7,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d.100	300 do......s3.104
3,000 C., R. I. &P.7s.104½	500 do......104¼
10,000 Am. D.Im.U.7s. 98	100 do......b3.104⅜
2,000 M. & Ess. 2d...106½	600 do......104⅜
10,000 M. Cen. 7s..b3. 99	100 do......b3.104½
3,000 N.Y.C. 6s,'87. 94	1500 do......104⅜
3,000 Har. 1st, 7s,C.106¼	300 do......104⅞
20,000 do......106⅜	200 do......104⅞
3,000 O. & Miss. 2d.. 75	100 do......104⅞
5,000 do...... 76	1300 do......104⅞
2,000 Pac. 7s, Guar. by St. Mo.....100	100 do......s3.104½
	600 do......104⅝
5,000 C. Pac. G. bds. 90⅜	400 Lake S. & M.S.b.c. 74¾
5,000 C. Pac. R. 1st.. 84⅜	1000 do......b3. 74⅞
12,000 do...... 84⅜	400 do......s3. 77¾
15,000 do.....b3. 84¾	400 do...... 74¾
1,000 U. P. 7s, L.G.c. 85	100 do......c. 74⅜
2,000 U.P. Sink. F'd.. 72	900 do...... 74⅞
6,000 do...... 72½	100 do......b3. 74⅞
2,000 do...... 73	100 do......c. 74⅞
3,000 U. P. Inc., Past Due......s3. 84	500 do......b3. 75
	4000 do...... 75
1,000 Erie 4th......c.100¼	100 do......b3. 75⅛
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d... 73	700 do......s3. 75
15,000 N. Y. C. 1st, C. b.c......105½	400 do...... 74⅞
	100 do......s5. 74¾
2,000 H. & St. J.8s.C. 73	700 do...... 74¾
5 Fourth Nat. Bk..100	600 do......s3. 74¾
10 Ger. Am. Bk....... 88	500 do...... 75
25 Bk. of N. America 90	400 do......b3. 75
700 Western Un..b.c. 79¼	300 Erie R......b.c.c. 34⅝
200 do.....s3. 79¼	200 do...... 34⅝
300 do.....b3. 79⅜	100 do...... 34¾
1600 do...... 79⅜	100 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 24⅞
500 do......c. 79⅜	200 do...... 24¾
100 do.....s3. 79⅜	200 At. & Pac. Tel.b.c. 16½
2600 do.....b3. 79½	100 Panama.....b.c.111¾
300 do...... 79½	60 do......111½
1000 do.....b3. 79⅜	15 do......111½
100 do...... 79⅜	25 do......111⅛
500 do.....s3. 79¼	900 Union Pacific.b.c. 30¾
400 do...... 79¼	500 do......b3. 30⅞
100 do.....c. 79¼	500 do...... 30¾
100 do...... 79⅜	400 do......s3. 30¾
200 do.....s3. 79¼	100 do......c. 30⅝
200 Quicksilver..b.c. 31¼	50 Cleve. & P. G..... 87¼
100 do...... 31½	100 Chi. & N. W. b.c. 37¼
100 do...... 31⅜	300 do...... 37¼
100 Quick. Pf...b.c. 36½	100 do......b3. 37¼
200 do.....b3. 36½	200 do......s3. 37¼
300 Pacific Mail...b.c. 49⅛	8 N. J. Cen.....b.c.104½
900 do.....b3. 49⅛	100 Del., L. & W......108⅝
1400 do...... 49¼	200 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 34
1700 do...... 49¼	100 do......c. 33⅞
100 do.....s3. 49⅛	100 do......s3. 33¾
100 do.....s3. 49⅛	100 do...... 33¾
100 do.....b3. 49¼	600 Tol., W. & W.b.c. 32½
200 do...... 49¼	200 do...... 32⅜
50 U. S. Ex....... 67	200 do......s3. 32⅜
400 Chi. & R.I.b.c.b3.101	500 do...... 32⅜
200 do...... 101	1300 do...... 32⅜
300 do...... 100⅞	200 do......b3. 32¾
300 do...... 101	500 do......b3. 32⅜
100 do.....c.101	500 do...... 32½
100 do.....b3.100⅞	100 do......b3. 32½
100 do...... 100⅜	100 C., C. & I.C..b.c. 8
200 Harlem......b.c.126½	100 do......s3. 8¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

1100 Western Un..b3.79⅜	100 Panama......111¾
900 do...... 79⅜	100 Rock Island......100⅞
100 Pac. Mail......s3. 49⅛	100 do......101
300 do...... 49¼	100 do......101⅛
200 do......s3. 49¼	700 Tol. & Wab...... 32⅜
100 Quick. Pf......b3. 36½	500 do...... 32⅜
200 N. Y. C. & H....s3.104⅛	400 do......b3. 32⅞
600 do......104⅝	400 do...... 32⅞
1300 Lake Shore..... 75	700 do......b3. 33
100 do......s3. 74⅞	1300 do...... 33
100 do...... 75	200 Ohio & Miss...b3. 24¾
1900 do...... 75⅛	300 do...... 24¾
800 do...... 75⅛	100 do......b3. 24⅞
1100 do...... 75¼	100 Atl. & Pac. Pf.s3. 12¼
100 North-west'n..b3. 37⅜	50 do...... 12
100 do...... 37½	200 C., C. & I. C...... 8⅞
200 Union Pacific.s3. 30¾	100 do......b3. 9
900 do......b3. 30⅞	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81......b.c.117⅝	$20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64......115⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Brooklyn 6s, Water L...... 95½	300 Union Pac......b.c. 30⅞
11,000 Union Pac. 1st. 85	100 do...... 30¾
10,000 do......b.c. 84⅞	200 do...... 30⅝
20,000 do...... 85	1000 do......s3. 30¾
7,000 Un. Pac. Inc. past due.b.c. 86	800 do......c. 30¾
	100 Erie...... 34¾
2,000 Un. Pac. S. F... 72½	900 do...... 34¾
10,000 do...... 72¼	100 Harlem......b.c.126⅜
10,000 do......b.c. 72½	300 L. S. & M. S. b.c. s3...... 75⅛
4,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d b.c......b3.100¼	300 do...... 75⅛
	600 do......s3. 75
1,000 do...... 100	100 do......c. 75
1,000 C.C.C.& I. 1st.103	1300 do...... 75
3,000 N.Y.C. 1st., C..106	700 do...... 74⅞
2,000 N. J. C. 1st., n.105¼	100 do......b3. 74⅞
1,000 do......105	400 do...... 75
3,000 C., C. & I. C., 2d......b.c. 25	600 do......b3. 75
	200 Cl.&P.g'd...... 87¼
100 Con. Coal of Md. b.c......b3 47	400 B., H. & E.b.c.s3. 1
	500 O. & M......b.c. 24½
400 W. U. Tel.....b.c. 79⅜	100 do......b3. 24¼
900 do......s3. 79⅜	200 C. & N W......b.c. 37½
300 do...... 79¼	100 do......s3. 37¼
1800 do...... 79⅜	100 do...... 37¼
100 do......s3. 79½	100 C. & R. I......b.c.101
5200 do...... 79	300 do...... 101
1200 do...... 79⅛	100 do...... 100¾
500 Pac. Mail.b.c.s3. 49¼	600 do...... 100⅝
200 do......b3. 49¼	300 do...... 100¾
500 do......b3. 49⅜	100 C., M. & St.P..b.c. 33⅞
100 do...... 49¼	200 do......s3. 33¾
200 do...... 49⅛	800 do...... 33¾
500 do...... 49¼	250 At. & Pac. Pf..b.c. 12
300 do......s3. 49	100 do...... 12½
200 do...... 48⅞	300 Tol.,W.&W.b.c.b3 32⅞
300 do......b3. 49	1500 do...... 32¾
100 N.Y.C.&H.R.b c.b3104⅝	100 do......b3. 32¾
500 do......104½	300 do...... 32⅝
100 do......b3.104½	100 do...... 32½
600 do......104⅝	400 do...... 32⅝
200 do......104¼	100 do...... 33¾
100 do......104⅛	150 P., Ft. W. & C. g'd 93
100 do......s3.104⅛	20 Mor. & E...... 96½
1000 do......104⅜	21 Alton & T. H. Pf.. 25
300 do......104¼	100 C., C., & I. C..b.c. 9
100 do......104⅜	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$2,000 Un. Pac. Inc... 86	100 St. Paul...... 33⅝
7,000 do...... 87	600 Un. Pacific.....s3. 30⅝
2,000 Un. Pac. S. F... 72	500 do......s10. 30½
4,000 C.,C. & I. C.1st 72½	200 do...... 30⅝
300 West. Union...... 79	200 do...... 30⅝
100 do......b3. 79	25 Ft. Wayne...... 93
400 do...... 79	200 North-western...... 37
200 N.Y.C.& H......s3.104⅛	100 do......b3. 37
100 Erie Railway...... 34⅝	200 Tol. & Wab...... 32⅝
500 Lake Shore...b3. 75	200 do......b3. 32⅞
1300 do......s3. 74⅞	700 do...... 32½
800 do......s3. 74⅞	200 Rock Island......100¾
100 do......s5. 74¾	600 Ohio & Miss...... 24⅜
100 do...... 74⅝	100 C., C. & I. C...... 8¾
200 do......s10. 74¾	10 do...... 9
300 do...... 74¾	200 Pacific Mail...... 49
100 do......s10. 74⅝	100 do......s3. 48⅞
600 do......s3. 74⅝	300 do...... 48⅞
200 do...... 74⅝	300 do......b3. 48⅞

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9—P. M.

The commercial and financial situation has to-day developed still more of the latent strength which seems to underlie the great recuperative powers of our trade and mercantile communities, and the few obscure parties who have been for weeks so prone to decry the business prospects and possibilities of the incoming Autumn have concluded to accept the stern logic of facts, and fall in with the march of progress to which all the existing and daily awakening signs so unerringly point the way. With the restoration of cable communication with Europe came early information from Liverpool that there has been a further advance in the price of Breadstuffs in the British markets, with firmness characterizing the tone of all the dealings at the higher rates. The advance in California average Wheat is 3d., and in Club 2d. These, of course, were yesterday's quotations, none being received for to-day, in consequence of the overcrowding of telegraphic traffic by reason of the accumulation of dispatches. The London markets at that date were generally strong but quiet, and American Securities were steady. From Chicago we learn of a fairly active, though somewhat irregular Grain market, with good inquiry and a slight advance, in September deliveries of Wheat, from 74⅛ to 74¾, and in October, from 69¼ to 73¾. All this activity and advance in rates in the great American Grain market is but the reflex of the late advances in England, and heralds an active export business at high prices, with work for the railways and a freshening of all branches of traffic and industry. There were also reports that the New-York Central and Hudson River [illegible] their four-track system, and that a large banking-house was to-day busily engaged in drawing exchange against the loan. No detailed facts concerning the transaction were made public, however. At a meeting of the Directory of the road to-day a semi-annual dividend of four ⅌ cent. was declared, payable Oct. 15, and it was also decided that the future declarations shall be made quarterly—in July, October, January, and April. This decision will have the effect of giving to stockholders a total dividend disbursement of six ⅌ cent. in a period of four months, and will be a matter of no small convenience in enabling them to turn their money for quick investments. The official report of earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad for July shows an increase of $40,000 over the earnings of the corresponding month last year, and the August earnings will approximate an increase of $60,000 over the earnings of August, 1873, not to anticipate the results for September and October, which must show the effects of a heavy Grain traffic from the Pacific coast. The California wheat crop, which amounts to 36,000,000 bushels, and the Barley and Corn to about 13,000,000 bushels, will be almost exclusively transported by the Central Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads, and the net cereal yield of the State is not less than 13,000,000 bushels in excess of that of 1873, 10,000,000 bushels of the surplusage being in Wheat alone. With all these omens of prosperity in plain sight, it will be strange indeed if a fine Fall trade do not result. The market for speculative securities at the Stock Exchange showed no abatement of the strong feeling which has marked its transactions for the past ten days, and there is every evidence of a good underlying basis for the season's speculation. At the opening of the Exchange there was a general improvement of ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. in the active list, as compared with the prices at the close yesterday. This was almost immediately succeeded by a decline of ¼@½ ⅌ cent., and the scale of fluctuations displayed considerable irregularity. At the morning Board the temper of the market was sharply reversed, and a brisk buying movement was inaugurated, under the influence of which an upward movement manifested itself. The features of the dealings were Western Union, New-York Central, Lake Shore, and Union Pacific, the advance in prices on the general list ranging from ¼ to ⅞ ⅌ cent. Western Union went from 79¼ to 79½; New-York Central, 104 to 104⅞; Union Pacific, 30½ to 30⅞; Wabash, 31⅞ to 32½; Rock Island, 100¼ to 101, and Lake Shore, 74½ to 75⅛. In the midday sales there was another slight reaction, and at the Second Board a further display of firmness, with a recovery from the decline, the prices being at or within a fraction of the highest point of the day. Shortly before the close there was a falling off of ⅛@½ ⅌ cent., consequent entirely on realizations of the profits offered by the high range of quotations, and the market closed firm at yesterday's closing prices, with, in some instances, an improvement of ⅛@¼, among them being New-York Central, Union Pacific, Rock Island, Lake Shore, and Wabash. Money remains easy at 2@2½ ⅌ cent. on call Loans, and prime discounts at 5½@7 ⅌ cent. Sterling Exchange was weak and lower at the close, the leading drawers of bills having marked down their actual selling rates to $4 84½@$4 85 for 60 days' bills, and $4 87½@$4 88 for short sight. Cables closed at $4 86¾, and commercial bills at $4 81½@$4 83. Gold opened and closed at 109¾, with some intermediate sales at 109⅞. The rates on Gold Loans were 1½ ⅌ cent. for carrying, and for borrowing "flat" to 2 ⅌ cent. The Assistant Treasurer paid out $13,000 in redemption of bonds, and $51,000 for interest. The receipts for Customs aggregated $463,000. The shipment of Specie to Europe by to-day's steamers amounted to $155,180 in Silver bars. The market for Government Bonds was firm and active, the sales at the Exchange Board reaching over $250,000 at the first call, the leading dealings being in registered 5-20s, of 1864, at 114½; coupons of 1865, at 116⅞; registered '67s, at 116¾; 10-40s, registered, at 110⅞@111, and Currency 6s, at 117½. Railway Mortgages were strong and active, the dealings in the Pacific issues monopolizing the principal attention. The sales of Union Pacific Firsts reached $75,000 at 84¾, and finally 85; $34,000 New Sinking Funds at an advance to 72½@73; Land Grants brought 85; Central Pacific Gold Bonds 90⅜; Harlem first coupon sevens, 106¼@106⅜; New-Jersey Central new firsts, 105@105¼. State Securities and Bank Shares were firm but quiet.

The closing prices of to-day compare as follows with those of Tuesday:

Closing Quotations—Sept. 9.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
U. S. new 5s, coup., 81	112⅜	112⅜
U. S. 5-20s, coup., '62	112⅜	112¼
U. S. 5-20s, coup., '67	117⅜	117½
American Gold	109¾	109¾
Bills on London, 60 days,	$4 85½@$4 86	$4 84½@4 85
N. Y. Cen. & Hudson	103⅞	104⅛
Chicago & Rock Island	100½	100¾
Pacific Mail	48¾	48⅞
St. Paul Common	33¾	33⅝
St. Paul Preferred	53¼	53¼
Western Union	79	79
Union Pacific	30⅜	30½
Lake Shore	74⅜	74⅝
Toledo & Wabash	31⅞	32½
North-western Common	37⅜	37
North-western Preferred	56¼	55¾
Del. & Lackawanna	108⅜	108⅜
New-Jersey Central	104¾	104½
Panama	111¾	111¾
Erie	34⅝	34⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	24⅜	24⅜
C. C. & Indiana Central	8⅜	9
Harlem	126	126½

The extreme range of prices for Stocks and the number of shares sold to-day are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Sales.
N. Y. C. and Hudson	104⅞	104	10,460
Erie	32¾	32⅜	2,400
Lake Shore	75¼	74⅜	27,200
Cleveland and Pittsburg	87¼	87¼	200
North-western	37½	37	2,700
Rock Island	101⅛	103½	5,100
Pacific Mail	49⅜	48⅞	11,900
St. Paul	34	33¾	1,600
Ohios	24⅞	24⅜	2,600
Western Union	79½	79	27,700
Wabash	33	31⅞	14,900
Union Pacific	38⅞	30½	15,900
C., C. and I. C	9	8¼	1,100
Panama	111¾	111⅜	200
Del., L. and Western	108⅝	108⅝	100
Harlem	126⅝	126½	300
A. and P. Tel. Co	16½	16½	300
A. and P. Pref	12¼	12	400
Quicksilver	31½	31¼	400
Quicksilver Pref	36½	36½	400
Consolidated	47	47	100
Total			124,800

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are the following:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Currency, 6s	117¼	117¾
U. S. 6s, 1881, Registered	117⅝	117¾
U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupon	118¼	118⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Registered	112¼	112½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Coupon	112¼	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Registered	114⅜	114⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Coupon	115⅜	116
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Registered	115⅜	115⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Coupon	116¾	117
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	115½	115¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Coupon	116⅜	116½
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Registered	116½	116¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Coupon	117⅜	117⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Registered	116¾	117
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Coupon	117½	117⅞
U. S. 10-40s, Registered	110⅞	110⅞
U. S. 10-40s, Coupon	111⅝	111⅞
U. S. 5s, 1881, Registered	112⅜	112½
U. S. 5s, 1881, Coupon	112⅜	112½
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	90¼	90½
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	82½	83

The day's transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank resulted as follows: [illegible]

The following is the statement of operations at the Clearing-house:

Currency exchanges	$59,944,143
Currency balances	3,045,554
Gold exchanges	5,963,942
Gold balances	963,194

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for various State Securities:

Alabama 5s, '83..... 30	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.110
Alabama 5s, '86..... 30	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.110
Alabama 8s, '86..... 45	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.110
Ark. 6s, Funded..... 10	N. Y. 6s, Gold R. '87.110
Ark. 7s, L.R.& F.S.Is. 8	N. Y. 6s, Gold C., '87.110
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L.R. 8	N. Y. 6s, Gold L., '83.112
Ark. 7s, L.R.P.B&N.O 8	N. Y. 6s, Gold L., '91.113
Ark. 7s, M., O.& R. R. 8	N. Y. 5s, Gold L., '75.106
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R. 8	N. Y. 5s, Gold L., '76.106
California 7s......110½	N. C. 6s, old, Jan.& Jy. 20¼
Connecticut 6s......103	N. Car. 6s, April & Oct. 20
Georgia 6s......... 75	N. Car. 6s, N. C. R., Jan. & July...... 41
Ga. 7s, New Bonds... 90	N. Car. 6s, N. C. R., April & Oct...... 40
Ga. 7s, Indorsed.... 80	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., coup. off, Jan. & July..... 25
Ga. 7s, Gold Bonds.. 76	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., coup. off, April & Oct..... 25
Indiana 5s......101	N. Car. 6s, F. A. '66. 15
Illinois War Loan...102	N. Car. 6s, F. A. '68. 14
Louisiana 6s........ 20	N. C. 6s, N. B., J.& Jy. 10
La. 6s, New Bonds.. 20	Ohio 6s, '81.........103
La. 8s, Levee Bonds. 20	Ohio 6s, '86'.........105
Michigan 6s, '78-'79..102	Rhode Island 6s.....102
Michigan 6s, '83......102	South Carolina 6s.... 25
Michigan 7s, '90......102¼	S. Car. 6s, Jan.& July. 17½
Missouri 6s, '75...... 98½	S. Car. 6s, April & Oct. 17
Missouri 6s, '76...... 97½	S. Car. 6s, F. A. '66.. 20
Missouri 6s, '77...... 96¼	S. C. Non-funda. Bds. 5¾
Missouri 6s, '78...... 95½	Tennessee 6s, old..... 76
Mo. 6s, L.B.'81-'91 inc. 93⅜	Virginia 6s, old..... 28
Mo. 6s, H.& St.Jo., '75. 88	Va. 6s, New Bds..'66. 28
Mo. 6s, H.& St.Jo., '76. 97	Va. 6s, New Bds., '67. 28
Mo. 6s, H.& St.Jo., '86. 91	Va. 6s, Consol. Bds.. 52¼
Mo. 6s, H.& St.Jo., '87. 91	
N. Y. Reg.B'ty Loan.107⅛	
N.Y.Coup.B'ty Loan.107¼	
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.110	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 2d bs...100	Buff. & State L. 7s.. 98
Bos., H. & E. 1st.... 24	Kal. & W. P. 1st..... 75
B., C.R.& M.1st 7s, g. 67	L. Shore Div. bs..... 98
Ches. & Oh. 6s, 1st.. 48½	L. Shore C. C. 1st.... 97¼
Chic. & Alton 1st...105⅛	L. Shore C. R. 1st.... 97½
St. L., J. & C. 1st... 96	L. Shore C. R. 2d..... 92
Chic., R. I. & P......104¼	Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902.. 98⅞
Cen. R. of N.J. 1st n.105	M. C.1st 8s, '82 S. F...111
Cen. R. of N. J. C.C.100	N. Y. & N. H. 6s....102
Am. D. & I. bs....... 98	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.... 94
M.& St. P.1st 8sP.D.104	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.... 93
M.& St. P.1st La.C.D. 80½	N. Y. Cen. 6s R. E.. 91½
C.& N.W.C.G'd Bds.. 77½	N. Y. Cen. 6s Sub.... 91½
Gal. & Chic. Ext....101	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....101
Gal. & Chic. 2d......100	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.105½
Chic. & Mil. 1st..... 91½	N. Y. C. & H. 1st R.105½
C.,C.C.& I.1st 7s, S.F.102¾	Hud. R.7s 2dS.F., '85.105¼
D.,L. & Western 1st.104½	Hud. R. 7s 3d, '75....102¼
D.,L. & Western 2d.102½	Har. 1st 7s C.......106¼
D., L. & W.7s C......104½	Har. 1st 7s R.......106
Mor. & Essex 1st....107	North Mo. 1st........ 82
Mor. & Essex 2d.....101½	Cen. Pac. G. bs....... 90⅜
Mor. & Essex C. bs. 88	Union Pac. 1st bs..... 84⅝
Mor. & E. 7s of '71.. 97½	Union Pac. L. G. 7s. 84⅞
Erie 1st Ext........103	Union P. Inc. p.due. 85⅞
Erie 2d 7s, '79...... 98½	Union Pac. S. F...... 72¾
Erie 3d 7s, '83...... 97	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st... 79
Erie 4th 7s, '80.....100¼	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d.... 67
Long Dock Bonds..... 99½	Pac. R. 7s g. by Mo.100
B., N. Y. & E.1st, '77. 85	P., F. W. & C. 1st....104½
H. & St. Jo. 8s C..... 70	Clev. & P. 3d........100½
D. & Sioux City 1st. 91	Clev. & P. 4th....... 89½
D. & Sioux City 2d.. 90	C., C. & I. C. 1st..... 70
Ind., B. & W. 1st.... 48	C., C. & I. C. 2d..... 25
M. So. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d..... 99½	St. L. & I. M. 1st.... 84¼
M.S. & N. I.S.F.7⅌c.102¾	Alton & T. H. 1st.....105
Clev. & T. S. F.......101	Alton & T. H. 2d Pf. 86½
Clev. & T. n. bs....... 97	Belle. & S.I.R.1st,8s. 95
Clev., P. & A. o. bs. 99	T., P. & W.E.D....... 77
Clev., P. & A. n. bs. 97½	T., P. & W., W. D.... 72
Det., M. & T. bs...... 97½	T., P. & W.C.7s...... 47
Buff. & Erie n. bs.... 99	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90. 71½

And the following for City Bank Shares:

American......148½	Manhattan......148
American Exchange.111¾	Mechanics'......135
Bnkrs. & Brkrs. Ass. 75	Merchants' Exch'ge.106½
City......300	Nassau......105
Commerce......117	New-York......121
Continental......90	Pacific......165
Corn Exchange......120	Park......136
First National......200	People's......140
German American.. 88	Phenix......100
Gold Exchange......110	Republic......105½
Imprs'. & Traders'..190	St. Nicholas......108
Irving......127	Union......139

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—SEPT. 9.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s., old	$101	101½
City 6s., new	104¼	104⅜
Camden and Amboy	127	127¼
Pennsylvania Railroad	53⅛	53¼
Reading	55½	55⅝
Lehigh Valley	61	61⅛
Catawissa Preferred	42¾	43
Philadelphia and Erie	15¼	15⅜
Northern Central	33½	34
Lehigh Navigation	45½	45⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	96	96½

The New-Jersey and New-York Railroad company offers for sale through its agents, Messrs. Knoblauch & Lichtenstein, No. 37 Broad street, $500,000 of their first mortgage 7 ⅌ cent. gold bonds; interest payable in March and September, in New-York or London. These bonds run to 1893, at 87½ ⅌ cent. and accrued interest, the coupon bonds being issued in the denomination of $1,000 each. The proceeds of this instalment of bonds, is to be applied to the equipment of the newly completed extension of the road from Spring Valley to Haverstraw. The total issue is but $6,000,000, and thirty-eight miles of road will be in operation by October next.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	24	Spt's. Turp., bbls	106
Beeswax, pkgs	14	Resin, bbls	3,599
Cotton, bales	1,459	Pork, pkgs	140
Copper, bbls	221	Beef, pkgs	70
Dried Fruit, pkgs	116	Cut Meats, pkgs	238
Eggs, bbls	1,691	Lard, pkgs	50
Flour, bbls	16,215	Stearine, pkgs	30
Wheat, bushels	35,600	Butter, pkgs	4,719
Corn, bushels	2,800	Cheese, pkgs	14,233
Oats, bushels	13,050	Tallow, pkgs	150
Malt, bushels	1,480	Lard-oil, bbls	60
Grass-seed, bags	518	Tea, half-chests	1,526
Flaxseed, bags	317	Tobacco, hhds	173
Beans, bbls	16	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	1,900
Hops, bales	18	Whisky, bbls	355
Hides, No	2,651	Wool, bales	151
Hides, bales	19	Wine, (Cal.) pkgs	152
Leather, sides	7,709		

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the bark L. Bauer, for Newry, 20,772 bushels Wheat.

By the ship Tamerlane, for Glasgow, 20,307 bushels Wheat, 3,938 bbls. Flour.

By the bark Maria Adelaide, for Genoa, 14,850 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Oder, for Bremen, 911 bales Tobacco, 11 cases Cigars, 2 pkgs. Pumps, 258 hhds. Tobacco, 899 cases Tobacco, 2,855 bags Corn, 300 bxs. Bacon, 152 rolls Leather.

By the bark Germania, for Oporto, 33,000 bushels Wheat, 1,500 bbls. Flour, 36,000 Staves, 426 pieces Wood.

By the bark Eve, for Barcelona, 55,080 Staves.

By the ship Brilliant, for Havre, 3,453 bxs. Crude Petroleum.

By the bark Trino, for Cork, 26,397 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Kong Sverre, for Liverpool, 1,000 bxs. Residium, 2,153 bxs. Petroleum Spirits.

By the brig Jno. Kendall, for Santander, 1,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 1,387 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Salista, for Lisbon, 17,813 bushels Wheat.

By the schr. W. H. Van Brunt, for Port Spain, 5,500 Shooks.

ASHES—Pots have been very quiet since our last, at $6 50@$6 75 ⅌ 100 ℔s. Pearls inactive and nominal at $9 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

CANDLES—Have been selling to a limited extent at unchanged rates. Adamantine quoted at 13c.@18c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ⅌ ℔.

COAL—Has been quoted steady on a moderate movement in the leading kinds. House Cannel quoted at $18@$19; do. Gas Cannel at $11; Cumberland Soft at $6 50@$6 75, and Anthracite at $5@$6 25 ⅌ ton.

COCOA—Has been generally inactive, with Maracaibo quoted at 29c.@31c.; Caracas at 14½c.@30c.; Guayaquil at 10½c.@11c., and San Domingo at 6¾c.@7½c., gold.

COFFEE—Rio weak, within the previous range; sales, 1,500 bags, by the Copernicus, and 500 bags by the Ontario, on private terms. Maracaibo in better demand, with 5,000 bags by the Northern Home, Atlas, and Curacoa, reported within the range of 17c.@18c., gold. Market otherwise quiet. Quotations nominally as in our last.

COTTON—Has been quite sparingly sought after, for early delivery, at weak and drooping prices; sales, 230 bales to shippers, and 740 bales to spinners. And, for forward delivery, a fair business has been reported, opening at 1-16c.@⅛c. ⅌ ℔. stronger, but closing lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 21,500 bales, of which 4,700 bales were last evening and 16,800 bales to-day, and 1,700 bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with September options, closing at 15 9-16c.@15 19-32c.; October, 15 5-32c.; November, 15 1-16c.@15 3-32c.; December, 15⅛c.; January, 15 7-32c.@15¼c.; February, 15 15-32c.@15½c.; March, 15 13-16c.; April, 16 1-32c., ⅌ ℔. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,459 bales, including 9 bales from Norfolk, 1,199 bales from Savannah, and 251 bales from Charleston. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 1,726 bales, and thus far this week 9,039 bales, against 5,539 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 14,644 bales, against 17,946 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (four days) exports to Great Britain, 3,080 bales; to the Continent, 2,109 bales; stock in New-York, 44,078 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 99,558 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13½	13½	13½	13½
Good Ordinary	15	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	15½	15⅝	15 13-16	15 13 16
Low Middling	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼
Middling	16⅞	17	17¼	17¼
Good Middling	18⅜	18⅜	18½	18½

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been in rather better request since our last, at unaltered prices; White Oak Staves, hhd., have been quoted within the range of $115@210; do. pipe, $125@$260; do. bbl., $90@$1 35; Box Shooks, [illegible]; Pipe Shooks, $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $2 15@$2 60; Molasses do., $2 [illegible] [illegible]

EGGS—Have been moderately active since our last [illegible]

cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $9@$18; No. 2 at $10@11; No. 3 at $8@$10 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herrings at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herrings at 38c.@42c. for scaled, and 28c.@30c. for No. 1 ⅌ box; Dutch Herring $1 10@$1 15 ⅌ keg.

FRUITS—In Foreign Dried trade has been slow and in job lots, with prices firm throughout. Sales have been reported of 1,700 bxs. Layer Raisins at $3 15; 500 quarter-bxs. do., 65c.; 500 bxs. loose Muscatel Raisins at $3 85; 280 bbls. Currants, 6¼c.@6½c., the latter price for strictly prime Fruit; 250 half-bxs. Valencia Raisins, 12½c.; 40 cks. Turkey Prunes, 11c.@11¼c.; 500 cases Sardines, quarter-bxs., 14¼c.@14½c., and 20 cases Leghorn Citron, 28c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been more animation in the line of State and Western Flour, on the basis of about previous prices, the market showing rather more steadiness, especially for shipping extras, which have been most sought after, partly for the West Indies and South America. Superfine has been in fair request, particularly the better qualities, available at from $4 65@$5 for fair to choice ⅌ bbl. No. 2 has been quiet. Trade and family brands have been moderately sought after, in a jobbing way, at our quotations. The sales since our last have been 16,700 bbls. of all grades, including Sour Flour at $4 50@$6; poor to choice No. 2 at $3 50@$4 25, mainly at $3 85@$4 10; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 50@$5, chiefly at $4 65@$5; inferior to choice Extra State at $5@$5 50, mainly at $5 25@$5 35; choice to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 50@$6 25; very poor to very choice Shipping Extra Western at $4 90@$5 50, chiefly within the range of $5 25@$5 50; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $5@$6 50; poor to very good Minnesota Extra for shipping at $5 25@$5 90, and trade and Family Extras within our former range.... Included in the sales have been 8,750 bbls. Shipping Extras, of which were 4,900 bbls. City Mills, on the basis of our quotations.... Southern Flour firm and in more request; sales 930 bbls., mostly at from $7 25@$8 25 ⅌ bbl.... Rye Flour in good demand at previous prices; sales 550 bbls., in lots, mainly at $5 20@$5 50 for Superfine.... Corn-meal strong in price on a moderately active trade; sales 675 bbls., chiefly within the range of $4 10@$4 65 for ordinary to very choice Yellow Western, including 100 bbls. Golden Ear at equal to $4 65, delivered.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been fairly active. The demand has been largely for other than Milwaukee stock, and mostly on export account. Prices have been generally quoted firmer, and on grades below No. 2 Milwaukee, about 1c. a bushel higher. The offerings of Milwaukee have been very light. Winter Wheat has been in quite moderate request, yet held rather more confidently. Sales have been reported since our last of 179,000 bushels at $1 24@$1 30 for poor to choice No. 1 Spring, mostly car stock; $1 23 for strictly prime old No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 22@$1 22½ for No. 2 do., odd lots; $1 18 for Nos. 2 and 3 Milwaukee do., Mixed, in store; $1 21 for No. 2 Minnesota Spring, in store; $1 17@$1 19 for No. 2 North-west Spring, chiefly at $1 17½@$1 18 for good to prime, afloat; $1 16@$1 17½ for No. 2 Chicago Spring, mainly at $1 17@$1 17½ for for the best samples, afloat; $1 12@$1 15 for No. 3 Chicago and North-west Spring, car stock, the latter rate an extreme; $1 12@$1 27 for ungraded Spring, car lots; $1 15 for White Spring; $1 23@$1 27 for fair ordinary to very choice new Amber Western; $1 15@$1 23 for new Red Western, the inside price for inferior; $1 14@$1 25 for old Red and Amber Western, and $1 25@$1 42½ for new White Western, the latter rate for very choice Michigan.... Corn has been again quite active at a further advance of 1c. ⅌ bushel. The demand has been mostly from buyers for home trade purposes, and in good part for stock in store. The business has been almost wholly in Mixed Western; Yellow and White Western scarce and quiet; held generally above the views of purchasers. Sales have been reported since our last of 184,000 bushels at 93c.@95c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, chiefly 95c. for prime, afloat, and 93c. for fair in store, (the latter slightly warm;) 95½c.@96c. for very choice Mixed Western, in store; 95½c.@96½c. for Yellow Western, and 96c.@$1 for White do., odd lots, the latter rate for choice. And for forward delivery, sales have been reported of 116,000 bushels Mixed Western, to arrive, at 93c.@94c. ⅌ bushel.... Rye firm and in more demand; sales 4,500 bushels old State, in store, at $1; small lots of new State, from cars and dock, at 90c.; and new crop Jersey and Pennsylvania at 90c.@92c. ⅌ bushel.... Barley yet held above the views of buyers, and quite dull.... Barley-malt in somewhat better request at about late quotations; sales, 2,500 bushels Western, reported at $1 25; and 5,500 bushels Canada West and four and six rowed State, reported at $1 50 ⅌ bushel.... A very brisk business has been transacted in new Oats, which have been further advanced 1c. a bushel, closing quite firmly. The inquiry has been mostly on local trade and speculative account, and in the better qualities of mixed stock. Sales have been reported since our last of 197,000 bushels, at 64c.@67c. for new Mixed Western, in store and afloat, chiefly at 66c.@67c. afloat, and 64c.@65c. in store; 62c.@65c., mainly at 65c., for No. 2 Toledo and Chicago, to arrive within September, part from the canal; 67c.@68½c., mainly at 68½c., for new White Western. Included in the sales were 131,000 bushels new Mixed Western, to arrive, at the quoted rates. For forward delivery, of prime Mixed Western, sales were reported of 75,000 bushels, October option, at 60c.@62c., subsequently held at 63c. a bushel.... Feed in good demand, in a jobbing way, and quoted at from $21@$33 ⅌ ton.... A fair inquiry prevails for Hay and Straw within the previous range.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Of Domestic Cloth further sales of 500 rolls at Boston were made at 14c.; market steady, but otherwise dull.

HEMP—Has been in slack demand within the previous range, buyers having the advantage. Sales, 700 bales Jute Butts at 2⅝c.@2 11-16c., currency.

HIDES—Have been quiet and rather less firm. Sales, 600 Uruguay, 273 Matamoros, 100 California Kips, and 450 green-salted Texas, on private terms. Stock in first hands to-day, 212,000 Hides and 1,591 bales do., against 175,300 Hides and 717 bales do. same time last year.

HOPS—A moderate inquiry prevails for the more desirable quantities, with values quoted thus: American crop, 1874, 35c.@50c.; American crop, 1873, 15c.@35c.; American crop, 1872, 12c.@15c.; olds, all growths, 8c.@12c.; foreign, 1873, 18c.@25c.; California, 1873, 20c.@30c. ⅌ ℔.

LEATHER—Sole has been generally held with firmness, within the previous range, on a good demand for supplies of most kinds of stock suited to the present requirements of manufacturers.

MOLASSES—Trade been dull within the previous range. A cargo of 382 hhds., 15 tcs., and 12 bbls. Mayaguez, and an invoice of 267 hhds. and 36 tcs. Zaza, received since our last, have not yet been reported as marketed. We quote: Cuba Muscovado Refining, (50 test,) 41½c.; Grocery do. at 40c.@48c.; Cuba Centrifugal, 36c.@38c.; Porto Rico, 43c.@70c., the latter for very fancy; Barbados, 44c.@47½c.; Demerara, 38c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 75c.@84c., the latter for very fancy.

METALS—Copper has been firm and in good demand. Sales, 560,000 ℔s. Ingot at 21c., closing at 21¼c. ⅌ ℔.... New Sheathing quoted at 30c.@31c.; Old, 16c.@18c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 22c.@23c.... A very limited supply of Scotch Pig-iron has been available, and holders have been claiming firmer rates, checking business. American Pig-iron has been depressed and unsettled, with some forced sales reported, embracing 1,500 tons under our quotations, which are nominal. Of Wrought-iron Scrap, 100 tons sold on private terms. Other kinds of Iron stocks are inactive. Eglinton Pig quoted at $35; Glengarnock, $35; Carnbroe, $35; Coltness at $42, to arrive; American Pig, $30@$31; No. 2 do., $27@$29; Forge, $25@$27; English Rails at $50, gold; American Rails, at works, $57@$60; Old Rails at $34@$38; Wrought Scrap, $35@$37 ⅌ ton. Swedish Bar, assorted, $137 50@$140, gold; Refined Bar, $67 50@$75; Russia Sheet Iron at 15½c.@16c., gold.... Pig-lead has been offering less freely, and has been held rather more firmly, but has been quiet. We quote ordinary foreign at $6 50@$6 62½, and American at $5 65@$5 75, gold; Bar at 7¾c.; Sheet and Pipe at 7¾c. Spelter has been very quiet on the basis of 6½c.@6¾c., gold, for foreign, and 6¾c.@10½c. for domestic.... Pig-tin has been inactive and drooping; sales, 200 slabs Straits on private terms, and 5 tons L. and F. at 20½c., gold. Straits quoted at 21½c.@22c., gold; English at 20½c., gold; Banca at 25c., gold.... Tin-plates have been in slack request at easier rates. Sales, 1,500 bxs. Coke Terne at $6 25@$6 75, gold. We quote I. C. Charcoal at $9 75@$10; I. C. Coke, $7 50@$8; Charcoal Terne at $8 50@$9; Coke Terne, $6 25@$7 25.... Zinc continues inactive at 8½c.@8¼c., gold.

NAVAL STORES—Resin firm and wanted; offerings lighter. Sales, 500 bbls. Strained at $2 27½, afloat; and 750 bbls. fine stock within the range of from $4 50@$6 50 ⅌ 280 ℔s.... Tar and Pitch about as last quoted.... Spirits Turpentine very dull, with Merchantable available at 34c. for early and 33½c. for September delivery.

PETROLEUM—Held much more confidently, but very quiet, as a rule.... Crude, in bulk, quoted at 4⅞c.@5c.; sales, 4,000 bbls. at 4⅞c.... Of Refined, sales were reported of 5,000 bbls. late September option, at 11¾c.; subsequently held as high as 12c. And at Philadelphia up to 12c. asked for early deliveries.... Refined, in cases, 17c.... City Naphtha, 10c.@10½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been generally very dull, with values quoted weaker and irregular. The feature of the business for early delivery was the sale of 1,200 bbls. Western Mess, packing of 1871-2, at $20. New Western Mess sold in small lots at $22 25. Prime Mess held at $23. And for forward delivery of Western Mess, 250 bbls., October option, sold at $22; closing weak.... Dressed Hogs have been in fair demand, with corn-fed quoted at 9¼c.@9½c., and grass-fed at 8¾c.@9c. ⅌ ℔.... Cut-meats steady, and in rather more request; sales 1,000 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 13¼c.; 500 Smoked do. at 15c.@15½c.; and 17,500 ℔s. Pickled Bellies at 11½c.@12c.... Bacon has been unusually active, and held more firmly. Sales embrace 1,150 bxs. City Long Clear at 12¼c.@12½c., chiefly at 12½c.; and 300 bxs. do., free on board at Boston, at 12c. ⅌ ℔.... Lard has been quoted lower, and quite heavy, under more liberal offerings of stock, and a restricted inquiry. Sales for early delivery embrace 150 tcs. Western Steam at 14¼c., closing at 14c.@14⅛c. for full lots; 80 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 14c.@14⅛c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 3,750 tcs. September options at 14c.; 250 tcs. October at 14c.; 1,250 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, 11⅞c., closing at 11 13-16c.@11⅞c.; 250 tcs., seller first three months in 1875, at 11⅞c.; with seller's option, six months, quoted at 11 11-16c.@11¾c. ⅌ ℔.... Beef quiet at unaltered quotations.... Butter has been in rather better request at steady rates. We quote within the range, on firkins, tubs, and pails, from 25c.@34c. for ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 35c.@38c. for extra choice; 21c.@26c. for ordinary to strictly prime Western, and 27c.@30c. for choice to fancy. Cheese has been held with some show of firmness, but the demand has been comparatively tame, and buyers in instances have had the advantage as to values, especially on other than strictly prime to choice stock. We quote: State Factory, fair to very fancy, 11¼c.@14c., chiefly at 12¼c.@13¾c. for good to strictly choice, and 13¾c.@14c. for fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@13c.; Western, 6c.@13c. ⅌ ℔.

RICE—Has been in limited demand since our last, with Carolina quoted at $7 12½@$8 for common to prime; Rangoon at $6@$6 37½, free, and $2 75@$3, gold, in bond, and Patna, free, at $7@$7 25 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Has been in moderate request at firm prices, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 11@$1 15; Liverpool Fine at $1 65@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 25c.@28c.

SALTPETRE—Has been dull and nominal at 5½c.@5⅝c., gold, ⅌ ℔.

SEEDS—Of Calcutta Linseed further sales of 7,000 bags by the Ivanhoe were made at $2 35, gold, 60 days; market steady, but otherwise quiet.

SKINS—Have been salable and firm, Deer attracting most attention. We quote Deer thus: Honduras, 67½c.; Vera Cruz, 70c.; Guatemala, 70c.; Sisal, 67½c.; Central American, 61c.@66c.; Angostura, 52½c.; Para, 67½c.@70c.; Puerto Cabello, 60c.@62½c., currency, ⅌ ℔.; Tampico Goat, 57½c.@60c.; Matamoras, 57½c.@60c.; Buenos Ayres, 47½c.@50c.; Payta, 50c.; Curacoa, 55½c.@57c.; Cape, 40c.@42c.; Madras, ⅌ skin, 45c.@50c.; Patna, 34c.@37½c., currency, ⅌ ℔.

SOAP—Has been in moderate demand since our last, with Castile quoted at 9½c.@9¾c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family at 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SUGARS—Raw firm and in moderate request; quotations as in our last. Sales to-day, 360 hhds. scant fair to good Refining Cuba at 8⅛c.@8½c.; 200 bxs. Centrifugal at 9¼c., and 3,600 bxs. Clayed at 8½c.@8⅞c. And, last evening, 260 hhds. fair to fully fair Refining Cuba at 8¼c.@8¾c., and 300 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7¾c.@7⅞c. ⅌ ℔. Refined Strong and in good demand.

TALLOW—Has been in active request, with prices of the better qualities favoring sellers, on lighter offerings of stock. Sales equal to 190,000 ℔s. good ordinary to strictly prime at 8c.@8½c., with choice City held at 8 9-16c. ⅌ ℔.... Of Stearine, 50 tcs. Western sold at 17c., quoted at 17c.@17¼c., with best City held as high as 18c. ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Has been in moderate demand at rather easier prices. Sales, 250 bbls., in lots, at $1 07½@$1 08, chiefly at $1 08 ⅌ gallon, closing weak.

WOOL—The market shows [illegible]

London Colonial sales are favorable to holders, reporting an active competition for the offerings, on a firm basis as to prices. From California the reports are of some early arrivals of the new Fall Clip at San Francisco, with some sales reported on the basis of 18c.@20c., gold, for about average quality, which indicates a very strong opening. In the markets on the Atlantic seaboard the better descriptions of Domestic Wool are in reduced supply and well concentrated in the hands of sellers, who look confidently for improved prices, and are not desirous of placing stock at current quotations. Unwashed Wool is offering with much less freedom, and, being in favor with buyers, is very firm and buoyant as to values. More demand is noted for foreign stock, but the more satisfactory grades are not plenty and are held above the views of purchasers, checking operations. Sales have been reported since our last of equal to 215,000 ℔s. Domestic Fleece, in lots, at 50c.@56c.; 145,000 ℔s. Unwashed stock at 29c.@40c.; 8,500 ℔s. Washed at 55c.@56c.; 21,000 ℔s. Scoured at 54c.@92c.; 74,000 ℔s. Combing at 60c.@67c.; 13,500 ℔s. Black at 22c.@26c.; 200,000 ℔s. Colorado and 400 bales unwashed Smyrna on private terms; 295 pkgs. and 103,000 ℔s. domestic Pulled at 35c.@50c., chiefly at 45c.@50c.; 36,500 ℔s. Lamb's at 40c.@52½c., the latter rate for very choice; 2,500 ℔s. Oregon, part at 25c.; 7,500 ℔s. Nevada, part at 34c.; 143,000 ℔s. Texas at 20c.@35c.; 190 bales and 117,000 ℔s. California Spring at 27c.@34c.; 60 bales and 10,000 ℔s. California Fall at 24c.@26c.; 350 bales Donskoi at 32½c.@35c.; 150 bales Australian, to arrive, on private terms; 54,000 ℔s. do., in lots, here, at 42½c.@51c.; 285,000 ℔s. unwashed East India, here and at Boston, reported as low as 13c.; 45 bales and 67,000 ℔s. Cape at 34c.@37c.; and 7,500 ℔s. Noils within the range of 45c.@50c. ⅌ ℔.

FREIGHTS—A restricted business has been reported in the way of berth freights since our last, at about previous rates, Grain offering most freely. The chartering movement has been quite moderate at about former figures, with vessels for Petroleum and Tobacco in most request. Tonnage suited to the Deal trade from the Provinces for the United Kingdom was in some demand, but no better bids reported than equal to 77s. 6d.@80s. from St. John, for Liverpool, which tended to impede negotiations. For the Lumber trade, vessels were inquired for sparingly, mostly for South America and the coastwise business, with rates ruling low.... For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain, in bulk, (a three boat load bin,) at 4½d.; 8,000 bushels Wheat at 4¾d.; 8,000 bushels do., (reliet room,) at 4¾d. ⅌ bushel; 2,000 bales Cotton, on private terms; quoted at ¼d. ⅌ ℔., asked; and 260 tons Provisions at from 22s. 6d.@30s. ⅌ ton. Also an Italian bark, 460 tons, hence, with about 2,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 3d. ⅌ bbl. And a Norwegian bark, with Deals, from Miramichi, at 80s. And a British steam-ship, two ships, and a bark, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 80s.@82s. 6d. And a British ship, 1,181 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms.... For London, by steam, via Southampton, 4,500 bxs. Cheese, reported at 45s. ⅌ ton. Also, a bark with Deals, reported from St. John, at 85s.... For Glasgow, by steam, 2,300 bxs. Cheese in lots, chiefly at 30s. ⅌ ton.... For Bristol Channel, two barks with Deals, reported from the Provinces, at 80s.... For Dublin, a bark with Deals, reported from St. John, at 83s. 9d..... For Bremen, by steam, 8,500 bushels Corn, 300 bxs. Bacon, 2,100 pkgs. Provisions, and 150 pkgs. Merchandise, at current rates.... For Rotterdam, by steam, 300 cases Tobacco at 20s.... For Gibraltar and orders, an Italian bark, 490 tons, hence, with equal to about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 3d., or, if direct, at 4s.; and, if with cases, at 21c., or, if direct, at 20c., and £5 gratuity.... For Trieste, an American brig, 314 tons, (now at Boston,) with Tobacco, from Richmond and City Point, on private terms.... For Fiume, an American brig, 278 tons, (now at Boston,) with Tobacco, from Richmond and City Point, on private terms.... For Beyrout, an American bark, 398 tons, hence, with about 10,000 cases Petroleum, at 26c.... For Havana, a bark, with Lumber, reported from St. John at $12.... For New-Zealand, a German bark, 360 tons, hence, with general cargo on private terms.... For Campeachy, an American schooner, 308 tons, hence, with general cargo, and back with Logwood or Mahogany, from Progreso and Frontera, on private terms.... For a port on the Sound, an American schooner, 406 tons, with Phosphate, from Bull River, at $2 75.... For New-York, an American ship, 951 tons, with Barley, reported from San Francisco, on private terms; and an American schooner, 299 tons, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $8.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 00½ for No. 1 Spring; 95c.@95¼c. for No. 2 do., spot; 95c. September; 93⅝c. October; No. 3 do., 91c.@92c.; Rejected, 85c.@85½c. Corn active and higher, especially for spot; No. 2 Mixed, 75¾c.@76c., spot; 72¾c. September; 72¾c. October; High Mixed, 77c.; Rejected, 75c. Oats active and higher at 48c. for No. 2, cash; 47¾c. September; 46c. October; Rejected, 45c.@46c. Rye heavy at 81c.@82c. Barley active and higher at 98c.@$1 for No. 2 Spring, spot; 97c. September; No. 3 do., 82c.@84c. Pork steady at $23, spot; $17 37½@$17 50 seller all the year. Lard quiet and unchanged at 14¾c., cash; 11¼c., seller all the year. Bulk Meats advanced and in fair demand, at 9½c. for Shoulders, buyers September; Long Clear Middles, 12¼c., packed. Whisky in fair demand and higher, at $1 01. Freights in fair demand and lower; to Buffalo, 3½c.@3¾c. On the open Board this afternoon Wheat closed higher at 95½c., September; 94c., October. Corn, 75c., September; 74c., October. Oats, 47¾c., September; 46¾c., October. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 67,000 bushels Wheat, 85,000 bushels Corn, 27,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 11,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 185,000 bushels Corn, 81,000 bushels Oats, and 5,000 bushels Barley.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.—Clover-seed sold at $10@$10 50 for New; Timothy, $2 85@$3 20; Flaxseed, $2. Flour in fair demand for best, others slow; Superfine, $3 50@$4; Extras, $4@$4 50; North-west Family Extra, $6@$7 75; State, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 75@$6 25; high grades, $8@$8 50. Wheat quiet at $1 20@$1 21 for Red; $1 24@$1 28 for Amber. Rye steady at 93c.@95c. Corn in good demand at 90c. for Yellow and Mixed Western. Oats held firmly at 59c.@60c. for White. Provisions rather quiet. Mess Pork sold at $24@$24 25. Beef Hams, 22c.@26½c.; Smoked Hams, 15c.@16c.; do. Sides, 13¼c.@14c.; do. Shoulders, 10¼c.@10½c. Hams in pickle, 14¼c.@14½c.; Pickled Sides, 12½c.@13c.; Salted Shoulders, 9⅜c.@9⅝c. Lard steady at 14¼c.@14½c. Petroleum steady at 11¾c.@11½c. for Refined; Crude, 8c.@8¼c. in bbls., 4½c. in bulk. Whisky held at $1 08. Butter steady at 32c.@33c. for New-York State and Bradford County choice; 25c.@27c. for Western do.; 23c.@24c. for do. fair to good; 20c.@21c. for common. Cheese in improved demand at 14¼c.@14½c. for New-York State fancy; 13½c.@14c. for do. prime; 12¾c.@13½c. for Western prime; 10c.@11c. for Half Skims. Eggs easy at 24c.@25c. for fresh State, New-Jersey, and Delaware; 22c.@23c. for Western Extra.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Lake and rail imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 18,750 bbls.; Wheat, 148,450 bushels; Corn, 49,460 bushels; Oats, 62,800 bushels; Barley, 2,600 bushels. Canal shipments—Wheat, 197,063 bushels; Corn, 45,598 bushels; Oats, 31,515 bushels; Barley, 1,600 bushels. Rail exports—Wheat, 77,205 bushels; Corn, 45,598 bushels; Oats, 31,575 bushels; Barley, 1,600 bushels. Canal freights—Wheat, 10c.; Corn, 9c.; Oats, 5½c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6@$6 50; Bakers', $7@$7 50; Amber, $6 75@$7 25; White, $7 25@$8 25. Wheat dull; no sales; reported held, Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 08; North-western, $1 12@$1 13; Red Winter, $1 13@$1 15. Corn active and higher; sales 200,000 bushels at 82¾c.@83½c., closing firm at latter figures. Oats quiet and higher; sales 5,000 bushels No. 2 at 53½c. Rye nominal at 90c. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 80@$1 90; Western, $1 50@$1 65. Other articles unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 9.—Flour active, steady, and unchanged. Wheat quiet, but firm, at $1 25 for No. 1 Red Western; $1 23 for No. 2 do.; $1 10@$1 12 for Rejected do.; other grades unchanged. Corn quiet for Southern, at 93c.@96c. for White Southern; 92c. for Yellow do.; Western Mixed excited at 88c.@89c. Oats steady at 62c.@65c. for Southern; 62c. for Western Mixed. Rye firm at 92c.@96c. Hay dull and lower at $17@$19 for Maryland and Pennsylvania. Mess Pork dull; nominally $23 50. Bulk Meats firm; little or no stock offering or selling; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13½c. Bacon active and higher at 10¼c.@10½c. for Shoulders; 14¾c.@15c. for Clear Rib Sides. Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@16c. Lard dull; Refined nominally 15c. Butter—Western firm, but dull, at 25c.@26c. Coffee dull and nominal; fair to prime Rio cargoes, 15¾c.@19c. Petroleum firm at 4⅝c.@4¾c.; small sales. Whisky firmer and higher at $1 07.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 9.—Flour firmer, but unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 3 Red Fall, $1 06; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 15¾@$1 16. Corn firm and in fair demand; No. 2 Mixed, 75½c. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 50c.@50½c. Barley quiet and unchanged; No. 2 Spring, $1 07@$1 15. Rye firm at 90c. Whisky firm at $1 01. Pork firm at $24. Bacon strong and higher; Shoulders, 10½c.@10¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15c.; Clear Sides, 15½c.@15¾c., spot; 15⅞c., buyer September. Live Hogs dull; Stockers, $3 50@$4 75; Yorkers and Bacon, $5 75@$6 50; Butchers', $7@$7 50 Cattle unchanged. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 4,200 Hogs.

TOLEDO, Sept. 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in good demand; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 18; No. 3 do., $1 12; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 14; Extra, $1 18@$1 18½; Amber Michigan, $1 08½@$1 08¾, spot; $1 09½, October; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 14. Corn steady; High Mixed, 80c., spot; 78¾c., September; 86¼c., October; Low Mixed, 79c.; Yellow, 80c.; Michigan, 79c.; no grade, 78c. Oats firm and 1c.@3c. higher; No. 1, 52c.; No. 2, 50c.; Michigan, 50c. Freights dull and nominal. Receipts—20,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—32,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Flour steady and in fair demand; sales, 2,200 bbls. Wheat dull; sales, 2,000 bushels old No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 24½; two cars of old No. 1 White Michigan at $1 30. Corn firm; sales, 6,000 bushels on private terms, and 3,800 bushels at 86c. Corn-meal $35 for Bolted, and $34 for Unbolted, ⅌ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $22; Middlings, $28 ⅌ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6¾c.; Corn, 6c. to New-York; Lumber, $2 75 to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—18,000 bushels Wheat, 922,000 feet of Lumber. Canal Shipments—16,900 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 696,000 feet of Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 9.—Flour dull. Wheat quiet, but firm; Red, $1 05@$1 10; White, $1 15@$1 20. Corn firm and scarce at 79c.@80c. Oats firm at 47c.@52c. Rye firm at 92c. Barley firm. Butter, Pork, and Lard unchanged. Bulk Meats quiet and firm; held at 9c. for Shoulders, 13⅝c. for Clear Rib Sides, 14c. for Clear Sides. Bacon strong; Shoulders, 10⅛c.@10¼c., spot, 10½c. buyer September, 11c. buyer October; Clear Rib Sides, 14¾c.; Clear Sides, 15⅛c.@15¼c. Whisky firm at $1.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1 03; No. 2, 98c. spot, 96c. September. Oats scarce and higher; No. 2, 46½c.@47c. Corn in fair demand and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 74½c. Rye unchanged and scarce at 84½c.@85c. for No. 1. Barley scarce and advanced; No. 2 Spring, September, $1 02; No. 3 do., 85c. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 4c.; to Oswego, 7c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 9.—Flour, Wheat, Corn, and Oats unchanged. Rye quiet and unchanged at 95c. Pork quiet and unchanged at $23 50. Bacon firm and in fair demand; Shoulders, 10⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14¾c.; Clear Sides, 15c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 14c.@15c.; plain, 14c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¾c.; Clear Sides, 14⅛c. Lard, 16½c. Whisky, $1. Bagging—2-℔. Kentucky Hemp, 14c.@14½c.; Flax and Jute, 14½c.@15c., as to weight.

DETROIT, Sept. 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; Extra, $1 20½; No. 1 White, $1 14½; Amber Michigan, $1 09. Corn steady at 80c. Oats in good demand at 48½c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 9.—Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 12; No. 2, $1 08. Corn firmer and in demand; High Mixed, 83c.; Low Mixed, 82c.; in the car on the track, 78c. Oats firm and better; No. 1 State, 50c.; No. 2, 48c.; White, 51c. Petroleum quiet; standard White in car lots, 9½c.@9¾c.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 9.—Flour dull and drooping; sales at $5 75@$7 50. Corn firm and scarce at 93c. [illegible]

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INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
No. 108 West 59th st.

on Central Park, near 6th av. Boarding and Day School primary department. Pupils prepared for Business, College, West Point, Annapolis, Scientific Schools. Independent department for College preparation for Harvard, Yale, &c. Modern languages, French, German, Spanish, taught and spoken. Large gymnasium. New building unsurpassed for location and ventilation. Fire-proof stairs, &c.
LESSONS RESUMED ON SEPT. 14.
BIBLE, THE CORNER-STONE OF THE SCHOOL.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.,
Reopens Monday, Sept. 7.
This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.
Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.
It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
Offers superior educational advantages and the accommodations of a delightful home; location unsurpassed for healthfulness and rural beauty. Boarding pupils limited to thirty. A few vacancies.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MME. C. MEARS,
ASSISTED BY MLLE. L. SEE,
No. 222 Madison av., New-York, English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874. Mme. Mears will be at home Sept. 1.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.,
For the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, &c.,
Reopens Sept. 21.
Elementary Class for boys from eight upwards.
SPECIAL TWO YEARS' COURSE IN ARCHITECTURE.
CLASSES IN DRAWING, free hand, linear, &c.
A. COLIN, M. E.,
Late Engineer Corps, U. S. N., and Prof. Naval Academy.

MISS JAUDON'S
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 31st., (house next the church,) will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Her
KINDERGARTEN
will enter on its third year on the same day.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.
The preparatory school of Mr. WM. W. NEWELL, formerly instructor in Harvard, is limited to about ten pupils. Reference to parents of scholars: Lucius Tuckerman, Esq., Cyrus W. Field, Esq., Governeur M. Ogden, Esq., &c., also to Prof. Child, Prof. Lane, &c., Cambridge. Address 115 East 26th st., (formerly 129 East 24th st.

HOME EDUCATION.—A LADY RESIDING IN the pleasant village of Deerfield, Mass., would like to receive a couple of young misses, of from six to twelve years of age, to bring up, or to educate for a year or two. Her house and grounds are large and her surroundings pleasant. She has liberty to refer to Hon. Henry L. Dawes, Pittsfield, Mass., to W. T. Ryerson, No. 60 East 125th st., New-York, and application may be made to E. BUCKINGHAM,
Pastor of the First Church, Deerfield.

MERVIEW FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND GERman Home Academy for Young Ladies, and Conservatory of Music, Babylon, Long Island.—French and German spoken in the house; location healthy; terms, $280 per annum.
Miss ADELAIDE GANNON, Principal, assisted in the Musical Department by Miss LOUISE ECKSTEIN, the celebrated pianiste, from London. School will reopen Sept. 17.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, gentlemen, and children, and boarding-school for young gentlemen, Nos. 367, 369, and 371 West 23d st.—German, English, and French thoroughly taught by native instructors. Commercial and classical departments. Kindergarten and training school for kindergarteners. Sixteenth school year begins TUESDAY, Sept. 15. FEODOR THURM, Principal.

MISS COMSTOCK,
NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK.
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter.
A FULL KINDERGARTEN METHOD FOR LITTLE CHILDREN.

MADAME O. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

BOYS' SCHOOL.
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NO. 166 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.)
Second year commences Sept. 24, 1874.
Only eight boarding pupils received.
Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS
AT
NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV.,
OPENS SEPT. 21.
Thorough instruction guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College.
E. A. GIBBENS. D. BEACH, JR.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
$300 a year pays for board, tuition, &c., in this well-known institution. Advantages equal to the best.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., re-opens Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to five, to whom every home comfort and care will be extended. Apply by letter, or personally, as above.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL.
GENEVA, N. Y.
A first-class boarding-school for boys, situated in one of the most beautiful and healthy villages in the State, on the line of the N. Y. Central Railroad; terms, $320 per annum. For information address THOS. D. REED.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.
A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEWBURG, N. Y.
For circulars, address
HENRY W. SIGLAR, M. A., (Yale,) }
JOHN MACNIE M. A., (Yale.) } Principals.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY'S
HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
Hadley, Mass.
The Fall Term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1874. For circulars and testimonials address the Principals.

GIRARD INSTITUTE BOARDING AND DAY school for young gentlemen and children, No. 35 East 62d st., near Central Park, which is the playground of the school, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21. Terms moderate. No extras. Prospectus sent by mail.
Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address
PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MAPLE HALL INSTITUTE—A BOARDING and Day School for Boys, Jamaica, Long Island EMILE VIBNOT, A. M., Principal; collegiate, scientific and business courses; French and German; French, the language of the family; terms, $400; five day boarders, $350; music the only extra. Opens Sept. 15

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA WILL REOPEN her English and French Boarding School for young ladies at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., on the Hudson, Sept. 15. Board and tuition, $300 a year. Delightfully located; forty-five minutes from New-York City. For circulars, address the Principal, or JAMES WILDE, JR., No. 482 Broadway.

MRS. SYLVANUS REEDS' ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little children, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New-York, re-opens Oct. 1. New scholars will report Sept. 29, when teachers will class them. Mrs. REED is at home and will receive applications in person or by letter.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. H. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

HOLLADAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. No. 1,285 Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts. A first-class school for boys. Circulars at Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, and at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway. WALLER HOLLADAY, No. 3 Gramercy Park.

KINDERGARTEN REMOVED TO NO. 44 East 43d st.—Will reopen Sept. 28; all the Froebel occupations taught in the best manner; training class for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 9; terms moderate. Miss E. M. COE, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE MILITARY INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—The next school year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For Catalogue, with terms, references, &c., address
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS—Downingtown, Chester Co., Pa.—Easy of access, homelike, and thorough in instruction. Terms reasonable. Send for circular. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.
IRVING INSTITUTE, for boys and young gentlemen. Session opens Sept. 14. For circulars address
ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

DR. BERTHET'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Boys—French, English, Classical, and Mathematical—opens Sept. 21. No. 52 West 54th st. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

KINDERGARTEN.—MISS ISABEL S. MOORE will reopen Sept. 29, in Sunday-school-room of New Jerusalem Church, No. 114 East 35th st.

MISS F. E. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 EAST 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

ART SCHOOL.—ELUCIDATIVE GEMS, 50 CENTS. Circulars free. WOOD'S Art Parlors, Rochester, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen Sept. 16.

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INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON
Will reopen their school for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. A punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested without further notice.
They will continue their experiment of a Kindergarten in connection with their school at No. 7 Gramercy Park, to reopen Oct. 1, under the charge of Mme. Kriege and her daughter, with a class for training Kindergarteners, to commence Nov. 1.
They design having also a class for boys, who will be taught some of the "occupations" of the Kindergarten, and gymnastics, with reading, writing, arithmetic, and objects lessons.
Applications for the school and Kindergarten and boys' class to be made personally, or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av.,
next door to Delmonico's.
BROOKLYN BRANCH.
Nos. 102, 104 and 106 Court st., near State.
The Fall Season begins Sept. 1. Subscription books now open.
This CELEBRATED MUSIC SCHOOL offers the accumulated advantages of many years of successful operation.
The corps of Professors now numbers forty-one of the ablest instructors in America.
PRIVATE and CLASS INSTRUCTION in all branches of music and modern languages, at moderate prices.
The FIRST PRIZE in vocal music was awarded to one of our pupils by the New-York Normal College.
The Orchestral School will be continued as usual. An amateur English and Italian Opera will also be instituted, in which pupils will be assigned full parts. The library will be complete.
N. B.—The NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY is the only chartered Conservatory of Music in the State, having no branch except the Brooklyn, and being entirely distinct from other institutions which imitate its name evidently with the view of obtaining patronage thereby

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
NO. 620 5TH AV.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children
Sixteenth year commences Sept. 28.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MOUNT WASHINGTON
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE,
Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Reopens Sept. 14. Circulars at book stores, and at the Institute.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.
S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals.
No. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park.
Reopens Sept. 23.
GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION. Among their patrons are:
T. S. Hastings, D. D., G. L. Prentiss, D. D.,
Howard Crosby, D. D., H. E. Montgomery, D. D.,
T. Gallaudet, D. D., Prof. H. B. Smith, D. D.,
J. O. Murray, D. D., Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, D. D.,
E. H. Chapin, D. D., Prof C. Short, LL. D.,
H. D. Ganse, D. D., Prof. C. A. Joy, Ph. D.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDSON.
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
The course of instruction embraces classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science, music, drawing, and elocution. military drill, gymnasium, &c.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—SCHOLASTIC EXERcises will be resumed in this Institution on MONDAY, the 5th day of October. Candidates for admission will be received at the College, between 49th and 50th sts., and Madison and 4th avs., on FRIDAY, Oct. 2, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Members of the College classes having conditions to fulfill will present themselves on SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at the same hour.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—SCHOOL OF MINES.—Applicants for admission to the School of Mines for the ensuing year, are requested to report themselves at the Registrar's office, in the School Buildings, on the College grounds, between 49th and 50th sts., and Madison and 4th avs, on TUESDAY, Sept. 29, at 9:30 A. M. Exercises will commence on MONDAY, Oct. 5.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
The twenty-ninth year will begin Sept. 16, 1874. The boarding department affords a pleasant home for young ladies from abroad.
For particulars address
A. CRITTENDEN, Ph. D., Principal.

MISS SPRING'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH DAY SCHOOL
for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Sept. 25, in the building of the Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place, corner of 18th st.
Boys under ten will be received; pupils have entrance to Gramercy Park at recess.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.
The School and College Directory contains valuable information concerning schools. Compiled expressly as a guide for the use of parents. Sent free.
T. C. PINCKNEY, Bennett Building, New-York.

NEW-YORK NORMAL CONSERVATORY.
No. 28 East 14th st., near Union square.
Superior instruction in singing, piano music, harmony, and modern languages.
FRANCIS A. GERLACH, Director.

MISS PERINE.
No. 34 East 74th st., Central Park, (formerly No. 106 East 38th st.,) will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children Sept. 23.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 16.
Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

SOUTH JERSEY INSTITUTE, BRIDGETON, N. J.—First-class school for both sexes. Location delightful and healthy; climate mild. Building brick; heated by steam; lighted by gas; hot and cold water. Railroads and telegraphs. Commences Sept. 2. Send for catalogue. H. K. TRASK, Principal.

COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN ON HUDSON, AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. The 18th year begins Sept. 23. Best advantages of home and European schools. Beautiful grounds and river scenery. Address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTItute, New-Haven, Conn.—Fortieth year. Preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University;) the thirty-eighth year begins Sept. 14th; primary, commercial, and classical departments.
M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

CORNWALL HEIGHTS SCHOOL.—CORNwall-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. "Happy Home for Boys." Mountain tramps and trapping. Each department under an able and experienced instructor. Will reopen Sept. 16. OREN COBB, A. M., Principal.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO County, N. Y., (Established 1849.)—For both sexes; reopens Aug. 31; thorough discipline and instruction; pupils in the family of the principal. Address
Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M., Principal.

NEWPORT, R. I.—HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Preparation for Harvard and other Colleges, and for business; German and French taught; commences, Sept. 15. Address H. H. FAY, or J. R. LESLIE, Principals.

BUSINESS COLLEGE, WEST SIDE 23D ST. corner 6th av.—Most select and practical commercial school in the City. Now open, day and evening Please call.

MISS CRUTTENDEN, ASSISTED BY COMPEtent instructors, will re-open, on Sept. 28, her school for young ladies and children, at No. 39 West 35th st.

MISS BALLOW'S
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d st.
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 32 West 18th st., will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MISS ARROWSMITH, NO. 321 2D AV., BEtween 18th and 19th sts., will reopen her boarding and day school for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular.

DR. J. SACHS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE for boys, No. 101 West 45th st., corner 6th av., re-opens Sept. 14. Thorough courses of instruction. Circulars at rooms.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

JACKSON INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, No. 256 East 123d st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 15. Miss JACKSON, Principal.

PARENTS WILL FIND A SCHOOL AND HOME where their sons may receive the best of care and instruction at Rev. E. B. EMERSON'S, Stratford, Conn.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d st., New-York, will reopen Oct. 1.

MACGREGOR HALL.
A family school for girls. Flushing, Long Island.
M. MACGREGOR, Principal.

OSSINING INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—School year will begin Sept 21. For prospectus address S. M. VAN VLECK, Sing Sing, N. Y.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Florida, Orange County, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 14.
Mrs. G. W. SEWARD, Principal.

MISS C. E. FERRIS, NO. 108 EAST 12TH ST., will reopen her School for Young Ladies and Children, TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. Circulars sent.
THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th st.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, 25 West 46th st., N. Y., reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17.

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, WITH THOROUGH instruction and care, will reopen Sept. 18. Address Miss CHAPIN, No. 56 West 33d st.

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INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA
No. 333 4th av., between 24th and 25th sts.
GRAMMAR
111th year begins MONDAY, Sept. 14.
SCHOOL.
Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B. / B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.
Complete in all departments. Circulars containing full particulars at Putnam's and the School.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children
No. 12 East 47th st.,
Between 5th and Madison avs., New-York,
and also the new branch at
Washington Heights, Boulevard, 152d st.,
will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1874.
An early attendance is specially requested.
School carriage in attendance for No. 12 East 47th st.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
Founded A. D. 1820.
Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Principal,
No. 79 West 52d st., corner 6th av., (late No. 101 West 14th st.) Boys prepared for college or business. A primary department. The fifty-fifth school year begins MONDAY, Sept. 21, 1874. Circulars furnished on application. School-rooms open for inspection and for classifying new pupils from 2 to 5 P. M., Sept. 14 to 19.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.—A select Boarding-school for Boys, at Sing Sing on the Hudson. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department. Riding-school, with well-trained Horses. Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y

CARLISLE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
WITH KINDERGARTEN,
No. 658 Lexington av., between 55th and 56th sts. English, French, and German Boarding and Day School.
Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
CLASSICAL ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN FAMILY DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children, Nos. 71, 73, and 75 East 61st st., Central Park, New-York, will commence its eighteenth year Sept. 24, 1874. For full information send for catalogue. Address Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., No. 75 East 61st st., New-York.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S
French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies' NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST., (formerly No. 42 Avenue Du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above until the first week in September, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their house in New-York.

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.
THE FALL TERM of 1874, will commence Sept. 17.
For circulars or admission, address
L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

MISS AYRES'
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at No. 15 WEST 42d st., NEAR 5th av., NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

ABINGDON BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children.—Male department separate. Thorough grounding in English and practical branches. Also preparation in collegiate studies and for business. Interview or circular at Class Rooms, No. 275 West 11th st., New-York.

MME. GIRAUD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies will reopen Sept. 14, at No. 281 Quincy st., Brooklyn.—All the English branches; French and German as read, written, and spoken by daily practice without any extra charge; $300 instruction and board.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—A BOARDing and Day School for boys, No. 58 Park av., between 37th and 38th sts., commences its eleventh year, Sept. 21. Boarders limited to four; day scholars to fifty. Circulars sent on application.
JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY FOR BOYS AND GIRLS, RUTHERFORD PLACE AND 16TH ST.—Commences its fourteenth year, ninth month, eight, 1874; superior location; advantages excellent; terms moderate. Apply at Seminary for catalogue.

AN ENGLISH LADY WHO RESIDES AT Hamburg, Germany, and has three highly-educated daughters, would give a most excellent home and a thorough and refined education to a limited number of American children. For details and references address H. E., Post Office Box No. 1,095 New-York City.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE RE opened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school. Carpentry taught. Outdoor classes organized.

GERMAN-AMERICAN PRIVATE AND boarding school and Conservatory of Music, No. 336 West 29th st., New-York. Connected with this institution is a Kindergarten. Send for circulars. P. W. MOELLER, Principal.

MR. YOUNG'S FAMILY AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J.,
Will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MRS. M. S. PARKS,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 13 Livingston av., New-Brunswick, N. J.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Address as above.

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES' Pottstown, Penn.—The twenty-fifth annual session will open on Sept. 10; situated on Reading Railroad, forty miles from Philadelphia. For circulars, address GEO. G. BUTLER, A. M., Principal.

EDWARDS PLACE SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND Young Men, Stockbridge, Mass., begins its twentieth year Sept. 22. $600 per annum. Six Professors prepare forty-five pupils for college scientific school, or business. Messrs. HOFFMAN & FLACK, Associate Principals.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Widely known for its rare advantages for literary and art culture, and the beauty of its location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY—new building and gymnasium completed. Send for pictures. $400 per annum. COL. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., ROBERT DONALD, A. M., Principals.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, WORcester, Mass., fits boys and young men for common and scientific pursuits. Its superior merits stated in circular. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Superintendent.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, No. 37 West 32d st., New-York.—Reopening on Sept. 15; complete studies. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 7.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Nos. 136, 138, and 140 Montague st., Brooklyn, N. Y., opens Sept. 23, 1874.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS OF THE Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th av., first house from Washington square, on MONDAY, the 28th of September, 1874.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S MILITARY School, Sing Sing, N. Y., will begin its next term Sept. 15. First roll-call at 6 P. M.

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—MISS VEDDER will succeed Miss WHITTEMORE in her School for Young Ladies and Children; course of instruction and corps of teachers will remain the same. Reopens Sept. 15.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

M. OAKEY'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL for boys, Jamesburg, N. J., reopens Sept. 16; a limited number, careful instruction, and pleasant home. Send for circular.

CORNWALL HEIGHTS INSTITUTE—FOR young ladies, Cornwall-on-Hudson, New-York, Rev. L. H. REID, Principal, will open Sept. 16; healthy location; elegant building; competent teachers. Address Principal.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.—THE NEXT session commences Sept. 14. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL, SING SING, N. Y.—REV. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The next year will begin Sept. 15.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys, begins Sept. 15.
A. P. NORTHROP. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MISS E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies reopens Sept. 14. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

MRS. N. H. GILLET WILL OPEN A BOARDING and day school, for young ladies and children, on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, at Orange, N. J.

MISS MASON WILL RESUME HER HOME classes for young ladies and children on Oct. 1, at No. 113 West 44th st. Address by letter until Sept. 15.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day Schoool for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 16.

NESHANIC INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, NESHANic, Somerset County, N. J., reopens Sept. 16. Address Rev. P. D. OAKEY.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Children, No. 250 West 38th st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

NOT FASHIONABLE—WORTHY THE SUPPORT of judicious parents—Yonkers Military Institute. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MR. HAMMOND'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 692 6th av., (Reservoir Park, South,) will open Sept. 21.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J., for boys. Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, Suffern, N. Y. $240 pays for board and tuition. T. W. SUFFERN, Principal.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $275. No extras. S. C. Shortlidge, A. M., (Harvard,) Kennett square, Pa.

NEWBURG, N. Y.—MISS E. J. MACKIE'S FAMily School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 17, 1874.

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INSTRUCTION.

M. W. Lyon's
Collegiate Institute,
NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.
OPENS SEPT. 21, NINETEENTH YEAR.
Rooms—Superior. **Supervision**—Personal.
Assistants—Experienced. **Teaching**—Thorough.
Government—Kindly. **Pupils**—Manly.
Patrons—Of from 5 to 18 years' connection:
H. M. Alexander, John Brooks, Dr. S. T. Hubbard,
Jno. Auchincloss, Adam T. Bruce, John L. Melcher,
John Adriance, Benjamin Curtis, Orson D. Munn,
Jas. B. Adriance, Henry Day, Wm. H. Osborn,
Dr. Ed. G. Bartlett, Jas. H. Goadby, James Somerville,
John S. Boyd, Parker Handy, Homer H. Stuart.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector.
NO. 21 WEST 32D ST.
Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.
The Infant Department, for little girls and boys, will have special attention given to it.
Dr. Irving's special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, for ladies who have finished their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course, will begin on the second Thursday in November, and continue until the middle of May.
The course this Winter will commence with the writers of the time of Queen Anne.
For circulars or information apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 112 5th av.,
between 16th and 17th sts., (Knabe Building.)
The only music school in this country which is conducted by practical musicians. All branches of vocal and instrumental music practically and thoretically taught.
The Amateur Orchestra and Orchestral School meet every Tuesday at 8 P. M.
The Amateur Opera recitals take place every fourth Wednesday in each month.
Lectures on the different musical sciences will be delivered every third Wednesday, by the greatest celebrities in the country.
The Conservatory Library, numbering now over 15,000 musical works, available to pupils.
ERNST EBERHARD, }
ANGELO TORRIANI, } Musical Directors.
WM. K. BASSFORD, }
P. R. MAVERICK, Secretary.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 31 West 52d st., near 5th av. and Central Park, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. A thorough and graduated English course, with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Home comforts and home privileges are the distinguishing features of this school.
MUSICAL DEPARTMENT
under the direction of
PROF. S. B. MILLS.
A KINDERGARTEN is attached to the school.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at
NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

C. M. HARRISON. REV. M. MAURY.
NEW-YORK POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL—One of the best institutions in the City; prepares for business or college. Location, No. 77 West 44th st., reopens Sept. 21, 1874.
References:
Right Rev. H. Potter, D. D., LL. D.; Howard Crosby, D. D., LL. D.; F. A. P. Barnard, D. D., LL. D.; A. S. Webb, LL. D.; H. Drisler, LL. D.; Hon. Hamilton Fish.

MME. LESPINASSE'S
Fort Washington French Institute for young ladies reopens Sept. 21. French the language of the school. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, 3 Pine st., Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, Brentano's, 33 Union square.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE—PORT CHESter, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for ten boys. O. Winthrop Starr, Principal. Situation beautiful; play ground 4½ acres; instruction thorough; references first class; experience, 19 years; $400 per annum.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 1,193 Broadway, open day and evening for business education. This Institution received the first premium for penmanship at the American Institute.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPETENT masters, will reopen her boarding and day school for boys under fifteen at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE WILL REopen Sept. 23, 1874.—A limited number of boarders accommodated. For circulars, address J. IRVING BURNS, Esq., Treasurer, No. 489 5th av., or CHAS. F. DEEMS, D. D., President, Church of the Strangers.

A LADY, WHO HAS BEEN FOR SOME YEARS AT the head of a department in a large school in New-York City, proposes to take four young children for board and instruction at her home, in one of the most beautiful towns near to the City. Address F. S. H., Box No. 78, Flushing, Long Island.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—REFERENCE to patrons. Principal at Astor House THURSDAY'S and FRIDAY'S, from 1 to 4. Address at Unionville, Orange County, N. Y. S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

MISS. BURGESS
WILL REOPEN her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children Sept. 23, at No. 108 West 47th st.

THE MISSES LANE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 49 West 48th st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. A separate class for little boys.

MRS. WILLIAMES, NO. 26 WEST 39TH ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

THE MISSES DOREMUS
Will reopen their Day School, THURSDAY, Sept. 24, at No. 47 East 21st st.

THE MISSES PERKINS REOPEN THEIR school for girls and their Kindergarten, at No. 116 Waverley place, Sept. 30. For circulars apply to the above address.

NOW, BOYS, FOR WORK.
Sept. 21, Lyric Hall, 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts.
MISS M. W. WARREN.

MR. CORNWALL'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND young gentlemen advanced in study, No. 1,267 Broadway, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS S. M. ROGERS' SCHOOL WILL REopen Sept. 21. Lexington av., south-east corner of 37th st.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School for Boys, 1,267 Broadway, reopens Sept. 23.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL,
No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 21.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The seventeenth annual term of this institution commences at No. 8 Great Jones st., in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874.
Graduates of the Law School are admitted to practice in all the courts of the State.
For catalogues, &c., apply to
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
AUG. 7, 1874. Professor of Municipal Law.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The seventeenth annual session begins Oct. 5 next. Commencement is on May 14, 1875. The degree entitles to admission to the Bar. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary of Faculty, No. 25 Chambers st.

TEACHERS.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE,
FOUNDED 1855.
Supplies schools and families with good teachers;
Represents reliable teachers wanting positions;
Gives parents information of GOOD SCHOOLS.
NINETEEN YEARS have proved it efficient in securing "The right Teacher for the right place."
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, 14 Bond st.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHematical teacher, scholar, and gold medalist of foreign university, desires to establish a school in which the thorough drill of English public schools would be given. Takes private pupils. Prepares for scientific schools and college, (English or American.) City reference of highest class. Address TUTOR, No. 29 West 15th st.

TEACHERS' BUREAU, NO. 67 WEST 35TH ST.—Schools and parents promptly supplied with efficient and reliable teachers, especially for languages, music, and drawing. Teachers recommended only when found capable. ALMA E. MITCHELL, No. 67 West 35th st. Open from 10 to 3.

A LADY FROM EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND, desires a position as governess; experienced in teaching French, English, and music; references given. Address GOVERNESS, No. 920 8th st., Washington, D. C.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF AN EASTern college, desires a position as tutor in a private family; has large experience and can give the best of City reference. Address for one week COLLEGIAN, Post Office Box No. 4,118.

A LADY TEACHER OF LONG EXPERIENCE DEsires a position as governess; teaches the English branches, French and music. Address H. K., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER OF GREAT EXPERIENCE, classical and modern, wishes for an engagement as private tutor or teacher in a high-class school. Address B. E., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.
A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT
FOR SALE OR RENT AT
OUVRIER & SON'S, MANUFACTURERS,
No. 27 West 13th st.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS, SQUARE and Upright, are the best made; prices low for cash, or on installments. Catalogues mailed. Instruments rented until rent money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway.

WATERS' CELEBRATED CONCERTO ORGANS cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. Catalogues mailed. Instruments to rent until rent-money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—AN UPRIGHT PIANO MADE BY [illegible]

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Russia, Wed'day, Sept. 9	Calabria, Sat'day, Sept. 26
Java, Saturday, Sept. 12	Algeria, Wed'day, Sept. 30
*Cuba, Wed'day, Sept. 16	Batavia, Saturday, Oct. 3
Parthia, Saturday, Sept. 19	Abyssinia, Wed., Oct. 7
*Scotia, Wed'day, Sept. 23	China, Saturday, Oct. 10

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Sept. 12, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, Sept. 19, at 11 A. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Sept. 26, at 3 P. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at 11 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Olympia, Saturday..Sept. 12	Elysia, Saturday...Sept. 26
Australia, Wed....Sept. 16	Europa, Wed'day...Sept. 30
Bolivia, Saturday..Sept. 19	Ethiopia, Saturday. Oct. 3
Italia, Wednesday..Sept. 23	Anglia, Wednesday..Oct. 7

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.
Cabin, $65 to $80, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.
INTERMEDIATE, $35. STEERAGE, $25.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL,
BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, Sept. 16
STATE OF INDIANA..........Wednesday, Sept. 23
STATE OF GEORGIA..........Wednesday, Sept. 30
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, Oct. 7
STATE OF FLORIDA..........Wednesday, Oct. 14
And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE..........Saturday..Sept. 19
PEREIRE, SURMONT..........Saturday..Oct. 3
FRANCE, LEMDORMY..........Saturday..Oct. 17
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75......Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
MINNESOTA, Capt. JONES..........Sept. 8, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. BEDDOE..........Sept. 22, 2:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE..........Sept. 29, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. FORSYTH..........Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........Oct. 13, 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.
NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
France....Sept. 10, 4 P. M. | Spain....Sept. 19, 10 A. M.
England...Sept. 12, 3 P. M. | Canada....Sept. 26, 3 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND..........Tuesday, Sept. 22, 1 P. M.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Sept. 12, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, Sept. 19, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, Sept. 26, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Oct. 3, at 12 M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, Oct. 10, at 3 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship ODER, Capt. K. VON OTERENDORP, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship NECKAR, Capt. J. C. MEYER, on SATURDAY, Sept. 12.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:
First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY
will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship CITY OF PEKING,
5,000 tons burden,
for San Francisco, as above, on TUESDAY, Sept. 15.
RATE OF PASSAGE, $300 CURRENCY.
Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.
The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow.
Freight will be received on new pier adjoining Pier No. 42, on and after Monday, Aug. 31.
For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.
RUFUS HATCH, H. J. BULLAY,
Managing Director. Superintendent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
For JAMAICA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ANDES..........Sept. 4
For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ETNA..........Sept. 22
For HAYTI, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, AND VENEZUELA.
ATLAS..........Sept. 15.
CLARIBEL..........Oct. 9.
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, Sept. 15.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Sept. 22.
COLUMBUS, Capt. R. C. REED, Sept. 29.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.
No. 6 Bowling green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.
NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line,
Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)..........Sept. 10
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)..........Sept. 17
CUBA, (Havana and Mexico)..........Sept. 19
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)..........Sept. 24
For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of care and trouble respecting passports, examination and [illegible]

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE
TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)
New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:
HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. C. P. SEABURY, Sept. 12, at 12 M.
COLON, Capt. J. M. DOW, Sept. 26, at 12 M.
And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.
Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.
Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:
GREAT REPUBLIC..........Sept. 19
ALASKA..........Oct. 3
COLORADO..........Oct. 17
CHINA..........Oct. 31
CITY OF PEKING..........Nov. 14
For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.
RUFUS HATCH, H. J. BULLAY,
Managing Director. Superintendent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Sept. 10, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 12, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Sept. 12, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. BUCKLEY, TUESDAY, Sept. 15, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
from Pier No. 29 North River.
CHARLESTON, Capt. J. BERRY, Thursday, Sept. 10.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Sept. 12.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Tuesday, Sept. 15.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.
FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY
(SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.
The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.
For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; 3d av. and 125th st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.
HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass. Agt., O C. S. B. Com.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR NEWPORT AND BOSTON.
The new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, and the elegant steamer NARRAGANSETT, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
E. A. DE VEAU, L. W. FILKINS,
Freight Agent. Gen'l Pass. Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew leave foot Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st., (north Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20. Round trip, $5 40. To Round Lake, $2 85. Round trip, $4 40.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRING-FIELD WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

HELEN,
between New-York, (from foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35,) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Tuesday, 8th....8:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 8th....2:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 9th..8:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 9th..2:00 P. M.
Thursday, 10th..8:30 A. M.	Thursday, 10th..2:00 P. M.
Friday, 11th....8:30 A. M.	Friday, 11th.....2:00 P. M.
Saturday, 12th..2:00 P. M.	

SEA BIRD,
for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Tuesday, 8th....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 8th....6:45 A. M.
Wednesday, 9th..3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 9th..6:45 A. M.
Thursday, 10th..3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 10th..6:45 A. M.
Friday, 11th....3:30 P. M.	Friday, 11th....6:45 A. M.
Saturday, 12th..4:00 P. M.	Saturday, 12th..7:00 A. M.
Sunday, 13th....9:00 A. M.	Sunday, 13th....5:00 A. M.
	Sunday, 13th....4:30 P. M.

FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 11TH ST., Astoria, 84th, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and King's Bridge. Boats leave Peck slip every half hour from 6:50 A. M. until 7 P. M., except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.
N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave every half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 7:15 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6, 7, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:35, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:20 P. M. See time cards for landings.
SUNDAY BOATS every half hour after 9 A. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, Cozzens', Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily, at 3:30. Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

FOR YONKERS DAILY.
STEAMER "SAPPHO"
leaves Pier 26 N. R., foot of Barclay st., at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., landing at 24th st., MANHATTANVILLE, CARMANSVILLE, and FORT WASHINGTON.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENdid steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKaway Beach every day. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. The popular Sound steamer AMERICUS, on and after Sept. 8, will make one excursion every day, leaving as follows: West 11th st., North River, at 8:40 A. M.; Barclay st., North River, at 8:50 A. M.; Pier No. 2, North River, at 9 A. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9:30 A. M. Returning, leaves Rockaway Beach at 5 P. M. Fare, 35 cents. Good refreshments on board.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

IRISH WHISKY AGENCY.
Wanted, a firm of position to act as agents for the sale of the "X" Dublin Whisky, "Fleur-de-lis" Brandy, and celebrated "Crystal" Gin. None but houses of undoubted standing need apply. Address, marked "Agency Department."
CORNELIUS DENEHY,
High Street Distillery, Dublin, Ireland.
(Established A. D. 1831.)

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RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
Accommodation for Trenton at 7:20 A. M., and 2 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:15, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.
Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New York State.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M. Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del. Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:
NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R., No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.
ERIE RAILWAY,
No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.
BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,
No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.
C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SHORE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD
Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:30, 8:20, 9:35 A. M., and 2, 4, 4:35, 5, 6 P. M. The 9:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry-boats leave New-York foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains from Hunter's Point. Tickets sold and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Hempstead, and all way stations at 9:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. For Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stations, at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, 6, 8 P. M. For Great Neck and all intermediate stations at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. The 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 4:00, 4:35 P. M. trains from Hunter's Point connect with boat at Babylon for Fire Island. I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 5, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., special Saratoga Express, reaches Saratoga 9:20 P. M.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.
THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

AUCTION SALES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE MATTER OF J. SMITH, bankrupt: Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public sale, through Max [illegible], Auctioneer, at No. 765 3d av., in the City of [illegible], on the 17th day of September, 1874, at 10 [illegible] M., all the stock of gents' furnishing goods [illegible] and jewelry, together with the [illegible] lease belonging to the estate of [illegible] rupt. FRANCIS W. [illegible]

IN BANKRUPTCY.—[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Special Notice to Holders of Income Bonds.

Owing to the fact that the comparatively small outstanding remainder of the Income Bonds of the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD are scattered widely throughout the country, and as the holders may not, in many cases, have seen the notice offering the SINKING FUND BONDS in exchange for them the Directors have decided to extend the period for making such exchange until Sept. 15.

The Directors are moved to this course by the fact that the very large amount of conversions already effected renders it probable that all the holders will desire to make the exchange when they become aware of the company's offer.

The SINKING FUND BONDS, yielding eight per cent. interest, are offered in exchange at the rate of six of these bonds for five of the Income Bonds; and the fact that the new bonds will shortly become a First Mortgage upon nearly **10,000,000** acres of the company's lands, and are now a Mortgage upon the Road, its Franchises and Equipment, subject to the First Mortgage and Government Lien, gives the new Bonds an advantage over the old which the Directors are persuaded the remainder of the Income Bondholders will recognize, as more than three-fourths of them, in amount, have already done.

Exchanges can be made or information obtained at the

Office of the Company

IN BOSTON,

Or at

MORTON, BLISS & CO.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY,

DREXEL BUILDING,

Or at the

President's Office, 23 Nassau st.,

SIDNEY DILLON, President.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN Southern Railway Co.

Second Mortgage

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.

REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.

INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.

FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

Loan for $2,000,000

FOR THE

Deficiency in the Sinking Fund,

UNDER

Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with section 3 of article 7 of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 26th day of September, inst., at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for a loan of

Two Million Dollars,

for which transferable certificates of stock (registered) PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, on the credit of the sinking fund, under section 3, article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first days of October, 1900.

It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to accept or reject any or all proposals, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State.

The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $100,000.

All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany, N. Y.

The money will be required to be paid in gold coin on the acceptance of the proposal, or by the 28th day of September inst.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State of New-York, on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

Interest on the Loan will commence on the 1st day of October next, and be payable semi-annually on the 1st days of April and October, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, Sept. 8, 1874.

JOHN C. ROBINSON,
Lieutenant Governor.
NELSON K. HOPKINS,
Controller.
DIEDRICH WILLERS, Jr.,
Secretary of State.
THOMAS RAINES,
Treasurer.
DANIEL PRATT,
Attorney General.

ANDREWS, MACKAY & CO

No. 14 Wall st., New-York.

ANDREWS & CO., Paris,

Commercial and Travelers' Credits.

Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

FIRST-CLASS WESTERN

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

No. 25 Nassau st.

NORTH BRITISH

AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid up and subscribed capital	$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus	2,700,000
Life assets and annuities	13,300,000
Total	$27,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J.,

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the bonds are for sale.

Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Co.

Holders of Dividend Scrip of this Company will call at the office of the company, No. 80 Broadway, New-York, on a matter of the utmost importance to them.

JOHN TELFORD, Assistant Secretary.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS

THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) SEPT. 10, 1874,

at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

Full list at sale or at the office,

No. 43 Pine st.

Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or special sales made on all other days, our established custom twenty-two years.

Stocks and Bonds not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange a specialty for many years.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY.
UNION BUILDING, NOS. 52 AND 54 WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the electing of three Directors to fill vacancies caused by rotation of service, and for other business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 217 West 4th st., Cincinnati, Ohio, THURSDAY, Oct. 8, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., 17th of September inst., until 10 o'clock A. M. 12th of October next.

By order,

W. M. WALTON, Secretary.

NORTHERN PACIFIC AND BONDS OF other defaulting railroads bought and sold. Draw sight and time bills of exchange. Interest allowed on deposits. LIVINGSTON & CO., Bankers, 10 Pine st.

BONDS OR OTHER SECURITIES.—OUR Detroit or Sacramento, or other orders for Warrants, bought by C. SCHLEY, Milwaukee, Wis.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,

RAILROAD BONDS,

and other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent. at a large reduction below par, for sale at a large reduction below par by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty twenty-two years.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pinest.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, 10th September, 1874.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors held this day, it was

Resolved, That a dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this company be paid on the 15th of October next at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., in the City of New-York; and that a dividend of four per cent. on the outstanding "Consolidation Certificates" of this company be paid at the same time and place.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed at the close of business on Thursday, the 17th inst., and be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the 20th day of October next.

AND IT WAS ORDERED THAT HEREAFTER, AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, QUARTERLY DIVIDENDS OF TWO PER CENT. EACH BE PAID AS OF COURSE.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Lehigh American Coal Company, of Allegany County, Md., has declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per cent., payable on the 10th day of September. The transfer books will be closed from Saturday evening, Aug. 29, until Friday morning, Sept. 11.

M. A. MYERS,
New-York, Aug. 19, 1874. Secretary.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB MILLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the office of the undersigned, at their place of business, at the office of G. S. Smedley, Esq., No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the seventeenth day of March next. Dated New-York, the fourteenth day of August, 1874.

CHARLES H. MILLER,
HENRY E. CRAMPTON,
FREDERIC G. SMEDLEY,
Executors.

s10-1aw6mTh.*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John F. Butterworth, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 48 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of March next. Dated New-York, the eighth day of September, 1874.

AUGUSTA J. SMITH, Administratrix.
WILLIAM JAY, Administrator
Of John F. Butterworth, deceased.

s10-1aw6mT

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN P. ECKHOFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Mary Ann Eckhoff, No. 312 West 46th st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of April, 1874.

MARY ANN ECKHOFF, Executrix.
GUSTAVUS VOEGE, Executor.

ap9-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ARMSTRONG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William Armstrong, No. 19 Ferry street, in the City of New-York, on or before the ninth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of July, 1874.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG,
CHARLES H. ISHAM,
Executors.

jy9-1aw6mTh*.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY BAKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to S. T. Baker, No. 257 Front street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of March, 1874.

S. T. BAKER,
CHRISTOPHER SCHWAB,
Executors.

mh12-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELINE E. SCHERMERHORN, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at his office, No. 68 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of September now next.—Dated, New-York the 18th day of March, 1874.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS SCHERMERHORN,
Executor, &c., of Adeline E. Schermerhorn, deceased.

mh19-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GARDINER SPRING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Shepherd Knapp, at the Mechanics' National Bank, No. 33 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of November next.—Dated, New-York, the 28th day of April, 1874.

SHEPHERD KNAPP,
THOMAS PAYTON,
Executors.

ap30-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WESTERFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 474 Sixth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of January, 1875, next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of July, 1874.

JAS. W. WESTERFIELD,
JOHN BARBERIE.
Executors.

jy16-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED T. WELLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Gouverneur Rogers, No. 44 Pearl street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of March, 1874.

GOUVERNEUR ROGERS, Executor.
SARAH E. WELLER, Executrix.

mh12-1aw6mTh

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,

DESKS,

OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,

No. 103 Fulton st.,

NEW-YORK.

BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP.

Fine Cylinder Desks.

Phelps, Doremus & Corbett,

Nos. 264 and 266 Canal st.,

Propose to sell for net cash, on or before Jan. 1, 1875, their immense stock of Cabinet Furniture and Upholstery Goods.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS

for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND and misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—PASS-BOOK NO. 36,816, ISSUED BY INSTItution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks. The finder will please return it to the Bank, No. 20 Union place.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY, No. 175 State st., corner of Court st.—All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER AS SUperintendent on a large estate in a mountainous district 100 miles from New-York; no applications will be considered but from such as are able to exhibit satisfactory evidence as to ability, proven by extensive experience in all that pertains to the profession; large salary and furnished house to a superior person. Address Box No. 4,862 Post Office.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONer, at No. 17 West 35th st.; must be Protestant; white or colored; best reference required; no objection to woman with daughter ten or twelve years old.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE TO ASSIST at chamber-work; must be a good plain sewer. Call at No. 63 West 49th st., between 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A WAITRESS; MUST HAVE CITY references. Apply at No. 192 Madison av., from 9 until 2 o'clock. Swedish preferred.

GENTEEL-LOOKING YOUNG MEN, TO learn the retail dry goods business, wanted at LORD & TAYLOR'S, corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GOOD MANY CAPABLE SERVANTS, German girls and other good reliable servants of all nations, Swedish, Welsh, Irish, English, Scotch, and colored for city and country, at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT THE SWEDISH OFFICE, NO. 108 EAST 4th st., Firstclass Swedish, French, and German servants only. Male and female. Maurice Lindquist, (Swede.) Proprietor.

AT MRS. LOWE'S GERMAN AGENCY, NOS. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.—A large number of well-recommended German servants for all capacities.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young Protestant woman as chamber-maid and seamstress, or to attend to a growing child; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; first-class City reference. Call at No. 249 West 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl who understands her duties thoroughly; is very quick and orderly, and an excellent waiting; understands the care and cleaning of silver; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young German woman, lately landed; would like a place to do chamber-work or take care of children; is a good seamstress, and can furnish reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A smart, active young girl, as chamber-maid and waitress; will assist with washing and ironing, or do the work of a small family; best City reference. Apply at No. 205 West 26th st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as first-class chamber-maid, or would wait on a lady and sew; is thoroughly competent; five years' City reference from last employer. Call at No. 418 East 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or as chamber-maid and seamstress; good City reference. Call at No. 145 East 32d st., third floor, back.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and laundress; no objections to a private boarding-house in City or country. Good references. 435 West 26th st

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CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE girl, as chamber-maid and waitress and to assist with washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 284 East 40th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid or to do general house-work in a small family. Address Sarah Watson, No. 429 West 17th st., (rear house.)

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and to do sewing or take care of children; good references. Call at No. 525 6th av.

COOK.—BY A STEADY, WELL-EXPERIENCED, Protestant woman, who understands her business thoroughly; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in superior style; has no objection to work in a boarding-house; has a daughter fifteen years old that she wishes with her; can make herself useful as waitress or chamber-maid at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOMAN AS cook; thoroughly understands first-class family cooking; keeps her kitchen in good order; is of good disposition, cleanly, and a thorough worker; best references. Can be seen at the present Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WHO thoroughly understands all branches of cooking; is also a good washer and ironer; best of references. Inquire at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL; is a good cook and thorough washer, ironer, and general house-worker; City or country, or would go South, (any distance;) has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK—AND ASSIST WITH THE WASHING.—BY a respectable Scotch Protestant woman, who understands her business in all branches; makes best bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; has no objection to the country; very best recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral Servant.—By a neat, industrious girl; will be found a good cook and first-class washer and ironer; a respectful, economical, reliable servant, highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS OR GENERAL Servant.—By a neat, industrious girl; is a good cook and baker and first-class washer and ironer; a respectful, economizing, and intelligent servant; best references given as to honesty, &c. Call at the Ladies' Reform Bureau, No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, AS FIRST-CLASS cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, preserves, &c.; will assist with the washing if required; can furnish the very best of reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, &c.—HOUSEWORK.—BY TWO YOUNG girls, one as cook, washer, and ironer, laundress or house work; the other for light housework or up-stairs work; the best of reference. Call for two days at No. 306 West 39th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, AS good plain cook, and assist with the washing and ironing; would do general housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; no objection to the country; best of reference. Apply at 326 East 25th st.

COOK.—IN THE COUNTRY, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman as cook; is a good baker; understands meats, soups, &c.; is willing to assist with the washing. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; IS A GOOD cook and baker; first-class City reference. Call at No. 709 6th av., in the ice-cream saloon, between 40th and 41st sts.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE AS cook and help with the washing, the other as waitress or take care of children; good City reference. Call at No. 103 West 18th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron, or to do general house-work for a small family; good reference. Call for two days at No. 81 Henry st., basement.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS cook, and to assist with the washing; has first-class City reference. Apply at No. 245 East 28th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO NORTH German girls, sisters, as cook and chamber-maid. Address box 93 East Houston st., 20 months.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK IN A private family; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 141 West 39th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS GOOD PLAIN COOK in a private family; a good home desired. Call for three days at No. 415 East 18th st.

DOMESTIC HELP,

For every capacity, male and female, at

ODELL'S,

No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

ALL NATIONALITIES CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

FAMILIES

returning to the City, also

others in City or country, wanting well-selected Protestant and Catholic servants, male or female, can be suited at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN ENGLISH LADY AS matron or housekeeper in a private family; fourteen years' experience; best City references. Address H., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL for general house-work; understands cooking, washing and ironing; makes good bread; understands care of milk; willing and obliging, and will adapt her self to the times; City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WELCH PROTESTANT young woman of experience; or kitchen-maid, or chamber-maid work; best City testimonials; country. Lady to be seen at Bookham's, removed to No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STRONG YOUNG WOMAN, to do house-work; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful; can furnish the very best of reference. Call at the Ladies' Reform Bureau, No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTestant girl, in a small private family, to do general house-work; good City references. Call at No. 326 West 43d st.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN Protestant girl; is strong and willing to work; can make butter; neat, tidy, and obliging. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., third house east of 4th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COLORED GIRL AS LADY'S maid; good seamstress; accustomed to travel; no objection to one or two children; best reference from present employer. Call at No. 184 West 11th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED young woman who understands her business thoroughly; is a nice family laundress; can flute, puff, polish, and do up fine garments in superior style; is obliging and well-tempered. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman; very respectable, and highly recommended for being a first-class laundress in every part; sober, honest, very obliging, neat, &c.; country or City. At Bookham's, removed to No. 309 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS laundress, or would do chamber-work and fine washing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 319 East 24th st.

LAUNDRESS.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY AN experienced laundress; can flute, puff, and polish; understands all kinds of ladies' finery. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS Lone four years' reference from last place. Call at No. 239 West 26th st., ring third bell.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman; can give good City references, and be seen for two days at No. 190 East 13th st.; second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; has two years' City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 202 East 40th st., near 3d av.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse for an infant; is capable of taking care of it from its birth, on the bottle; City or country; several years' experience; several year's best City reference. Call at No. 47 10th st.

NURSE AND LADY'S MAID.—BY A VERY REspectable Parisian girl; is a good seamstress; dresses neatly, and understands all sorts of fine needle-work; has first-class references from the City. Call at No. 321 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG Swedish woman, as nurse and seamstress, or to do light house-work; City or country; small wages; good references. Call at the ladies' Reform Bureau, No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GERMAN woman as nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 89 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; CAN TAKE entire charge of an infant; bring it up on the bottle if required; good plain sewer; good City reference. Apply for three days at No. 1,325 Broadway, near 37th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS CHILD'S nurse, or for light house-work; is tidy, obliging, and will do nicely for chamber-work in a small family; good reference; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress, or would do chamber-work and sewing; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call for two days at No. 314 East 25th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A good and useful young woman, or as chamber-maid and waitress, for City or country; has the best of references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE.—A COLORED GIRL WISHES TO GO TO California in capacity of child's nurse; has been there before. Apply at present employer's, No. 419 West 22d st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT competent young woman as nurse and chamber-maid; best City reference. Call at 224 West 17th st.

NURSE.—FOR INFANT, BY AN AMERICAN PROTestant girl. Apply at present employer's, No. 142 West 54th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS BABY'S nurse; is a person of long experience; is willing to make herself useful; has the best City reference. Call at No. 113 West 46th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress; willing to assist with chamber-work; has her own machine, improved Wheeler & Wilson; five years' of best City reference. Can be seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class waitress, or as chamber-maid and assist with either washing or sewing; is thoroughly competent in either capacity; best City references. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS who is expert at her business in every respect; twelve years' City reference from former employers. Call at No. 115 West 30th st., top floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY-COMPETENT waitress, who has lived with the leading families of the City; will be highly recommended. Call or address No. 737 6th av., corner 42d st.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT butler, understanding thoroughly how to fulfill his duties, take care of silver, &c.; excellent testimonials from former employers. Can be seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

CLERK, OR ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—By a young man of some experience; salary not so much an object as a prospect for advancement. Address H. H., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, FARMER, AND GARDENER—HOUSE-WORK AND DAIRY.—By a Scotchman and wife, aged thirty-seven years; no children; man can break, care, and drive horses, do gardening, fill k nds of farm-work; milk, &c.; wife is a good, plain cook and butter-maker; also a nice washer and ironer, and can do all kinds of house-work; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married man, no family, as coachman or groom; understands care of first-class horses, carriages; long experience in private stables; City reference will certify as an honest, strictly sober, and obliging man. Address Palmetto, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business; is a careful driver, and was for seven years in the employ of a gentleman in this City, lately deceased; best of references given. Apply at, or address Coachman, No. 37 Nassau st., Room No. 2.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, just disengaged at Newport; is a first-class coachman; in City or country; eight years' best City reference from last employers, and can be highly recommended by some of the best families in New-York. Call or address C. O., at J. B. Brewster's, 21st st. and 5th av.

COACHMAN—COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man and wife, no encumbrance; man as coachman or gardener; will take charge and make himself useful on place; wife as excellent cook, washer and ironer; best reference. Call on or address R. A., No. 655 9th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant young man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; best City references from last place. Address T. L., No. 54½ West 32d st., Up-town *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A MAN and wife; man as coachman; thoroughly competent; wife as cook, and assist in laundry; City references; no objection to country; both English. Address Coachman, No. 49 West 19th st., private stables.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MAN aged twenty-one years; is a good driver and groom; also good gardener, and can milk and take care of cattle and poultry, and be generally useful; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN OF LONG experience in the proper care and treatment of horses, a thorough groom, and good, steady driver, training well to saddle and harness, and everything appertaining thereto; unexceptionable City references and recommendations. Address L. E., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; understands his business; also, milking and the care of a furnace; best reference from last place; country preferred. Address T. M., Box No. 93 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Protestant man; thoroughly understands his business; first-class references; City or country. Address James D., Room 134 Putnam House, 27th st. and 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, AS A coachman and gardener; married, without any family; would take charge of a gentleman's place; best City reference. Address W. T., Box No. 239 *Times* Office, for two days.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE; the man as coachman and to make himself generally useful; the wife as cook; understands the dairy; first class; best reference. Address T. J., Box No. 232 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for a competent and careful coachman; will be discharged in a few days. Call at No. 54 William st., 3d floor, Room No. 10, or 212 West 59th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands the business; has five years' best City reference. Call on or address P. S., Brewster's carriage factory, No. 141 East 25th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man; is reliable in every respect; will give satisfaction where he may engage; eight years' City reference from last employer. Address J. M., 144 5th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FRENCH Coachman and groom, with first-class recommendation from this City. Call or address at No. 204 West 32d st. for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE MAN; will be found attentive and obliging; fully competent. Call on or address for two days, J. W., No. 11 East 27th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE English man; understands a green-house; will make himself generally useful; is civil and willing; best of City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A SITUAtion for his coachman, who is an excellent groom, a steady and honest man; is married, but without family. Address William, care of Box No. 803 Post Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, WHO thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; first-class City driver; very best City reference can be had. Address G. D., 32 East 40th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED Coachman; he understands his business in all its branches; has good reference from last employer. Address J. M., at J. B. Brewster's, 5th av. and 21st st.

FARMER, &c.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, who has been brought up on a farm; understands the care of horses thoroughly and is a first-class driver, and can make himself generally useful; the best of references given. Address G. S., Box 229 *Times* Office.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT MARried man, no family; is a good gardener and florist; understands greenhouse and graperies; is a good milker; will take charge of a gentleman's place; best of City references. Address H. N., Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT MAN, lately landed, as gardener and coachman; the best references if required; willing and obliging; City or country. Call at No. 502 West 30th st.

GARDENER.—CAN PROVE AS TO ABILITY ON this island; has no objection to go South or West. Address P. K., care R. Cook, Garden City, Long Island.

HOSTLER, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTable man and wife; the man as hostler, gardener, farm hand, and generally useful man; the wife as cook, washer, and ironer, or general servant; are faithful and reliable help and well recommended. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

USEFUL MAN—COOR, &c.—BY A GERMAN and wife, aged twenty-five; no children; man can do all kinds of out-door gardening; also groom, and; also tend hot-beds, take care of horses and cattle, milk, drive, &c.; wife can do all kinds of cooking, get up dinners, make pastries, jellies, preserves, pickles, &c., or live in cottage; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, English, without encumbrance, a position in a hotel; South preferred; understands the duties of a dining-room, taking full charge of the help; has no objections to do the carving; good City reference. Address C. Carter, Box No. 192 *Times* Office, New-York.

VALET OR NURSE—TO AN INVALID GENTLEman, by a young Englishman who has had ten years' experience in the same; has first-class references. Address Thomas, box No. 45 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

VALET OR NURSE.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS valet or nurse to an invalid gentleman; is strictly sober, neat, honest, and full of attention to any one he serves. Can be seen, with his references, at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A YOUNG man who will be found thoroughly competent and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Address Waiter, No. 871 Broadway, corner 18th st., in the fruit store.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH WAITER in a private family; best City reference. Address present employer, A. Williams at J. C. Brevoort's, Bedford av., Brooklyn.

WAITER.—BY A CO

THE TURF.

SECOND DAY OF THE PROSPECT PARK FALL MEETING.

TWO RACES AND ONE WALK OVER—KADI, MATE, AND IMPECUNIOUS THE WINNERS.

Yesterday was the second day of the running meeting of the Prospect Park Association, and finer weather for the sport could not have been desired. Although the programme promised four races, but two of them came off, the Prospect Park Cup, an elegant piece of plate, being galloped over for by Mr. Sanford's Mate, and no horse appearing for the half-mile heats. The first race, a dash of a mile and a quarter, however, was an interesting affair, and was won by Kadi, another of Mr. Sanford's horses, in fast time, although he carried three and a half pounds over his proper weight. The hurdle race was of an exciting nature and two accidents marked its progress. It was won by an outsider, Impecunious, to the disgust of the knowing division, while the second favorite, Tabitha, was so badly crippled that she was destroyed. Falling at the third hurdle, she broke her left hind leg at the pastern joint, completely twisting off her foot. The details of the races are given below:

THE MILE AND A QUARTER.

The first race was a dash of a mile and a quarter for all ages, which closed with the following four: Mr. H. Sanford's b. g. Kadi, Jos. Donahue's ch. c. Dublin, D. McCann's gr. c. Frank, and L. A. Hitchcock's ch. f. Quits. Dublin was a great favorite the night before the race, but in the morning he became lame and was withdrawn. Kadi started as the favorite in the afternoon, but Quits superseded him with the knowing ones, and sold even against the field. The following were the figures:

Quits	$100	$60	$80
Kadi	90	50	70
Frank	10	7	10
Total	$200	$117	$160

THE RACE.

The distance being a mile and a quarter, they were started from the three-quarter pole, and after one false attempt they were sent on their journey, Kadi having the lead, Quits second, and Frank third. They came up the homestretch in this order, and Kadi made the pace hot. Passing the stand he led a length, Quits second, two lengths in front of Frank. Going round the turn Kadi opened about a quarter of a length of daylight between him and Quits, and thus they passed the quarter-pole, Frank being three lengths behind them. As they went along the backstretch Quits got closer to Kadi, and they were nose and tail, and Frank three lengths behind. Coming round the lower turn Frank dropped out of the race, and Quits made an effort to head Kadi, but without success, the latter keeping in front and winning the race by a length and a half in 2:12, Frank twenty lengths behind.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Trial purse $300, for all ages; entrance money to second horse; one mile and a quarter.
M. H. Sanford's b. g. Kadi, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Katona, 114½ pounds 1
L. A. Hitchcock's ch. f. Quits, 4 years, by imported Eclipse, out of Columbia, 105 pounds 2
D. McCann's gr. c. Frank, 4 years, by Engineer, dam by Governor Wyckoff, 108 pounds 3
Joseph Donahue's ch. c. Dublin, 3 years, by Kentucky, out of Zaidee, 95 pounds .... dr.
Time—2:12.

THE PROSPECT PARK CUP.

The card presented for the second race the Prospect Park Cup, for all ages, two miles and a quarter, in which there were Ransom, Granger, Mate, Preakness, Shylock, and Resolute engaged, but only Mate put in an appearance, and consequently it resulted in a walk-over for him, much to the disappointment of the spectators.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Prospect Park Cup; two and a quarter miles; winner of the Westchester, Monmouth, or Saratoga Cup, seven pounds extra; $100 entrance, half forfeit; value $350, besides plate valued at $800; six nominations.
M. H. Sanford's br. h. Mate, 5 years, by Australian, out of Mattie Gross, 114 pounds .... w. o.

The next race was to have been a match for $100 a side, half-mile heats, between General Yorke and Erastus Corning, but neither of them appeared, and the race was declared off.

THE HURDLE RACE.

A meagre day's sport was brought to a close with a hurdle race of two miles, over eight hurdles, which brought out M. J. Tully's b. g. Vesuvius, James S. Cattanach's b. g. Impecunious, John Boughrum's ch. h. Camden, and J. W. Weldon's ch f. Tabitha. The knowing ones, of course, favored Vesuvius, but they were badly bitten, as Impecunious won the race after a close and exciting struggle. Two accidents occurred during its progress. Tabitha fell at the third hurdle, and nearly twisted off her foot at the pastern, so that she had to be shot. Her jockey was badly injured, but not dangerously. At the fifth hurdle Camden stumbled and rolled over his jockey, but neither horse nor rider was injured. The pools before the start averaged as follows:

Vesuvius	$150	$200	$105
Tabitha	45	80	38
Impecunious	26	45	20
Camden	19	25	14
Total	$240	$350	$177

THE RACE.

When the flag fell Vesuvius was off in the lead, but Tabitha immediately took it from him and went over the first hurdle at the turn half a length in the van, Vesuvius second, Impecunious third, and Camden fourth. They all got over safely, and going round the turn Vesuvius again assumed the first place and passed the quarter-pole half a length in front of the filly, who was leading Impecunious a neck, Camden a length behind. The second hurdle was about midway of the backstretch, and by the time they reached it Impecunious was first, Vesuvius second, Tabitha third, and Camden fourth. After jumping it Tabitha was set going, and rushing past her leaders reached the half-mile pole two lengths before Impecunious, who was leading Vesuvius a length, Camden still being in the rear. A short distance beyond the half-mile pole was situated the third obstacle, and in going over Tabitha fell head foremost and broke her leg, so that she was destroyed after the race. Several stable boys went to the assistance of the jockey, Cooney, and carried him from the track. In the meantime the others went on their way, and Impecunious came round the lower turn two lengths before Vesuvius, who was three lengths in advance of Camden. In this manner they came over the fourth hurdle on the homestretch, and at the finish of the first mile Impecunious was a length before Vesuvius, with Camden six lengths in the rear. At the fifth hurdle Camden stumbled and threw off his jockey, and the other two kept on their way alone. Around the turn Vesuvius took the lead from Impecunious, and led the latter three lengths past the quarter pole, but at the sixth hurdle Impecunious had got half a length nearer. After getting over safely, Vesuvius went away, and at the half-mile pole was leading his competitor four lengths. The seventh hurdle was down and they were not obliged to jump, Impecunious in the meantime closing rapidly on the favorite, finally reaching the saddle-girth of Vesuvius. When they passed the three-quarter pole Vesuvius was but a head in front, and coming at the last hurdle they were even, jumping it simultaneously. After a close struggle, during which there was much excitement, Impecunious came to the front and won the race by a scant length in 3:56½.

SUMMARY.

FOURTH RACE.—Hurdle handicap; purse $600, of which $150 to second horse; to name and close Sept. 7 at the course; weights to be announced the morning of the 8th, and acceptances to be made at 4 P. M.; two miles, over eight hurdles.
Jas. S. Cattanach's b. g. Impecunious, aged, by Tipperary, out of Lucy Fowler, 139 pounds. Slattery .. 1
M. J. Tully's b. g. Vesuvius, aged, by Vandyke, out of Lizzie Berry, 141 pounds. Midgeley 2
John Boughrum's ch. h. Camden, 5 years, by Bulletin, out of Maria Innis, 135 pounds. Bishop 0
J. W. Weldon's ch. f. Tabitha, 4 years, by Tipperary, out of Greek Slave, 133 pounds. Cooney 0
Time—3:56½.

The meeting will conclude on Saturday next with three races, which promise better than the preceding days.

BUFFALO PARK.

SECOND DAY OF THE RUNNING MEETING—MADGE, SPENDTHRIFT, AND LIZZIE LUCAS THE WINNERS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 9.—The second day of the running races at Buffalo Park was favored with delightful weather. The attendance was about the same as the first day. The horses were called shortly after 3 o'clock.

The first race was a sweepstakes for three-year-olds. Five horses were nominated, and three started, Josey B. and Helen Bennett being drawn. The horses got away in good style, Madge holding the inside, Culpeper second position, and Vortex third. This order was soon reversed, Vortex leading around the turn, Culpeper second, and Madge last. At the half-mile pole Culpeper drew to the front, and led to the back stretch, when Madge drew to the front again, and led on the home-stretch by a length, making the mile in 1:49, and winning the race in 1:50½, Culpeper second, and Vortex third. Previous to the race Madge sold in the pools for $110, Culpepper $35, and Vortex $30. The race was hotly contested.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Sweepstakes for three-year olds; $50 each, half forfeit, with $700 added; second horse to receive $150 out of stakes; winners of any three-year-old stakes amounting to $1.50 to carry seven pounds extra; two miles.
D. McDaniels' ch. f. Madge, by Australian, out of Alabama, by Brown Dick, 107 pounds 1
H. Gaffney's b. c. Culpeper, by Revolver, out of Gentle Annie, 117 pounds 2
George H. Rice's b. g. Vortex, by Vandal, out of Blondin, by Commodore, 110 pounds 3
Time—3:38½.

SECOND RACE.—For all ages, one mile and a quarter, called at 4 o'clock; eight horses nominated, six started; Major Macon and Mary Buckley drawn. At the start Mattie W. and Scratch ran together to the first quarter; at the half, Larry Hart passed Scratch, running up to Mattie W.; at the three-quarter, Mattie W. was two lengths ahead, and Spendrift second position, running away from Larry Hart and Scratch on the homestretch, Spendrift came in first by three lengths, making the mile in 1:44 and winning the heat in 2:10, Larry Hart second, and Mattie W. third. Wm. Jennings, the owner of Larry Hart, claimed Spendrift for $1,500. The owner grumbled, but was obliged to succumb.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Purse, $500; claiming race for all ages; horses entered to be sold for $3,000 to carry their appropriate weights; for $2,000, allowed seven pounds; for $1,500, allowed twelve pounds; for $1,000, allowed fifteen pounds; second horse to receive $100; one mile and a quarter.
T. W. Simson's ch. c. Spendrift, 6 years old, $1,500, by Bonnie Scotland, dam by Wagner, 106 pounds. 1
Wm. Jennings' b. c. Larry Hart, 3 years old, $2,000, by Planet, out of Nora, by imp. Sovereign, 88 pounds 2
D. McDaniels' b. f. Mattie W., 3 years old, $1,000, by Red Dick, out of Etsie Shippen, 77 pounds 3
H. Mc Gaffney's b. c. Scratch, 3 years old, $1,500, by Kentucky, out of Fluke, 83 pounds 0
G. W. Rice's ch. m., 4 years old, $1,000, by imp. Australian, dam Red Rose, by imp. Glencoe, 90 pounds 0
T. M. Pendergrast's br. h. Tar River, $1,000, by Tar River, dam Unknown, 103 pounds 0
Time—2:10.

The third race on the programme was the Buffalo Handicap, sweepstakes for all ages. Four horses were nominated; three started, Culpeper being drawn. This proved the most exciting race of the day. The horses had a fine start, Lizzie Lucas having the inside, Katie Pease second position, and Madge outside. At the start Lizzie Lucas took the lead, followed closely by Katie Pease, Madge a length behind. At the half pole Lizzie and Katie lapped, and maintained that position to the homestretch, when Katie drew ahead until the second half-mile pole was reached when the same lapped condition was obtained. After passing the second half-mile Katie Pease again drew ahead and came in a length ahead of Lizzie Lucas. A foul was claimed by Katie Pease cutting into Lizzie at the last half-mile pole, drawing the blood from her hind leg. After a careful hearing the race was given to Lizzie Lucas. Time, 3:32½. This time is unequaled on any turf save by True Blue.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Buffalo Handicap sweepstakes for all ages, $100 each, half forfeit, and only $20 if declared, with $700 added; second horse to save his stake and receive money for declarations; two miles.
J. Donahue's g. f. Lizzie Lucas, 3 years, by Australian, out of Eagless, 105 pounds 1
D. McDaniel's ch. f. Madge, by Australian, out of Alabama, by Brown Dick, 83 pounds 2
A. Gage's ch. f. Katie Pease, 4 years, by Planet, out of Minnie Mansfield, 105 pounds 3
Time—3:32½.

Three races are set down for the closing day, to-morrow, viz.: Handicap hurdle race, sweepstakes for two-year olds, and Buffalo Cup of $1,000 added to sweepstakes.

POOL-SELLING ON THE BUFFALO RACES IN THIS CITY.

There was a large crowd at Johnson's pool-rooms last night, and the betting on the races at Buffalo to-day was animated. The rates were as follows:

BUFFALO CUP—TWO AND ONE-HALF MILES.

Wanderer	$50	$45	$45
Katie Pease	24	22	21
Lizzie Lucas	15	13	15
Totals	$89	$80	$79

MILE HEATS.

Josie B.	$75	$40	$30
Culpepper	60	40	33
Larry Hart	28	14	12
Spendrift	21	17	11
Australian Filly	22	15	12
Totals	$206	$126	$98

HURDLE RACE.

Granger	$25	$30
Gaffney	10	13
Helen Bennett	5	6
Major Macon	5	5
Total	$45	$54

TWO-YEAR OLD SWEEPSTAKES.

Volcano	$50	$30
Enlister	34	15

BEACON PARK FALL MEETING.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—The Beacon Park Fall Meeting was continued to-day, with a largely increased attendance of spectators.

There were two races on the programme, and in both the favorites were badly beaten. In the 2:38 class there were but six starters, and the knowing ones backed Howell as the favorite at $78; Bella, $28; Reserve, $15, and the field, $8. Royal George won the first heat, Howell took the second, and Bella the last three.

The 2:28 race was one of the best and most-hotly contested ever trotted over this track. There were nine starters, and before the first heat Everett Ray was the favorite, selling at $100; Commodore, $45; Parkis Abdallah, $18, and the field $15. The stallion Phil. Sheridan won the first heat, Commodore the second, Music the third, and the last two were won by Commodore.

SUMMARY.

BEACON PARK, Sept. 9.—Purse of $2,000 for horses that have never beaten 2:38, mile heats, best three in five, to harness.

W. L. Simmons' b. m. Bella	4	3	1	1	1
B. Mace's br. g. Jas. Howell	3	1	2	3	3
J. Woodruff's g. g. Royal George	1	4	3	2	4
J. McKean's br. g. Reserve	2	2	4	4	2
J. M. Moore's br. m. Effie Deans	6	dr.			
D. Mace's blk. g. Arthur	5	dis.			

Time—2:29, 2:28, 2:29½, 2:30, 2:32.

SAME DAY.—Purse of $3,000 for horses that have never beaten 2:28; mile heats; best three in five, to harness:

J. Fitch's b. g. Commodore	4	1	6	1	1
W. C. Trimble's b. m. Music	3	5	1	8	2
J. R. Farnham's blk. s. Phil. Sheridan	1	4	3	5	6
R. Armstrong's ch. m. Mollie Morris	2	2	2	2	5
J. A. Batchelder's b. g. John H.	6	3	4	3	3
J. S. Parkis's b. s. Abdallah	5	7	8	6	8
J. C. Eckerson's b. g. Everett Ray	9	8	5	3	4
G. Ferguson's b. g. Frank Ferguson	8	6	7	7	7
G. H. Bailey's b. g. Shepard Knapp	7	9	dr.		

TIME:

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	.37	1:14½	2:26½
Second heat	.37	1:13	2:25
Third heat	.36	1:13	2:25¾
Fourth heat	.37	1:13	2:27¼
Fifth heat	.36	1:11½	2:25½

ENTRIES TO THE PURSES OF THE FLEETWOOD ASSOCIATION.

The purses offered by the Fleetwood Association for the Fall trotting meeting closed Tuesday night at Johnson's Pool-rooms in the presence of a large crowd. Many of the entries are yet in the mail, but those received last night were as follows:

FIRST DAY—MONDAY, SEPT. 28.

PURSE No. 1—$800, for horses that have never beaten 2:38; $400 to first, $250 to second, $150 to third.
D. Mace's blk. g. Arthur.
T. Woodruff's gr. g. Royal George.
A. McDonald's b. g. Richard.
A. C. Whitson's b. m Pauline.
A. Casey's b. m. Rosa Sonberg.
A. Patterson's b. g. Wm. Walsh.
B. Mace's b. m. Midget.
A. Snyder's b. g. J. N. Mansuay.

PURSE No. 2—$1,500, for horses that have never beaten 2:24; $750 to first, $550 to second, $200 to third.
Jno. L. Doty's ch. g. Thomas L. Young.
J. C. Eckerson's b. g. Everett Ray.
Thos. O'Conner's b. g. George.
W. E. Weeks' b. g. Frank Wood.
J. Dougrey's br. g. Joker.
G. M. Ferguson's b. m. Lady Banker.
B. W. Comee's b. g. Comee.
T. S. Carpenter's s. m. Susie.

SECOND DAY—TUESDAY, SEPT. 29.

PURSE No. 3—$800, for horses that have never beaten 2:44; $400 to first, $250 to second, $150 to third.
D. Mace's blk. g. Arthur.
Jas. A. Dougrey's b. m. Mary Lamb, formerly Frisky Jane.
John Murphy's b. g. Mattaner.
Chas. Murray's b. m. Nell e.
Thos. O'Conner's s. m. Lizzie.
A. Patterson's b. g. Alexis.
B. Mace's b. m. Midget.
Otis Bort's b. g. Roadmaster.

PURSE No. 4—$1,000, for horses that have never beaten 2:31; $650 to first, $300 to second, $150 to third.
John Murphy's b. m. Lady Dahlman.
John Chambers' b. m. Maisey.
B. Mace's b. m. Nelly Walton.

THIRD DAY—WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30.

PURSE No. 5—$600, for horses that have never beaten 2:50; $300 to first, $200 to second, $100 to third.
D. Mace's blk. g. Arthur.
John Murphy's br. g. Chester.
A. Bourett's r. g. T. E. Gordon.
A. McDonald's b. g. Richard.
E. B. Harris' b. m. Lizzie Case.
A. Patterson's gr. g. Alexis.
B. Mace's b. m. Midget.
H. Sandford's b. m. Little Nell.

PURSE No. 6—$2,500, free for all, barring Goldsmith Maid; $1,350 to first, $700 to second, $450 to third.
D. Mace's b. g. Henry.
W. Lovell's b. m. American Girl.
J. F. Merrow's blk. g. Camora.

YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

Martin Meehan, aged twenty-two, of No. 559 First avenue, a native of Peekskill, and a boatman by occupation, was yesterday arrested by officers Adams and Green, of the Twenty-first Precinct, on a charge of stealing a gold watch and chain from Patrick Scullin. The chain was recovered, but the watch was not found. Meehan was taken before Justice Smith, at the Yorkville Police Court, and committed for trial in default of $3,000 bail. The prisoner is an old offender, and has just completed a two years and six months term in Sing Sing prison for burglary.... Charles Dinser and Peter Hollock, who were arrested after concluding a bargain, by which Dinser's daughter was delivered into the possession of Hollock, were yesterday arraigned before Justice Smith, at the Yorkville Police Court, and committed for examination in default of $1,000 bail each. The girl, who is but thirteen years of age, testified that she was induced by her father to accompany Hollock to his house by representations that she would have a good home, plenty of clothing, and would be sent to school.

THE SEAMEN'S PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

A special meeting of the Seamen's Protective Association of the United States was held at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. The meeting was well attended, and unbounded enthusiasm prevailed, J. T. Arnott, the temporary chairman, presided. The following arrangements were made for a parade to take place this morning: "The members will form in four divisions at the City Hall Park, the first division will be under the direction of William Bond; second division, Thomas Fox; third division, Stephen Davis, and fourth division, J. Ward. They will march at 9 o'clock, proceeding through Centre street, Chatham, Pearl, Cherry, Pike, Monroe, Catherine, South, Oliver, Madison, New Chambers, South, Wall, and Pearl streets to Franklin square, where the procession will be dismissed. All seamen, riggers, 'longshoremen, and others are invited to participate. Resolutions were adopted declaring that no member of the association shall pay blood money, and that he shall report any Captain in port who should propose such, no report to be made without clear evidence; deprecating any violence on the part of the members toward those not connected with the association, and favoring the inducing of those who are not members to join the association. On motion, Dr. William Faulds Thoms, was elected permanent President of the association. Addresses were then delivered by Messrs. Arnott, Thoms, and Clark, and the meeting adjourned.

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

THE RUMORED COMPROMISE GENERALLY DISCUSSED—MOULTON'S LONG-EXPECTED STATEMENT TO BE GIVEN TO THE PRESS.

Mr. Moulton returned to Brooklyn yesterday morning, and his promised statement will probably be given to the press to-day. This is about the only piece of information that could be obtained during the day in relation to the case. Mr. Moulton was busily occupied giving his statement the finishing touches, and had nothing to say. Mr. Cleveland, who had returned from Boston the day previous, was equally reticent; and Mr. Tilton left home in the morning, and had not returned up to a late hour last night. Mr. Morris as the legal representative of Mr. Tilton was the only person connected with the case who entered into conversation at any length upon the subject. He had nothing new, however, to impart in relation to the question at issue. He stated that he was ready for the trial, and that, in the face of all the representations made by Mr. Beecher's counsel as to their desire to bring the matter as speedily as possible before the courts, they had wasted more time than was necessary before they put in Mr. Beecher's answer. Although there was very little said by the friends of either party yesterday, the unaccountable movements of the principal actors in the case during the past few days was the subject of much discussion and speculation in Brooklyn. Opinion was divided as to the theory of a compromise having been effected. The disposition evinced by Mr. Beecher's friends to leave the case at present in the hands of Mr. Moulton was regarded as an indication that this view of the question was not wholly erroneous, though one of the Brooklyn evening journals which has been all along supporting Mr. Beecher denounced the statement that Mr. Beecher had gone to Boston to negotiate with Gen. Butler and Mr. Moulton as a malicious falsehood. Some were of the opinion that influence has been brought to bear upon Mr. Moulton through Gen. Butler, which has caused him to remodel his statement and withhold certain portions bearing strongly against Mr. Beecher, and that the charge of black-mailing had been withdrawn by Mr. Beecher and his friends. The fact that Mr. Moulton was busily occupied on the statement seemed to confirm this view of the case. It is generally understoood, however, that Mr. Moulton's publication will not contain that scathing exposure of Mr. Beecher which was promised in the card published the day following the meeting in Plymouth Church, when the report of the Investigating Committee was presented. It is the general impression that in the forthcoming document he will again take up the position he has so long occupied as the "mutual friend" of both parties. If it should have the effect of creating a better feeling on both sides few will regret it; better still if it should lead to a final settlement of the question. Even those who have been loudest in their demand for a full investigation of the case, and the publication of all the details of the disgusting scandal are now pretty well tired of the subject.

THE DEED FORGERY.

EXAMINATION OF THE PRISONERS—TWO OF THE ALLEGED CONSPIRATORS COMMITTED WITHOUT BAIL.

Yesterday afternoon Charles Sacia, William H. Walker, alias Gardner G. Gerken, and Julian Columbani, who were arrested on Tuesday, charged with forgery and conspiracy to defraud, were taken before Justice Flammer, at the Tombs Police Court. The readers of THE TIMES are already aware of the nature of the attempt alleged to have been made by the prisoners to procure the registration of a worthless deed. In the affidavits made yesterday before Justice Flammer, by Mr. Robert B. Young, one of the executors of the estate of Isaac B. Young, who died in May, 1868, it is set forth that, by Mr. Young's will, the power to sell the property left by him, among which was a tract of land situated on Madison avenue, between One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Twelfth streets, was vested in his executors, and that no sale of that property had ever been made, and that the deed, purporting to convey a portion of that property, which was deposited at the Register's office for record on the 27th of August, 1874, was false. In view of the circumstances attending the arrest of Julian Columbani, who was taken in the act of demanding the forged document at the Register's office, and the subsequent disclosures made by him, and by the others implicated by him, Mr. Young has preferred a charge of forgery and conspiracy against the prisoners.

Julian Columbani was first examined. He said he was a dealer in sewing-machines, and resides in Hancock avenue, Jersey City. Knew Charles and Marcus T. Sacia, from having sold sewing-machines to the latter, who owed him a balance of about $25. Had intrusted a claim to Charles Sacia of some $214 to be collected. Had frequently gone to their office to get his money, and had met Walker or Gerken there. Knew him as "Captain," but did not know his correct name. On Friday last met Gerken or Walker on Fulton street; Gerken asked him to call at the Hall of Records and get a deed, of which he gave him a written memorandum. Went to the Hall of Records next day, and was told that the paper would not be ready for two or three weeks. Was then told by Gerken that it would be necessary to pay the clerks something to expedite matters. Gerken said he would give witness some money for that purpose, and would pay him (Columbani) $5 to attend to the matter, as he was sick. Gerken said he wanted the deed at once, because he had mentioned the property in the District Attorney's office in giving a bond. On Monday morning received $2 from Gerken and went to the Hall of Records. Proffered the money to the clerk, who refused to take it, and told witness to call on Tuesday and he should have the deed. Did not go on Tuesday, but went on Wednesday, and on being asked whether his name was Young said it was not; said he was Gerken, (meaning that he represented the person bearing that name), and was then arrested by Detective Irving and taken to the Twenty-sixth Precinct Station-house. There witness gave his name, and offered to show the officers the man Gerken, from whom he had received the deed. Went with the officer and pointed him out.

Walker, alias Gerken, was then examined. He denied having given the deed to Columbani, and said he had never seen it before Wednesday. He said he thought the hand-writing in the body of the deed was that of Marcus T. Sacia, and admitted that he had once gone by the name of Gerken, but said his real name was William H. Walker. He refused to say whether he had ever been convicted of a felony at the Court of General Sessions.

Columbani's counsel then asked that his client be allowed to go on his own recognizance, and offered to give his word for the prisoner's appearance when called for. Justice Flammer declined to do so, and counsel then asked him to fix the amount of bail. This the Justice also declined to do, and held the prisoners in the Tombs without bail. Charles Sacia will be examined to-morrow.

YOUTHFUL HIGHWAYMEN.

A daring outrage was perpetrated in the suburbs of Newark Tuesday afternoon. Two boys named Cecil Smith and Henry Graff were attacked and robbed by a gang of young highwaymen while on their way to Bound Brook to bathe. The young ruffians were armed with loaded revolvers, which they flourished in a threatening manner. They knocked Smith down, and took his watch and gaiters from him, and then turning their attention to Graff they robbed him of his pocket-knife and a small revolver. The boys gave information at Police Headquarters, and Detective Becker was detailed to work up the case. Late in the evening he captured three of the gang, who gave their names as William Ellworth, John Woods, and William Dunger. Dunger had the stolen gaiters on his feet, and the others had loaded revolvers in their possession. They were identified by their victims, and committed for trial.

A PEACH PEDDLER'S INGENIOUS DEVICE.

Michael Costello, a peddler of peaches, sold four baskets of the luscious fruit to Mr. Rudolph Kissler, of No. 149 East Fourth street, for the small sum of twenty-five cents per basket. When Mr. Kissler went to investigate the contents of his baskets he discovered that they were only one-third full, as an ingenious false bottom was fixed into each basket, beneath which the peaches could not descend. Mr. Kissler had Costello arrested yesterday and taken before Justice Otterbourg, at Essex Market Police Court, who committed him for further examination.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Kate Corcoran, aged thirty-two years, who was arrested last night by an officer of the Fifteenth Precinct for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, attempted to commit suicide by hanging herself to the door of her cell. She was, however, cut down, and subsequently recovered.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The steam-ship Russia took out yesterday 24,860 letters and fifty bags of papers, the Oder 5,400 letters and ten bags of papers.

Inspector McCord, of the United States Internal Revenue Service, yesterday seized, in West street, thirty gallons of smuggled brandy.

A regular meeting of the Twenty-first Assembly District Young Men's Republican Association will be held this evening at Saenger Hall, No. 1,374 Third avenue.

The Grand Jury will apply to-day to the Board of Aldermen for authority to use the Governor's Room, their present quarters being damp and unhealthy.

Patrick Fitzgerald, aged forty, of Sixty-seventh street and Fourth avenue, fell from the cliffs at Fifty-second street yesterday morning, and was seriously injured.

The funeral of Alexander C. Poillon, a well-known resident of this City, took place yesterday from the Reformed Church, at the corner of Forty-eighth street and Fifth avenue.

On the afternoon of Tuesday next a single-scull match will take place on the Harlem River, the contestants being Officers O'Sullivan and Miller, both of the Fourth Precinct Police.

The Young Men's Christian Association announce that they employ no collector, and that a man now seeking to collect bills for the institution is an impostor, who should be given into custody.

Edward Morris, thirty-nine years of age, of No. 94 Henry street, fell into the hold of the barge C. E. Jane, at Pier No. 9 East River, yesterday evening, and was severely injured. He was taken to the Park Hospital.

The charge against the proprietor of the Metropolitan Theatre for keeping a "disorderly house," was dismissed by Justice Morgan yesterday, the evidence not having sustained the charge in the complaint made by Capt. Williams.

The usual weekly reunion will be held at the Free Training-schools, No. 47 East Tenth street, to-night, at 8 o'clock. The evening will be devoted to music, reading, and an address on "The History of the Training-schools." Working women are cordially invited to attend.

About 300 convalescent patients of the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island were taken on an excursion up Long Island Sound yesterday. Dr. Kitchen, Chief of the staff, accompanied them, and Mr. William Joralemon, the steward of the institution, provided a bounteous supply of sandwiches and milk.

Mary Ann McKenna, aged seventeen, was taken from a disreputable house last night by Detective Von Gerichten, of the Central Office. She had been residing with her aunt, Mrs. Ann McKevitt, at No. 495 Wooster street, and left the house three weeks ago ostensibly to look for work, but failed to return.

The Grand Lodge of Good Templars of the State of New-York will meet at Irving Hall on Tuesday morning next, the 15th inst., and a mass-meeting will be held in the Academy of Music in the evening. Addresses will be delivered by Hon. Wm. H. Van Cott, Dr. R. E. Sutton, Col. J. J. Hickman, of Kentucky, and Susannah Evans, the temperance advocate, and the celebrated Hutchinson family will perform a musical programme. On the 16th inst. a trip to the public institutions and objects of interest in the harbor will be tendered to the visiting delegates.

Mr. Nathan Nesbit, counsel for Bernard Woods and Alex. McKnight, the two men who were beaten by Officer George P. Malone, of the Twenty-second Precinct, and his brother, Michael Malone, of the Twentieth Precinct, a few nights since, yesterday applied to Justice Smith, at the Yorkville Police Court, for a warrant for the arrest of the alleged assailants. Justice Smith declined to issue a warrant, but promised to grant the parties a hearing on Friday next, when, if the allegations of the complainants are sustained, the officers will be required to furnish bonds to appear for examination.

BROOKLYN.

Work on the East River Bridge has been temporarily suspended owing to the want of stone.

On Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock the Howard Orphan Asylum will hold its annual meeting at the institution, in Dean street, near Troy avenue.

Robert Martin, aged seventy, died yesterday from the effects of injuries received by falling from the second-story window of his residence, at No. 273 Third street.

Democratic primaries for the election of delegates to the Assembly Conventions to be held to-night were held last evening. The Assembly Conventions will elect delegates to the Democratic State Convention to be held on the 16th inst.

A gang of burglars attempted to force an entrance into the house No. 213 Carleton avenue at an early hour yesterday morning, but were scared off just as they had succeeded in forcing open the fastenings of the scuttle. No arrests.

A plan is under consideration by the School Committee of the Board of Education for establishing an evening school, in which the higher branches of a good English education will be taught to advanced pupils. It is proposed to have this school separate from the regular evening schools, and taught exclusively by school Principals. The regular evening schools will open on the 28th inst.

LONG ISLAND.

The cover of a basket floated ashore at Rockaway Beach on Tuesday, on the under side of which was found the skeleton of a child's arm, all the bones and sinews being complete, excepting the tip of the little finger, but entirely denuded of flesh. It was attached to the cover by means of the belt of a woman's dress. Medical men who viewed it concluded that it had belonged to a child about three years of age.

The Suffolk County Oyster Planters' Association offer a reward of $25 for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons who may trespass upon their lots in the East South Bay, and it is understood that all the other associations of baymen are determined to protect their rights under the Oyster act of 1874. The principal evil complained of is that poachers recklessly dredge the beds to the destruction of the young crop.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A case of small-pox has made its appearance at Jerome. A boy named Levins, after visiting a sister at Yonkers, became sick with the disease.

Rev. Mr. Barnes, Pastor of the Baptist Church at Port Chester, while on the beach near Byron's Point, succeeded in capturing a shark about eight feet long, weighing upward of 300 pounds. It was taken to the village, and attracted considerable attention among the citizens.

NEW-JERSEY.

The amount appropriated for the support of the public schools in Somerset County during the next year is $39,006 33.

Alfred De Witt, the lately-appointed City Treasurer of Elizabeth, has resigned, and W. D. Bruen was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The Oneida Boat Club, of Jersey City, and the Triton Club, of Bayonne, will row a four-oared gig race on the Passaic River, at Newark, next Saturday afternoon. The Oneidas are the favorites.

The funeral of the late William H. Bumsted takes place this afternoon from his late residence on Ocean avenue, Jersey City. The remains will be taken to the New-York Bay Cemetery for interment.

James Mount, the driver of the Newark horse car which ran over and killed the boy Edward Rogers, last Monday, returned a verdict of accidental death, and exonerated James Mount, the driver, from all blame.

The Coroner's Jury in the case of James Hearn, the man who was killed at the new tunnel of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad a few days ago, returned a verdict that the death of deceased was the result of his own carelessness.

Yesterday morning a young man who did not give his name, hired a boat from Mr. Jacobus, the bridge-tender at the Hackensack bridge, and about two hours subsequently the boat was found by some fishermen, floating down the river, and without any occupant. It is supposed the young man was drowned.

A lady named Sarah Monteagle, who was stopping at the residence of her father, Mr. Herman Wendt, on Prospect street, Elizabeth, accidentally fell down stairs yesterday afternoon and broke her neck, death ensuing instantaneously. The husband of deceased died in New-Orleans only a short time ago, and she had come on here to live with her parents.

James Cummings, a gate-tender at the Jersey avenue crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Jersey City, was very seriously injured, yesterday morning, by the fall of the endless chain which the gate is raised up and down. The chain broke, and striking him on the head and shoulders knocked him senseless to the ground. His injuries, though severe, are not considered dangerous.

While the Pennsylvania Railroad train which leaves New-York at 8:20 P. M. was approaching Metuchen, Tuesday night, a volley of stones was hurled through the windows by some unknown ruffians. A passenger named George Meiter was struck in the side of the head with one of the missiles and severely injured. Another one just grazed a lady's head, inflicting a slight wound. It is suspected that the outrage was committed by some Italians working on the railroad, because one of their number was killed a short time ago. When the train arrived at New-Brunswick Mr. Meiter was taken to the office of Dr. Mulford, who found that the table-bone of the skull was broken and a portion of it pressed on the brain. Congestion of the brain will probably ensue, and in that case the wounded man cannot recover. He resides at Germantown Junction.

JAILORS' PRIVILEGES.

Two little boys and a woman, each bearing in their hands packages of food, yesterday complained to Justice Smith, at the Yorkville Police Court, that they had friends and relatives confined in the prison there, and had asked the keepers to pass to them the articles they had brought, and were rudely repulsed. The Judge instituted an inquiry, which resulted in some singular developments. The keepers of the prison allege that they have orders from the Commissioners of Charities and Correction to refuse all food from the friends of prisoners, although they admit that the inmates of the prison can purchase through them (the keepers) such victuals as they may desire. A gentleman who was for a few days an involuntary boarder there describes the bill of fare as meagre in variety, but expensive in detail. For a cup of tea and slice of bread twenty-five cents is charged. For a small beefsteak seventy five cents is demanded. Tobacco and other luxuries are correspondingly high. As the unfortunates who are committed to this prison are not convicted criminals, it seems unjust to impose the restrictions here described. Some of the food yesterday refused was intended for a little boy who had been found guilty of the enormity of playing ball against a church.

DEFRAUDING A BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Augusta Hartlege was yesterday examined before Justice Flammer, at the Tombs Police Court, charged with having obtained money on false pretenses. It is alleged that in July, 1871, she falsely represented that she was the widow of one Carl Wagner, and by means of a certificate of his death, which was countersigned by the President of the New-Yorker Penny Verein, a German benevolent society, she obtained the sum of $200 from the Treasurer, Mr. Henry Goepp, of No. 189 Eldridge street. Since then Mr. Goepp has seen Wagner alive, and, in consequence, has brought the charge against the woman. It seems, however, that the charge was not made so much with the intent to punish her as to elicit who the parties were who instigated the deed, for Mr. Goepp says he knows that she only received $15 of the money. A number of witnesses have been examined already, but no direct information as to who the guilty parties are has yet been obtained. She was remanded until to-day, when the examination will be resumed. Some time since the President of the society, who signed the certificate, was sued for the amount paid on it, in the Marine Court, by the Treasurer, and judgment was obtained against him for the amount wrongfully ordered paid. It is thought that the whole matter will be finally brought to light.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

Frank Farrell was arrested by Officer Robinson yesterday, and held by Justice Otterbourg, at Essex Market Police Court, in $1,000 bail, on a charge of carrying a weapon called a "billy." John Nugent, of No. 203 First avenue, made the complaint against Farrell, and stated that he was beaten by him with the billy on the 2d of August, while at a picnic.... William Parker was held in $500 bail by Justice Murray, at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged by Alice Edwards, a colored girl, of No. 222 Greene street, with keeping a policy shop.

LATEST EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 9—3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £110,000. Consols for money and the account, 92⅝@92¾. United States Bonds, 1865, 108⅜; do. 1867, 109½; do. 10-40s, 104½; do. new 5s, 104¾. Erie Railway Shares opened at 32⅛, and closed at 32¼. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 64f. 65c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 9—3:30 P. M.—Cotton dull and easier; Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.@8d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.@8¼d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 4,500 bales were American. Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable September, 7¾d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable September, 7 13-16d. Cotton—Sales of shipments of the new crop, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, 7⅞d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 2500 head; market fairly active; prices unchanged; Texans, $2@$3 50; Natives, $4 25@$7 37½ for medium to extra; shipments, 1,100 head. Live Hogs—Receipts—8,000 head; market firm and active; prices unchanged; common to choice, $6 30@$7; shipments, 4,800 head. Sheep—Receipts, 1,300; market active; prices unchanged; sales at $2 25@$4 50.

NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 9.—Spirits of Turpentine dull at 30½c. Resin steady at $1 80 for Strained; $2 25 for Low No. 1. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 25 for Hard, and $2 25 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar dull; no sales.

[Advertisement.]

"YOUR CHARACTER IN YOUR FACE."—The *Phrenological Journal*, a first-class $3 magazine, sent three months on trial for fifty cents, by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

An imperative duty upon your return to the city is to procure one of KNOX'S elegant fall style of GENTLEMEN'S HATS. A visit to either of his stores, No. 212 Broadway or in Fifth Avenue Hotel, will be necessary for the accomplishment of this laudable object. The Knox hat is decidedly the prevailing sensation.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Russia, for Liverpool.—Edwin Fox, J. Bruce, Mrs. Moore, B. C. Rumsey, B. Rumsey, Jr., W. Miller, Domingo Fatjo, Chas. Buckley, Miss Johnson, Ross Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Curtis, Miss C. Curtis, Master W. Curtis, Miss Campbell, R. S. Marshall, W. W. Blow, Rev. M. McPherson, C. L. Sharpstem, Mr. Bourdauchon, D. C. Da Costa, Capt. W. R. Kennedy, R. N., G. Gordon King, C. S. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Hoague, Mrs. M. Schenck, Miss J. Schenck, Master H. Schenck, W. S. Andrews, Mrs. Isabel Andrews, infant, and maid, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Wright Robbins, Mrs. Winslow and daughter, B. Cohen, L. Blake, H. Northover, Master Hearn, Wm. Dunlop, R. Miller, Mr. Campbell, J. H. Benson, Mr. Vanvelsor, F. Vail, G. W. Brega, John Laird, H. Williams, Miss Unsworth, H. C. Mouran, Dr. Burridge, Mr. McDougald, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Moorehouse and infant, A. Moorehouse, Mr. Inglis, Mr. and Mrs. Tomlinson, R. A. Bayley, Miss Burns, Mr. Kaul, Capt. Howes.

In steam-ship Oder, for Bremen.—J. W. Hacknole, Mrs. Emmeline Hacknole, Miss Emmeline D. Hacknole, Miss Roxana Hacknole, John Weber, Iwan Boeninger, A. Lackemann, L. Rosenthal, Reinhard Heller, Mrs. Reinhard and three children, Dr. J. A. Leurer, John Friedmann, Mrs. John Friedmann, Mrs. Anna M rschel, Mrs. Auguste Buchholz and two children, Edward Hildebrandt, F. Berenbroick, Jr., Mrs. F. Berenbroick, Mrs. Liebe-Barkort, children, and servant, L. H. Sigall, Max Schwarz.

In steam-ship State of Nevada, for Glasgow.—Mrs. R. C. Kerr and infant, Dr. John Foster, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. James Rose, Mrs. L. T. Merrow and four children, A. K. Miller, J. Strehler, Thos. A. Chapman, John Morgan, T. N. Sidney, John Major, Archibald Low.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Bolivia, from Glasgow.—John Catto and lady, John Hudson, William McHaffie, George Thackrey, Henry Nelson, Miss McDougan, Charles S. Johnstone, William Craig and lady, Dr. Charles Beardsley, Mrs. Alexander Inglis, James Kirkwood, Robert Reid, James Justice, Mrs. Henry C. Snebley, Master Leslie Snebley, John Pearman, Rev. John Thomson, D. D., L. Birdseye, Mrs. William Coverly, Mrs. Fletcher, Miss Maria Smith, John Gray, William Brown, Alonzo Kimball and lady, Miss Kimball, John M. Thompson, Richard Wardrop and lady, Alexander Hasne, John Donald and lady, William Baxter, Mrs. Templeton and daughter, Capt. Colin C. Campbell, William Baird, Miss Barnard, Alfred A. Andrews, L. W. Andrews, R. J. Finnie and son, James McCall, Miss Bella McCall, Dr. Ira Wilcox, David S. Thompson, Wm. Hopkins, Hiram S. Hurd, John L. J. O'Keefe, Herman Trost, Patrick C. Gleason, Wm. Ferguson, Mrs. Jane Downs, Miss Janet Gollan, E. R. Payson, H. H. Hurd, J. C. Marindale, John Stuart and lady, Miss Julia Behm, Miss P. J. Rushmore, J. W. Rushmore, Dr. J. S. Adams, George Knowles and lady, Miss Knowles, Geo. Knowles, Jr., Dr. J. W. Pierce and lady, Mrs. Mary Borgman, Mrs. M. C. Martin, Mrs. Chas. Hill, Mrs. Todd, Miss S. Todd, Dr. Charles Bailey, lady, and son, Mrs. Stewart Black, George Black, Charles J. Gardner, Peter J. Ralph and son, W. Fessenden, Miss A. E. Fessenden, Miss A. Eaton, J. N. Tucker, R. Sanderson, John J. Brown and lady, James McIlveen, Miss Edith McIlveen, Miss Lottie A. Wubur, Miss Orie L. Steel, Mrs. Kutz, Miss B. Kutz, Miss Curry, Dr. Adrian J. Ebell, Miss Jessie Keith, Miss Buckingham, Mrs. A. McKenzie and daughter, Miss Stacl, Miss M. W. Foote, Miss S. L. Chapman, Miss Bradley, Miss Mary De Forest, Miss A. W. Purdy, Miss Agnes Hendry, Miss Jane A. Hendry, Joseph Hart, lady, and family, Miss Kate Meserole, Miss S. J. C. Needham, Miss Julia L. Arnold, Miss E. A. Webb, Mrs. William Ware, Miss Minnie Ware, Edward T. Mitchell, Miss Thompson, Matthew Hettrick, Charles A. Munn, Thomas B. Ewing, Miss Elizabeth Hagan, Miss Gray, Miss Stannard, Mrs. Wisehart and family, J. Saunders, H. W. Davey, Miss Puis, Miss Humphrey, Miss Alexander, Miss Morgan, Miss M. Sproul.

In steam-ship Frisia, from Hamburg.—Theodora Walther, Mary Root, Rev. C. A. Briggs, Dr. Frans Von Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Max Mack and three children, Louis Wolf, H. D. Symonds, Mr. and Mrs. A. Echhold, Emilie Dommerich and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Tobias Kohn, Edward Sugmann, Louis Schmidt, Alice Schmidt, Fred. Frazer, R. Canel, Jenny Bloomfield, Oscar Helmrich, Francesca Meyer, Moritz Seligmann, Babette Seligmann, Baron Louis von Horroarth, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Gulich, Semon Beier, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Taylor and daughter, A. Paner, Mr. and Mrs. Abr. Ottensosser, L. Wilczinski, J. Wilczinski, C. J. H. Vogt, Abrah. Ramsfelder, B. Goldstein, Rox Kleemann, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Peters and child, Mr. and Mrs. Juis. Bacharach, Mrs. Schwarzwald, Jacob Ahlers, Ed. Haas, Mr. Strauberg and family, Mr. and Mrs. Sommerville, Mr. and Mrs. Steartug, Mr. Piter, Mr. King, Mr. Patridge, Mr. Ahler, Mr. Scammann, Mr. Muller, Mr. Trowbridge, Mr. Cormeshauer, Ph. Helen, Mrs. E. Marini.

In steam-ship Hohenzollern, from Bremen.—Herm Rosenberg and son, Louise Nennecke, Louise Schlute, S. A. Moritz, Hans Sommerhoff, Dr. Th. E. Heidenfeld, H. Vormann, family, and servant, Ida Guckenheimer, Emma Guckenheimer, Dr. Jul Goldmann, August Schoch, Prof. Dr. Ferd. Kirkel, E. J. Burkam, Mary Sinclair Burkam, R. B. Scott, G. C. B. Southworth and family, F. H. Egan, W. T. Hutchins, D. R. Lee, William Smith, Edith Smith, Mary Burke, Max Kahn, Hermann Kunderlich, Ernest Von Bruysel, Belgian Consul, and others in second cabin.

In steam-ship W. A. Scholten, from Rotterdam, &c.—Chas. Hamburger, Miss Sophie Witte, H. T. Dunbsel, H. D. Witte, Mrs. Brower and child.

In steam-ship San Salvador, from Savannah.—H. H. Carter, J. Rixton, E. L. Beard, H. Steinberg, M. B. Wyly, A. Wyly, R. Morgan, D. B. Lester, E. O'Connell, R. Faulkner, Miss Minnie Bradley, Mrs. J. Grayson, George R. Moulton, Mrs. Whiting, infant, and nurse, Mrs. B. Oake and infant, Miss Annie E. Thornton, Mrs. C. F. Stoddard, B. Stratton, A. Patterson, and five steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5:36 | Sun sets.... 6:17 | Moon sets.... 6:30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 7:31 | Gov. Island.. 8:20 | Hell Gate... 9:42

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Russia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool, via Queenstown, C. G. Franckyn; State of Nevada, (Br.,) Braes, Glasgow, Aust. Baldwin & Co.; A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Oder, (Ger.,) Von Oterendorp, Bremen, via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; City of Galveston, Evans, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.

Ships Tamerlane, (Br.,) Kerr, Glasgow, R. P. Currie & Co.; Southern Chief, Higgins, Savannah, H. D. & J. U. Brookman; Brilliant, (Norw.,) Christensen, Havre, Funch, Edye & Co.

Barks Germania, (Port.) Galambo, Oporto, Hagemeyer & Brunn; Broz, (Ital.,) Maresca, Barcelona, Spain, Funch, Edye & Co.; Maria Adelaide, (Norw.,) Saccar, Genoa, Fabbri & Chauncey; Elba, Peterson, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Leopoldine Bauer, (Aust.,) Lucovich, Newry, Ire., Slocovich & Co.; Kong Sverre (Norw.,) Anno, Liverpool, Funch, Edye & Co.; Sabine, Williams, Galveston, Texas, C. H. Mallory & Co.

Brigs Trino, (Aust.,) Movicich, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Saliste, Staples, Lisbon, Portugal, J. Zittlosen; John Kendall, (Br.,) James, Santander, Spain, G. F. Bulley; Thetis, Speckhaver, Curacoa, Dovale & Co.; Annie, (Danish,) Brown, Maranham, Brazil, J. o. Zittlosen.

Schrs. G. V. Richards, (Br.,) Robinson, St. John, N. B., Peter I. Nevius & Son; Wm. H. Keeney, Beers, Fernandina, Fla., Van Brunt & Brother; Heeney Parker, Lewis, Georgetown, Demerara, E. Rowe & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Hohenzollern, (Ger.,) Nordenholdt, Bremen Aug. 25, via Havre 28th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah Sept. 5, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship W. A. Scholten, (Dutch,) Hus, Rotterdam Aug. 24, via Plymouth 26th, with mdse. and 95 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Aug. 28, lat. 49 38, lon. 14 41, passed a Belgian steam-ship bound E.; Sept. 2, lat. 48 45, lon. 36 26, steam-ship Holsatia, (Ger.,) hence for Hamburg; 3d, lat. 47 09, lon. 43 13, steam-ship Weser, (Ger.,) hence for Bremen; 5th, lat. 43 53, lon. 54 27, a German steam-ship showing signal letters, O. C. N. H., bound E.; 6th, lat. 42 47, lon. 60 26, steam-ship Rotterdam, (Dutch,) hence for Rotterdam.

Steam-ship Frisia, (Ger.,) Badenhausen, Hamburg Aug. 26, via Havre 29th, with mdse. and 213 cabin and 380 steerage passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced strong westerly winds the entire passage. No date, lat. 42 lon. 63 had a very heavy storm, first from south-east, veering around to north-west. Aug. 30, lat. 49 34 lon. 70 23, passed steamship Pomerania, (Ger.,) hence, for Hamburg; Sept. 3, lat. 48 47 lon. 33 26, steam-ship Holsatia, (Ger.) hence for Hamburg; Sept. 6, lat. 44 12 lon. 54 10, an Anchor Line steam-ship bound east; 8th, lat. 40 51 lon. 66-24, a steam-ship showing signal letters J R M H., bound east.

Steam-ship City of Houston, Deering, New-Orleans, Sept. 2, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.; Sept. 7, lat. 27.29, long. 79.48, saw bark Nemde E. Bell, steering N.; 7th lat. 3.14, long. 79.14, spoke schr. White Wing, from Havana for New-York, with second mate and two men sick.

Steam-ship Georgia, (Br.,) McKenzie, Pictou, N. S., Sept. 5, in ballast to R. A. Outerbridge & Co.

Steam-ship Moro Castle, Morton, Havana Sept. 4, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde. No date, off Absecom, spoke bark Magdalena, bound W.

Steam-ship City of New-York, Deaken, Havana Sept. 5, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Danre, Havre Aug. 28, via Brest, 29th, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. Mackenzie.

Steam-ship Bolivia, (Br.,) Munro, Glasgow Aug., via Moville 30th, with mdse., 139 cabin and 291 steerage passengers to Henderson Bros. Sept. 7, lat. 41 08, lon. 61 50, experienced a very heavy gale verging from S. E. to W. N. W., with heavy sea. Sept. 3, lat. 57 14, lon. 36 25, spoke bark Assiqueba, bound to Quebec.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 75 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde.

Bark Ephriam Williams, Keene, Charleston, S. C., 23 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to C. P. Dixon.

Bark L'Invidia, (Ital.,) Lauro, Palermo 45 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co. Passed Gibraltar Aug. 6.

Bark Morning Star, (of Turk's Island,) Sisson, Guantanamo 16 ds., with sugar to Waydell & Co.

Bark Emelia, (Ital.,) Ruggiero, Alicante 42 ds., in ballast, to John C. Seager.

Bark Burgermeister Kerstein, (Ger.,) Ehrenreich, Waterford 60 da., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Ruby, (of New-Haven,) Brightman, Mayaguez, P. R., 12 ds., with molasses to D. Trowbridge.

Brig Village Belle, Hollis, Dry Harbor, Jam., 28 ds., with logwood and coffee to A. H. Solomon—vessel to Darrell & Co.

Brig Martha, Pearson, Milk River, Jam., 28 ds., with logwood and three passengers to A. H. Solomon.

Brig Balear, Eahr, Black River, Jam., 27 ds., with logwood to G. Wessels.

Brig Garibaldi, (Norw.,) Larsen, from ——.

Brig Nellie, (Ital.,) Capota, Marseilles 55 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co. Passed Gibraltar Aug. 1.

Schr. Windward, Fletcher, Brunswick, Ga., 8 ds., with yellow pine to J. M. Mayhew & Co.—vessel to Albert Mudgett.

Schr. W. N. Gesner, Egbert, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Mary Alice, Hawkens, Brook Haven.
Schr. White Rock, Lafferty, Bridgeport.
Schr. Ida A. Joyne, Joyne, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. J. M. Hine, Lone, Lynn, for Philadelphia.
Schr. M. E. Woodmel, Davis, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Leon, Hobbs, Bridgeport, for Rondout.
Schr. Sea Bird, Allen, Riverhead.
Schr. R. H. Wilson, Harris, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Flora King, Pettingen, Providence.
Schr. Adda Duane, Nickerson, Harwich.
Schr. Ella Brown, Brown, Providence.
Schr. Malta, Hall, Rockport Me.
Schr. S. E. Hurst, Cook, Boston for Elizabethport.
Schr. Ario Pardee, Bishop Warren, (R. I.)
Schr. Highlander, Davis, Providence.
Schr. Breeze, Barterte, Dighton.
Schr. Maria, Smith, Newport.
Schr. Alida, Lambert, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr. J. H. Chaffer, Rockhill, Hartford.
Schr. Daniel Webster, Packard, New-London.
Schr. Hiram Tuttle, Hulse, Brook Haven.
Schr. Samuel Crocker, Thrasher, Taunton.
Schr. E. W. Babcock, Jones, Westry.
Schr. Fly, Carter, East Greenwich.
Schr. Forest Oak, Parker, New-Haven for Baltimore.
Schr. L. F. Whitney, Whitmore, New-Haven.
Schr. Mary Tice, Wallsdorff, New-Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr. Nicanor, Fowan, Somersette, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Horizon, Leet, Pawtucket, for Rondout.
Schr. Helen, Searle, Appenany, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Reno, Foster, Fall River.
Schr. Mary Nott, Barker, Fall River.
Schr. Black Hawk, Chase, Newport.
Schr. J. C. Russ, Norton, Bristol.
Schr. Rightway, Crosby, Boston.
Schr. E. M. Smith, Robbins, Providence.
Schr. Cabinet, Westfall, Fall River, for Elizabethport.
Schr. White Foam, Millekin, Providence, for Baltimore.
Schr. J. D. Williams, Nickerson, Providence, for Baltimore.
Schr. Galata, Gammett, Boston.
Schr. Transit, Davis, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Nathaniel Shelor, Cook, Portland.
Schr. Emily, Morrill, Stamford, for South Amboy.
Schr. Iro, Davis, Brookhaven.
Schr. Isabel, Ashby, Nantucket, with fish to H. C. Rodgers.
Schr. Mary W. Hopper, Spaulding, Fernandina 12 ds., with lumber to the Woodstock Lumber Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Steam-ship City of Peking, Grey, Boston, on trial-trip to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Schr. J. F. Chandler, (Br.,) Pettis, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to Wotherspoon Bros.

Schr. Mary Potter, Potter, Nantucket, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. Mary A. Holt, Higgins, Zabacoa, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to Galway & Casado—vessel to B. F. Metcalf & Co.

Schr. San Juan, Noble, Frontera, Mex., 22 ds., with mahogany to Herques & Co.—vessel to B. F. Metcalf & Co.

Schr. Altavela, (of Ellsworth, N. S.,) Joy, Bermuda, 5 ds., in ballast to Warren Ray.

Schr. Nellie H. Benedict, ——, Baltimore.
Schr. T. Harris Kirk, Cole, Baltimore.
Schr. Frank Walter, Saxton, Richmond, Va.
Schr. J. H. Rapp, Cole, Virginia.

Schrs. W. H. Kenzel, Soper, Georgetown, D. C.; Rosa Eppinger, Bayles, Jacksonville, 10 ds., with yellow pine to Eppinger & Russell.

Schr. Victor, Wilcox, Nantucket, with fish to H. C. Rodgers.

Schr. Anna D. Brown, Nantucket, with fish to Benjamin West.

Schr. A. M. Smith, Rodgers, George's Banks, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. H. M. Waite, Allen, Calais, with lumber to Wilson & Godfrey.

Schr. Grand Island, McIntyre, Soco, with lumber to W. R. Durkee.

Schr. Sea Queen, ——, Franklin, with lumber to Chase & Talbot.

Schr. Roger, Drury, Kennebec River, with ice to order.

Schr. Isabel, Ashby, Nantucket, with fish to H. C. Rodgers.

Schr. Kate Newman, Eastman, Vineyard Haven, with stone to order.

Schr. Lugano, Dean, Machias, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Ida L. Burgess, Kennebec River, with ice to order.

Schr. Ellen M. Baxter, Lamphear, Fall River.
Schr. Lavina Jane, Mott, Fall River, for Elizabethport.
Schr. J. S. Lanphrey, Gould, Boston, for Baltimore.
Schr. Blackstone, Allen, Providence.
Schr. Louisa Frances, Kelly, New-Bedford.
Schr. Tunis Depew, Baker, Hyannis.
Schr. R. T. Graham, Jarvest, Bridgeport.
Schr. Henry Hallock, Hallock, Boston.
Schr. R. M. Clark, Buell, Hartford.
Schr. Geo. Stancliff, Mahaffey, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Josephine, Ward, Bridgeport.
Schr. S. E. Nash, Nash, Westerly.
Schr. Geo. A. Pierce, Kelly, Salem.
Schr. Rachel Jane, Eaton, Newport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Harriet Lewis, Searle, Warren, for Elizabethport.
Schr. S. P. Godwin, Waldron, Stamford.
Schr. Nettie M. Rodgers, Rodgers, Portsmouth.
Schr. F. L. Porter, Whorf, Portsmouth, for Baltimore.
Schr. Evergreen, Turner, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Old Zack, Beebe, New London.
Schr. S. W. Blake, Briggs, Dighton.
Schr. S. C. Hart, Kelly, New Bedford, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Mist, Murray, Fall River, for Trenton.
Schr. Hattie Perry, Chase, New Bedford.
Schr. Bell Seaman, Steelman, Fall River, for Trenton.
Schr. Mary Langdon, Bennett, Fall River.
Schr. A. Godfrey, Shaw, Virginia.
Schr. Napoleon, Lyman, Virginia.
Schr. W. C. Nelson, Lee, Virginia.
Schr. Joseph Franklin, Randolph, Virginia.
Schr. John Sway, Hazelen, Virginia.
Schr. Felipse, Nelson, Virginia.
Schr. Isle of Pines, Steelman, Virginia.
Schr. Ann Turner, White, Virginia.
Schr. M. A. Hickman, Robinson, Virginia.
Schr. J. E. Kelsey, Bodine, Virginia.
Schr. Caroline Hall, Opdel, Richmond.
Schr. John S. Ingraham, Packard, Baltimore.
Schr. F. P. Simpson, Jackson, Virginia.
Schr. J. M. Vance, Leeds, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Mary Haley, Haley, Georgetown, D. C., for Boston.
Schr. S. W. Bunnell, Bunnell, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Etta A. Stimpson, Harr, Norfolk.
Schr. Clara, Lippincott, Baltimore.
Schr. Whitney Long, Hays, Fernandina 14 ds., with lumber to S. C. Loud & Co.
Schr. Jennie Stout, Stout, Savannah 9 ds., with lumber to Evans, Ball & Co.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, E.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships India and State of Nevada, for Glasgow; Russia, for Liverpool; Oder, for Bremen; City of Galveston, for New-Orleans.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 9.—Arr. steamers James A. Gary, from Newbern, N. C.; Wm. Woodward, from New-York; John S. Shriver, from Philadelphia; ship Macaulay, from Rotterdam; bark Nuevo Rubinaci, from Licata; schr. J. Paine, from Bluehill, Me.

Below barks Countess of Dufferin, from Londonderry; Edward, from Amsterdam; Ellen Stevens, from Havana; brig Dudley, from Paysandor.

Cld. steamers Sea Gull, for Charleston; Elizabeth, for New-York; Henry L. Gaw, for Philadelphia; barks Philothea, for Rio; Chapman, for Rotterdam; brigs Robin, for Paspebiac, Canada; Talisman, for Bremen; Samuel Muir, for Annapolis, N. S.; schrs. Resolute, for San Andreas; Clara G. Loud, for Pensacola; Sallie Coursey, for Charleston; C. F. Sampson, for Boston; Curtis Tilton, for Savannah; Lizzie Heyer, for Weymouth.

Sld. bark Addie E. Sleeper, for Vera Cruz.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—Arr. barks Witch, Bersley, from Leghorn; Florri M. Hurlbut, from Baltimore; schrs. James W. Brown, Keen, from Charleston; Kate Miller, Miller, from Richmond, Va.; Addie Walton, Brown, from Georgetown; A. E. Babcock, Babcock, from do.; May McFarland, McFarland, from do.; William G. Lewis, Baxter, from do.; Walter B. Chester, Brown, from Alexandria; B. W. Hill, Crosby, from do.; Anna E. Kranz, Purvere, from Baltimore; E. H. Furber, Cobb, from do.; Marcia S. Lewis, Lewis, from do.; Western Star, Crocker, from do.; Laura E. Messer, Gregory, from do.; J. A. Parsons, Young, from Philadelphia; John W. Hall, Powell, from do.; Daniel S. Merahon, Berry, from do.; Franklin, Young, from New-York; Maggie Bell, Stuart, from do.

Barkentine Charles L. Pearson, Swain, from Archangel.

Arr. steamers Worcester, Snow, from Savannah; Neptune, Berry, from New-York; bark A. Houghton, Stevens, from Sierra Leone; brig Anna Val, (Br.,) Kirkham, from St. Martins; schrs. Anna W. Barker, Snowman, from Wilmington, N. C.; Hattie Turner, Hupper, from do.; M. C. Mosely, Coggins, from Pascagoula; E. Elmer, Corson, from Richmond, Va.; Sallie B., Bateman, from Philadelphia; G. C. Morris, from do.; Owen P. Hinds, Clendennin, from Weehawken; Franklin, Brown, from New-York.

Below, coming up, schr. South Shore.

Cld. steamers Saxon, Baker, for Philadelphia; Geo. Whitney, Hallett, for New-York; bark Neptune, Beale, for Messina, via Bangor; schrs. Walton, Gale, for Charleston, via Booth Bay; Uriah B. Fisk, Crowell, for Georgetown, D. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 9.—Arr. schr. Luna Breed, from Baltimore; J. H. Stickney, from do.; Lucy D., from do.

Sld. steamers South Carolina, for New-York, and Falcon, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sept. 9.—Arr. revenue steamer Colfax, from a cruise. She reports passed in for Baltimore ship Macauley, from Rotterdam; barks Countess of Dufferin, from Londonderry; Edward Zinke, from Dublin; Ellen Stevens, from Havana; Nuovo Rubinaci, from Locata; brig Dudley, from Paysander; schr. Henrietta Hall, from Newbern.

GALVESTON, Sept. 9.—Arr. outside, brig Abbie C. Titcomb, from New-York.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 9.—Passed in, steamer C. W. Lord, from Savannah; brig Eudorus, from Bath, Me.

Gone to sea, barks Carrie Wyman and Mathusalem.

A stiff easterly breeze prevails, and vessels are running into the harbor.

NEW-CASTLE, Del., Sept. 9—Noon.—Passed up, brig Annie Batchelder, from London; schrs. Stephen Harding, from Bath; Yankee Boy, from New-Haven; Allie H. Belden, from Corpus Christi; also schr. Margaret Plater, from New-York, for Wilmington, Del.; Br. steamer Canima, from New-York; brig William McKean, from Jamaica; schrs. Carl D. Lathrop, from Hillsboro; J. P. Robinson, from Gloucester; steamer Virginia, from Charleston.

Passed down, steamer Pioneer, for Wilmington, N. C.; barks George Kingsman, for Marseilles; Magellan, for Havre; brig Zaralla Williams, for Bangor; schrs. E. C. Wright, Jr., Mary G. Collins, J. K. Manning, and Rachel S. Miller, for Boston; Sarah Bruen, for Providence; Benjamin Reed, for Portland; Ann S. Safford, for Pawtucket; Mary F. Carson, for Salem; Wm. Walton, Sarah Cullen, and Daniel Gifford, for Boston; S. D. Hart, for Portsmouth; Ida Della Torre, for Fall River.

P. M.—Passed up, steam-ships Abbotsford, from Liverpool, and Vindicator, from New-York.

Passed down, steamer Aries, for Boston; schooner Sealwitch, for Boston; barks Agostina, for Ivigtut, and Grace E. Lann, for Antwerp.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 9.—Cld. steamers Andean, for Liverpool; Tonawanda, for Philadelphia.

Sld. from Passes—Bark Osborne, for Galveston, yesterday.

Arr. steamer City of Waco; brigs Wm. Mallory and Belle of the Bay, from New-York.

Sld. steamer Clyde, for New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.—Cld. schrs. George, for Bristol; Geo. Washington, for Baracoa; Thos. Borden, for Fall River; steam-ship Vindicator, for New-York; schr. Thos. C. Worrell, for Salisbury.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 9.—Arr. steam-ships San Jacinto, from New-York; Huntsville, from do.; steam-tug Commodore Foote, from Philadelphia.

Cld. barkentine Promessi, (Witherspoon,) for Plymouth via St. Mary's, Ga.

Sld. steam-ship Cleopatra, for New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 9.—The steam-ship Arizona sld. for Panama to-day.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, Sept. 9.—The steam-ship City of Merida, from New-York, arr. here this morning.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 9.—The Allan steamer Nova Scotian sld. to-day for Baltimore.

The steamer M. A. Starr, which was detained yesterday by an accident to her machinery, sld. to-day for Yarmouth.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Sld. for the United States, Charlotte Geddie, Clara Killam, Wauban, Freadnaes, and Ferda.

Arr. out on the 8th inst., O solina, Araminta, Alexander McNeill, Guido, Zia G., Noemi, Concordia, Onore, and Delta.

Also arr. out, Mary Fink, Guiseppe, Camille, and Fruen.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 8.—The North German Lloyd steam-ship Weser, Capt. Willigerod, from New-York Aug. 29, arr. here to-day, and sld. for Bremen.

MOVILLE, Sept. 8.—The Anchor Line steam-ship California, from New-York Aug. 29, for Glasgow, arr. off this port to-day and proceeded to destination.

Great Value of Patented Improvement IN SILVER-PLATED Spoons and Forks.

MORE THAN TWO HUNDRED PER CENT. SAVED in economy and durability as compared with those of any other manufacture. Silver deposited by this method the requisite thickness on the parts most exposed to wear.

Spoons and forks plated by this mode bear the trade mark,

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Manufacturers of an unrivaled variety of FINE NICKEL SILVER AND WHITE METAL ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

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GAS-TIGHT FURNACES,

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR HEATING

Dwellings, Churches, Schools, &c.

Are unequaled for POWER, DURABILITY, ECONOMY, and FREEDOM FROM GASES.
"OUR FAVORITE," Elevated Double Oven Hot Closet Range;
"STANDARD," Elevated Double Oven Hot Closet Heating and Cooking Range;
"PROGRESSIVE" Low Double Oven Range;
"CABINET" and "BOYNTON" Portable Hot Closet Range;
HOTEL and RESTAURANT DOUBLE OVEN RANGES, are the most efficient Ranges in market.
"NEW BALTIMORE" Fire-Place Heaters, the most powerful in use.
HEATING, COOKING, and LAUNDRY STOVES, Manufactured by RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., No. 234 Water st., N. Y. Call and examine or send for circulars.

BROOKS BROTHERS,

BROADWAY,

CORNER OF BOND ST.

CLOTHING

For Men and Boys.

FALL GOODS

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NEW-YORK.

The committee to select a plan for the INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION BUILDING will meet daily for one week, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M., at the office of the company, No. 3 Pine st. Architects, builders, and all interested, or having ideas which they would like to present, are requested to call on the committee or communicate.

R. J. TODD, Secretary.

New-York, Sept. 7, 1874.